

From Optical Dept.
Glasses—eye glasses—
with best lenses—
fitted with best
lenses—
95c

imonos 98c
Lawn kimonos; all
figured patterns;
edges with white
are serviceable the
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98c

Underwear



12c

neck, sleeveless
only; both regular
size; Swiss ribbed
neck and shoulders
in effect as many
are but are our regu-

Half
Price

Surprises

Copyright
Only... 35c

of titles follow:
Unrest. Overton.
A Commuter's Wife.

Castle.
The King. Stevens.
Box. Harland.
Churchill.
Mason.
The Anthony. Horton.
Herrick.

50c

of titles follow:
The Yellow Stone.
Connor.
Ray. Parker.
The Future. Allen.
The Future. Davis.
Indiana. Tarkenton.
Woman of the West.

19c

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10c

ing Bags 95c

Grammery, Berlin
in seal, white and
elegant designs
and tan colorings

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Twenty-fourth Year.

PER ANNUM, \$9.00. For Month, 75 Cents, or 2-1/2 Cents a Copy.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST—For Los Angeles and vicinity: Clear; light southwest wind. VENTURA—Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum, 50 deg. Wind S.W., velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m. west, velocity 7 miles. At midnight the temperature was 64 deg.; foggy. TODAY—At 3 a.m., the temperature was 59 deg. Wind S.W., velocity 1 mile. FORECAST—For San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy; light southwest wind. (The complete weather report, including comparative temperatures, will be found on page 1.)

POINTS OF THE NEWS

IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF
PARTS AND PAGES.
First News Sheet.....12
Editorial Sheet.....8
The Pink Sheet (Continued).....4
First Literary Sheet.....10
Second Literary Sheet.....22
The Comic Sheet.....14
The Sunday Magazine.....92
Total Pages, large and small.....110
Read approximately as follows: Headlines, about 64 pages; advertising, about 46 pages.

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Progressive Censure the Mikado.
Power Explosion Kills Nineteen.
Super Booming Smelter Ready.
The Middle West News.
Millions of Dollars in Sacramento.
Washington Grant to be Exposed.
The Times' Scholarship Contest.
Eighty-six Girls Sent to Jail.
Hay Station Wins; Late Sports.
News of the Neighboring Countries.
All of Pan is the Elmer Roden.
(Happening in Los Angeles County.)
News of Finance and Commerce.
Shipping: Real Estate Transfers.
The City in Brief: Vital Record.
Part II.

Liberty Economic's Bond-Breaking.
New First-Flight Bulletin. Moh.
Liberation Women to Flock Here.
The Editorial Page: Pen Points.
Home Thrusts of The Lancer.
Notes of More War Rights.
Indication of the Native Sons.
Part III.

1. How Knocks Out Clever Britt.
2. Who Was Chief Rifle Trophy.
3. Human Indians Will Speed Up.
4. A Whale from Kern River.
Part IV.

1. Classified Advertising.
Part V.

1. The Drama: Music and Musicians.
2. The Drama: Music and Musicians.
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100. The Drama: Music and Musicians.

SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. "National Business"
...a false alarm... Woman horse
...young wreck who insulted her
...Eighty-six women
...for vagrancy at cheap hotels
...the tenderloin. Filling the police sta-
...Oriental Messenger Company
...to pieces, managers being ar-
...for thievery... Three thousand
...more water offered... City in
...Valley... Rush of petitions for
...The improvements... water bonds
...is unprecedented... Native
...Admission Day... Novel
...for Venice, to tell time by col-
...rights... Antonio Apache seeks
...Indian show village here
...great... Nerve
...of temperance women coming.
...NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. Young
...conservative disappears in Pasadena.
...Christians to rally in Long
...today. Woodmen of the world
...at Playa del Rey and Modesto
...at Venice... San Bernardino
...asks for long jail sentence.
...the prosecution follows fall at the
...Home.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Government En-
...will fortify Deception Pass on
...Sound... Scientists make val-
...of standard Oil's control of
...Panama Gas Company... Eng-
...resistance man disappears from
...Mother carries dead baby
...fall trip to escape detection.
...GENERAL EASTERN. Gov. Herrick
...of sensational blackmailing
...Copper booming; big smelter
...Nineteen killed in ex-
...at powder mill in Pennsylvania;
...miner says hard times are due in
...Five persons killed.
...Curled in Pennsylvania
...for human... one
...says Chicago surgeon
...increase... Control of
...and Rio Grande... Chicago ele-
...of grain... Churches to con-
...Total train wreck in
...MINNESOTA. President wants
...investigation standard
...to go to Auckland
...Meat concerns found
...Gen. Wood believed in
...can be secured by

Chicago Doctor Believes Coming Man
Will Be Able to Use Young
Monkey's Heart.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—[Exclusive Dis-
patch.] Experiments which may result
in knowledge permitting the grafting
of the heart of one animal upon an-
other have been made by Dr. Guthrie
and Dr. Carroll, of the University of
Chicago. Hearts of dogs have been suc-
cessfully moved up into the animal's
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TO INTRODUCE RAILROAD BILL.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Senator R. H. Alden
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a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1890,
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commerce, and to provide for the intro-
duction of a bill to amend the act of
March 3, 1890, relating to the intro-

EARTH IS ROCKED.

Powder Kills Nine-
teen Men.

Seven Explosions Wreck Big
Plant and Shake Country
for Miles Around.

Many Injured in a Town
Over Half Mile from the
Scene of Accident.

Property Loss to Company
Will be About Quarter of
Million Dollars.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CONNELLSVILLE (Pa.) Sept. 8.—
The Round Powder Mills at Fair
Chance, six miles south of Union-
town, were entirely wiped out by an
explosion today. Of the thirty-two
men who went to work in the mills
nineteen are known to be dead. Of
these thirteen have been identified.

Besides nine of the factory force who
were seriously injured, scores of people
in the town of Fair Chance, within half
a mile of the powder mills, were more
or less painfully injured.

The shock of the explosion was dis-
tinctly felt in Connelville, twenty
miles away, buildings being rocked on
their foundation. At Uniontown hun-
dreds of panes of glass were broken. In
the town of Fair Chance there is
scarcely a house that did not suffer
damage. Hay stacks were toppled over
in the fields—and livestock were
stunned. The rails of the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad and the West Pennsylv-
ania Traction company were rocked
from the roadbed and traffic was de-
layed six hours. Train No. 52 on the
Baltimore and Ohio had a narrow
escape from annihilation. It had just
passed the Round Mills when the explo-
sion occurred. The windows in the
coaches were shattered and passengers
thrown into a panic. A street car on
the West Pennsylvanian Railway had
the same narrow escape. The explosion
damaged, though it was derailed.

There were seven explosions in all.
Every one of the ten buildings was to-
tally demolished. The debris that was
strewn over the ten acres of ground
where the plant was located took fire
soon after the explosion and added
fuel to the disaster. The explosion
occurred. The windows in the
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the West Pennsylvanian Railway had
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THRILLING EXPERIENCES.
The first three explosions were not
as serious as the last four. Then the
packing-house, pressing-room and
magazine blew up, followed by two
cases of dynamite. Many of the
survivors had thrilling experiences. Or-
ville Swayne was working in the glass-
ing room and had gone out for a drink
of water. He was just outside when
the explosion occurred. He was hurled
threw him high in the air but he
landed on his feet in a network of
wires. Dodging these he sped around
the hill and was fifty feet away when
the second explosion threw him on his
face. He lay there stunned and knew
nothing of the terrific blast that came
when the storage magazine went up.
A half hour after the explosion he was
picked up and carried to a place of
safety. All day at short intervals
searchers would bring in bits of bodies
or clothing. Some of these were car-
ried in dishpans or damaged powder
bags.

A majority of the dead were single
families.
When the bodies were recovered the
work of identification was very dif-
ficult.
The hole where the magazine stood
extended fifteen feet deep and fifteen
yards square.
Scientific estimates place the loss
to the Round Company at several hun-
dred thousand dollars. There are also
extended losses to private houses and
buildings in all surrounding towns.

MORE GRAFTING STILL.
Chicago Doctor Believes Coming Man
Will Be Able to Use Young
Monkey's Heart.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
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AERONAUT HAS CLOSE CALL.

Hamilton, in the "California Arrow,"
Came Near Being Spilled Over
Jersey Landscapes.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Exclusive Dis-
patch.] Fifty thousand persons in Pat-
erson and surrounding towns saw an air-
ship ascension today which every mo-
ment they expected to result in the
death of the aeronaut. George Hamilton
made the ascension in the "Califor-
nia Arrow." When it reached a height
of 100 feet Hamilton was seen climbing
in the rigging; that it began to de-
scend. Hamilton, exhausted by his
fight for life, fell from the car before it
reached a tree and was badly bruised.

Hamilton explained that after reach-
ing a height of one thousand feet his
motor refused to work. He climbed into
the rigging and punctured a hole in the
bag to allow the gas to escape. The hole
caused the bag to tear apart. To prevent
the gas from escaping too fast, he had
to cling to the rigging and hold the
flaps of the bag against each other, leav-
ing the car to drift at will.

WEEEDING OUT
WOOD'S CREED.

THE GENERAL TELLS HOW TO
ATTAIN ARMY EFFICIENCY.

Perfunctory Performance of Duties
on Part of Officers Has More to Do
With Production of Poor Soldiers
Than Anything Else, in Opinion of
the Man Who Cleaned up Havana.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood
has come out in advocacy of a generous
weeding out of incompetent army offi-
cers and more rapid advancement of
those who demonstrate their ability
over indifferent superiors. Gen. Wood
was "jumped" over the heads of sev-
eral hundred officers in his swift rise to
brigade-command rank.

Under the head of "discipline," in his
annual report, Gen. Wood says: "Our
must be up to regular promotion, un-
less he falls in his examination."
"The elimination of those who are
especially unfitted for the service and
those who do not attain a standard of
real efficiency, as indicated not only by
written examination but by the effi-
cient performance of all the duties of
an officer and the possession of those
marks of a good officer, should be insisted
upon."

DONS VERY COURTEOUS.
Spaniards Make Amends for Calling
Americans "Yankee Pigs"—The
Eclipse Causes Surprise.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] Extraordinary news, not
merely by the Spanish officials, but
by the common people of Spain, is the
striking feature of the mail report from
Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester, com-
manding the special squadron sent to
Spain and northern points to make ob-
servations of the solar eclipse, re-
ceived today at the Navy Department.
The Minnesota sailed to Valencia
from July 26 until July 29 and was the
first man-of-war to visit that port. A
large number of visitors, Spaniards,
came off to look over the ship each day
and the Mayor of the city invited the
officers and crew to attend the annual
fair, then in session for ten days.

Free shore leave was given the men,
and in this connection the admiral says
in his report: "I am happy to state
that although every man of the Minne-
apolis was given liberty on shore, not a
single case of bad conduct occurred and
not one of them overstayed his leave."

AGUINALDO CROOKED.
Filipino Pest in League With the Out-
laws, According to the Chiefs
Just Captured.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
MANILA, Sept. 8.—Capt. W. P.
Baker, medical officer of the constabulary
service in the province of Cavite,
while testifying in a libel suit against
the Heraldo, a native newspaper, de-
clared that Aguinaldo was in league
with the native outlaws. He said that
evidence to this effect was obtained
from captured chiefs.

"The people understand," he added,
"that Aguinaldo is the director of the
outlaw campaign, and supposedly
peaceful natives are aiding the move-
ment under the same understanding."
Aguinaldo was challenged to prove
otherwise. The testimony has created a
sensation.

VERY COSTLY HORSE.
WINDFALL (Ind.) Sept. 8.—[Exclu-
sive Dispatch.] Adam Rapp, one of the
wealthiest farmers of Tipton county
has just given an elaborate dinner to
neighbors and friends in celebration of
his victory over W. C. Legg, another
wealthy farmer. The men have been in
the courts for more than two years
over a horse which Legg sold to Rapp
for \$1 and guaranteed. The horse died
a few days later. After paying out
more than \$1000 each for attorney's
fees, Rapp, who claimed he had been
swindled when he bought the horse, was
awarded a verdict of \$1,000. Legg's
costs and fees amount to \$248.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY SCORES GOVERNMENT.

Count Okuma's Followers Pass Hot
Resolution Relative to Treaty.

Under Martial Law, Tokio is Quiet, and Life and
Property are No Longer in Danger—Publication of
Peace Terms Has Beneficial Effect Upon the Popu-
lace—Prominent Newspapers Suspended.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

OSTER BAY, Sept. 8.—
Minister Griescom at Tokio,
in a brief cablegram re-
port to Washington, said that
the situation in Tokio was quiet
and there had been no further
serious disturbances. The guard
at the American legation has
been reduced to eight soldiers.

There is a growing belief that physical
violence will speedily end and that the
proclamation of martial law there
is only ordinary political methods.
It is generally believed that the Ka-
tura cabinet will retire when the Diet
meets.

ORDER SEEMS RESTORED.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
TOKIO, Sept. 8, 5:30 p.m.—Gen. Sa-
kuma's instructions to the troops as to
preserving order in the capital have
produced a favorable impression. Since
the proclamation of martial law there
has been no act of violence necessitat-
ing the use of arms. Order has appar-
ently been restored. The feeling of
anxiety has subsided considerably.
Street cars, which were suspended last
night, will resume their usual service
this evening.

There is every indication, however,
of a strong undercurrent of dissatisfac-
tion, verging on indignation against the
peace terms, among the educated.
According to reliable sources, the
Japanese are concentrating considerable
forces beyond their left flank in the Brains
district.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED THE
suspension of the Nippon, a Conservative
paper, and the Jiamin, a Radical paper,
on account of objectionable articles
published dealing with the local situa-
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GRAFT WILL BE EXPOSED.

President Wants War Depots Investigated.

Action to be Taken Against Fur Glove Thief.

Standard Oil Company to Pay Smuggler's Fine.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A reorganization of the entire Quartermaster's Department of the army is predicted as a result of the disclosure in the Schuykill arsenal investigation and because of the recent difficulties between contractors and the government.

President Roosevelt is said to have decided upon a general tightening of the reins in this department. To make the work more effective he will require that new regulations be formulated and new officers established by which it is hoped to frustrate all future attempts to defraud the government. It is expected that many transfers will take place in the near future.

An intimation of the widespread character of the investigation is given in an announcement by Gen. Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, that an inspection of every quartermaster's depot in the country is to be made. This includes seven stations. They are at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Jeffersonville, Ind., San Francisco, Seattle and New Orleans. This inspection is in the nature of a special investigation.

Though officers do not anticipate that any evidence of actual graft will be discovered at these places, there is reason to believe that investigation will bring to light some evidence of slack business methods which may result seriously for the respective quartermaster's offices.

While Quartermaster-General Humphreys is known to enjoy the highest esteem and confidence of the President, there is reason to believe that on account of recent troubles with contractors, confidence of the President probably has been taken out of his hands. In all probability, it is said, he will be removed from his position.

Another officer made Quartermaster-General. It is known that President Roosevelt has been watching recent developments in the Schuykill arsenal case with the greatest personal interest. He has held a conference with Acting Secretary of War Oliver on the subject and it is the result of conditions said to exist there that he ordered investigations made at all the depots.

The Judge-Advocate-General of the army, in compliance with the order of the Acting Secretary of War is preparing the necessary papers to proceed against Commander Arthur A. Aguirre, Dunch of Philadelphia for alleged fraud against the government in contracts for fur gloves.

MILLER GOES UP.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President has decided to appoint J. Martin Miller as consul-general to Auckland, New Zealand. Mr. Miller was appointed consul-general to Auckland in 1928, after months ago consul to Aix la Chapelle, Germany, but the German government refused to give him an exequatur on account of the anti-German sentiment expressed by him when he was a newspaper correspondent in the Orient. His appointment to Auckland as consul-general is considered a promotion.

MONOPOLY CINCHED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Standard Oil Company receives a blow in Secretary Shaw's decision approving the fine of \$25,000 imposed on Captain Thrapp of the oil company's ship Diamant on which tobacco was smuggled into the United States.

Thrappe pleaded ignorance of smuggling by the steward and the Standard's officials applied for a remission of the fine. Shaw refused, warning the masters of ocean vessels to prevent smuggling for which they will be held responsible in case of failure.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

CLERKS ARE ANGRY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Secretary Wilson's inquiry as to the business interests of the officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture has come to pass where some of the clerks, who are in part, are trying to get too much into business which is not their legitimate concern.

R. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, recently caused to be handed to all the employees in his branch of the department a list of printed questions. Here it is in part:

"Have you now, or during the past three years had any business relations with outside parties or with parties in the department for the purpose of deriving pecuniary benefit therefrom where such relations involve the use of expert knowledge gained by reason of your work in the department?"

"Do you know, or are you interested in any way in any stocks, bonds or other securities of any company or institution listed on the principal stock exchange?"

"Are you now, or have you been, interested in the last two or three years in any speculation involving the purchase or sale of any stocks or commodities on margin?"

"Do you own, or have you recently owned, any stock, bond or certificate, or have you any other interest in any company, firm or corporation, or individual enterprise, which is now or has been or is in a position to have any dealings with the department, either in the purchase or sale of material in which the department may be in any way interested?"

It is reported that it was intimated that those who refused to answer the questions would have to resign. It is a fact that certain clerks have not written answers to the questions. They have not resigned and do not intend to, and any effort is made to force them out they will carry the question to the Civil Service Commission.

MORE GRAFTING.

MEAT CONCERNS FAVORED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the Department of Agriculture, has been officially rebuffed by his amiable chief, and told to go and sin no more. Secretary Wilson finds that Dr. Salmon "had

an unfortunate connection with the firm of George E. Howard & Co., which "was not an ideal relation for a government officer to have with a firm doing business with the department," in conclusion the Secretary says he is "convinced that Dr. Salmon never intended to profit" by his connection with Howard & Co.

Apparently, however, Dr. Salmon did profit through his connection with the firm. The evidence shows that in 1926 he invested \$500 in the business. The partnership, according to the testimony, was dissolved in July, 1930, when Howard gave Dr. Salmon notes for \$2,480.29. Howard obtained his lucrative labor contract in June, 1932, and one year later was able to make a final payment of \$17,787.64 on the Salmon notes.

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For Our
vice
11, 16, 17

SO MANY VOTES MAKE SLOW COUNT.

Great Number of Coupons and Subscriptions Arriving Delays Accurate and Painsstaking Count—Final Announcement Deferred to Tuesday.

THE TIMES had expected this morning to make announcement of the results of the contest, but the great number of subscriptions still pouring in made this impossible. These were counted on the 9th inst., the closing day of the contest, at distant points, and the clerks who are making an accurate and painstaking count have been overwhelmed.

The result will be announced in The Times Tuesday, when the exact standing of every participant in the exciting educational struggle will be made known. Meantime interest will doubtless increase in every quarter.

In scholarship points, new subscriptions count to the contestant twice as much as old subscriptions. The orders turned in by the contestants are received back to The Times agents who make the deliveries for them to investigate and report as to whether the subscriptions are new or old.

SCHOLARSHIP IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Brownberger on Contest Just Ended—Advantages of Her School Set Forth.

The great Times Scholarship Contest of 1903 has ended at last. You have all gained the great things worth seeking—patience, perseverance, pluck, courage, power to bear disappointment, and power to accomplish things that are worth doing. It is my opinion that it has been a wonderful blessing for you and a great benefit to all the schools of Southern California, for it has made many people think about the importance of education that there will be new pupils than ever before in the schools this fall and next year.

This has been a busy summer in Brownberger. We have arranged our premises to accommodate 400 pupils for that is the attendance we expect. For three weeks we have been remodeling all summer, out at last we have room enough without crowding. The book-keeping hall accommodates 100 pupils in the morning. The Shortland Hall seats 125, the typewriting room, seventh-five, the English House, 100—do all together. We have twelve teachers. I am the president, and right here it is a good place to state that I am every day. Shortland is my specialty. The actual time spent in learning shorthand in Brownberger is ten months. Our shorthand pupils are in detention of actual business letters in two weeks, sometimes. We have the short cuts and short methods, and give all the work in "shorthand." Three months of the course is spent in straight shorthand at our hundred machines, typewriters, neotypes, tabulators, etc. Our pupils graduate in shorthand in ten weeks, and the business man wants and his lawyer, and oftentimes becomes important about. And it is that we make a great deal of downstairs. Upstairs the commercial hall, bank commission and wholesale offices.

The Brownberger Home School was incorporated under the laws of the State of California, as a business college in October, 1904, at an assessed value of \$75,000. It owns the property 22,500 feet on the beautiful bench of ground one block west of Figueroa street, at 223-27 West Seventh street, which is almost the heart of the city. Forty thousand square feet is devoted entirely to school purposes. The management has purposely kept the front of the great house shielded and almost unapproachable from the street by great pines and vines, to shut away the hot sun, heat, noise and dust; but the west and north of every room is always open by many doors and windows to the fresh air, light and sunshine.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. In longhand writing we may disguise our ignorance or our doubts by slurring the letters, and we may trust ourselves to the charitable judgment of our correspondents. Not so in typewriting. Each letter looks like itself, and not like another. The slightest inaccuracy in typewriting becomes the most conspicuous thing on the page and betrays the ignorance and inexperience of the typographer.

Business men say: "We don't care for speed in shorthand, but send us something that can make good English out of the shorthand notes; who can spell, punctuate and make sense of what we receive rapidly." It makes all the difference between \$100 to \$500 a week, and \$100 to \$150 a week if proper attention is paid to these essentials that some people call "little things." They are not little things. Whatever hinders business is extremely important.

Brownberger is the only business college that makes a special and particular business of this English work. The English work is conducted in a separate but connected building, fronting on Seventh street, called the "Preparatory Department." The English teachers are tested as to their proficiency in shorthand, and if it is found necessary, they are given work under English teachers. This work does not mean that the student is to learn shorthand, but that the student is to learn English, and the need of a good English education, and a good position in the end.

VENUE IN DANGER. The schooner Comet, the sister craft of the Coleman, which left this port yesterday for the middle of this week, got into the water on Friday, and with no wind to fall her sails, drifted in between the Coleman and Santa Rosa Island. Several hours she was at the mercy of the waves, and when the fog lifted she was nearly on the shore. It was a light breeze sprung up just in time to enable the schooner to run between the dangerous rocks before the winds to the deep water.

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"TIMES" KNOWLEDGE CONTEST WINNERS.

HERE are the winners of The Times "Knowledge Contest." Each of the fifteen successful contestants may call at the cashier's desk window in The Times business office tomorrow morning before 9 o'clock and receive his or her cash prize.

First prize—Miss Edith M. Bates, No. 3115 South Grand avenue, \$50.
Second prize—Mrs. Edwin F. L. Navin, No. 1215 Santee street, \$20.
Third prize—Miss Jessica Damp, No. 1016 New Hampshire street, \$10.

Fourth prize—Mrs. William P. Hoover, No. 1223 West Twenty-eighth street, \$5.
Fifth prize—Miss Edna F. H. Manley, No. 215 South Grand avenue, \$5.
Sixth to Fifteenth prizes, inclusive—Mrs. Agnes Bauer, No. 1228 West Forty-first street; Miss Alice Henderson, No. 1427 Malvern avenue; Miss Nina L. Rosenthal, No. 1665 West Eleventh street; H. R. Payne, No. 605 East Sixth street; Charles W. Hatch, No. 649 South Richelieu street; W. C. Fisher, No. 306 South Broadway; C. F. Barton, No. 740 North Hill street; Miss Ina Lawson, care of H. Burwald & Co., No. 129 South Broadway; C. H. Conrad, P. O. Box No. 991 city; Miss Lillian B. Morton, No. 1422 Rockwood street, \$5 each.

The task of each participant in the "Knowledge Contest" was to determine the names of respective advertisers from "blind" advertisements published during the life of the contest. In the Times-advertisements assigned, but so worded as to suggest a clue to the advertiser by mentioning some specialty or peculiarity of his business. Eighty-two of these "blind" advertisements were published during the week of the contest, and it was stipulated that contestants having taken their clues, should have the privilege of proving or disproving them by asking the "suspected" merchant or business firm the question: "Is this your ad?"—the question to be promptly and truthfully answered.

The contest certainly demonstrated the thoroughness with which The Times advertisements are read by all classes. In all sections, indeed, several of the business men and firms whose ads. appeared in the contest column were overwhelmed with the numerous

calls on them for confirmation by telephone and personal visits, which mounted up into such scores daily that great friends were made on their time. Miss Edith M. Bates, the winner of the first prize of \$50, deciphered every one of the eighty-two puzzle ads correctly. Her way of going about the task was as simple as it proved effective. She gathered her clues from the "blinds" and then made a raid on the business houses—as shown by the fact that she turned in eighty-two business cards, on each of which she had marked the correct number of the assigned advertisement with which it corresponded.

Thousands of answers in the contest were received by The Times, but under the rules only fifteen contestants could be successful.

The only genuine Pennsylvania ANTHRACITE in the Los Angeles market is for sale by us for immediate delivery.

DO NOT DELAY ordering, as this is the only cargo for the season, and we are the exclusive agents for it.

Main 315 Home 318
DIAMOND COAL CO.
235 West Third Street

H. J. WHITLEY CO.
JEWELERS
Importers, Diamond Merchants
345 South Broadway.

N. W. HALSEY & COMPANY
—BANKERS—
Buy and Sell at Net Prices
Government, Municipal
and Corporation Bonds
TAX EXEMPT ISSUES A SPECIALTY
Lists on Application
CALIFORNIA AND SANBOME STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago.

S. W. Hordinger & Son, Established 1869
Sterling Silver
Cut Glass
Sheffield Waiters
Fine Leather
Goods
323 S. Spring St.

A legal contract is given with Delany Glass which guarantees them for two years from the date of purchase.
DELANE & SPRING
304 A Spring St.

SHAVING SOAP, "COLGATE'S"—SALE PRICE 5c. Delightfully fragrant, soothing to the skin—makes a beautiful lather. Regular 10c.

CASTLE SOAP, FRENCH—SALE PRICE 25c. Genuine French imported soap, long, white, 2 1/2-pound bar—druggists generally charge 40c.

WHISKY, MARTIN'S BALTIMORE—SALE PRICE 75c. Rye and Bourbon—one of the finest brands of American whisky for family and medicinal uses. Regular \$1.00.

FLORIDA WATER, RAYMOND'S—SALE PRICE 34c. The standard full strength Florida Water used so extensively for toilet purposes. Regular 45c.

CLOTH BRUSH—SALE PRICE 12c. A splendid mixed bristle brush with well shaped wood back, regular 15c.

MALTED MILK "HORLICK'S"—SALE PRICE \$2.89. Hospital size, marked to sell at \$3.75.

WHISKY "BROOMS, EXTRA QUALITY"—SALE PRICE 17c. A variety of whiskeys, first quality East-ern corn, regular 35c.

OLD HOLLAND GIN—SALE PRICE 75c. An excellent grade of old Holland gin—quarts—for medicinal and family use. Regular \$1.00.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE—SALE PRICE 17c. Antiseptic, cleansing, economical, purifies the breath—in convenient collapsible tube. Regular 30c.

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SIDE TALKS BY THE OFFICE BOY
Come in, the water's fine! Just as soon as the city owns the Owens River, water we'll have water to burn. There'll be no danger then of this town ever becoming a "dry town." The only thing I'm worrying about is I'm afraid it will beat my old friend "Baldie" out of a job. I'm going to try and get the old man to believe it would be a good field for him, cause a fellow who talks through his nose is bound to be able to talk about baldie, but honest, I don't take any talk to sell silverware. Everybody knows they're the best for the money; they know, if otherwise there should be a defect in one, we'll give them back their \$4.00 or a new hair without a lot of back talk. Polka have found out that we carry nearly double the assortment of styles than any other house around. What's the use getting all tired out and nervous trying on hats when you can drop in at one of our stores and get suited so "quickly"; then you know positively you get as good a hat as sold anywhere in this country for \$4.00. We are also agents for Baldie hats.

F. B. SILVERWOOD
221 S. Spring Street
Broadway and Sixth

S. W. Hordinger & Son, Established 1869
Sterling Silver
Cut Glass
Sheffield Waiters
Fine Leather
Goods
323 S. Spring St.

A legal contract is given with Delany Glass which guarantees them for two years from the date of purchase.
DELANE & SPRING
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NEWPORT

the only natural deep-water harbor in Orange County.
LOTS now for sale on the Ocean front and bay adjoining and east of the S. F. Wharf.
The improvements projected and now under way will not only make this tract a beautiful resort, but will also make it the

Great Commercial Seaport

for Orange and Riverside Counties. The greatest combination of business and pleasure ever produced.
The Inter-Urban Electric Ry. Co. owns 16 lots in the center of this tract, and is now building a "brick block" for a depot. When the system is complete, Santa Ana and adjacent cities will be connected here by electric lines with tidewater.

What Does This Mean for Newport?
Go and see for yourself.
This is the only chance to buy a lot in a seaport at first hands.
Regular commission to Real Estate Agents.

Office on the Tract
C. A. SUMNER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS
214-216 Trust Building, Los Angeles
Corner Second and Spring Streets

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1867. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
College Building, 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago, Ill.
The largest and most complete College of Music and Dramatic Art in America.
Has the strongest faculty ever assembled in a school of musical learning.

BOARD OF MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President
William C. Galt, Secretary
Arthur Speed, Treasurer
Bernhard Liepmann, Director of Music
Waldemar Litching, Director of Drama
Hart Conway, Director of Acting
Miss von Schiller, Director of Piano
Mrs. O. L. Fox, Director of Singing

SCHOOL OF ACTING, ELOCUTION, MUSIC, SCHOOL OF OPERA, Modern Languages.
RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE FACULTY:
WALDEMAR LUTCHING, The Great Russian Pianist.
ALEXANDER VON FILLIES, The Renowned Composer.
HANS SCHROEDER, The Distinguished Violinist.
FREDERICK FREDERIKSEN, The Scandinavian Violinist.

EMILE SAURET, The world renowned violinist has been re-engaged for a term of years.
40th SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11th.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG MAILED FREE.
NOTE—Applications for the 45 free and 150 partial Scholarships will be received until September 2.

"The Owl's" September Sale



Planned and arranged for those who are returning from mountain and seashore in need of all sorts of toilet articles—in need of many supplies for the house. "Owl" prices at their regular are always the lowest. "Owl" prices at special are so low one ought to lay in a year's supply when such opportunities offer. Run down the list below and check your needs—bring the list in Monday morning for us to fill. No better qualities sold by any store.



SANITARY NAPKINS, "LISTER'S"—SALE PRICE 19c. A boon to women—cleanly, healthful and antiseptic—absorbing all odors—one dozen in package. Regular 25c.

PABST BEST TONIC SALE PRICE 19c. A high grade tonic malt extract—used extensively by nursing mothers, the weak and debilitated. Regular 25c.

VIOLET TALCUM POWDER "OWL" SALE PRICE 19c. Extra large glass jar with shaker top—containing the most delightful talcum powder for nursery and general toilet use. Regular 25c.

CASTLE SOAP WITH WASH CLOTH—SALE PRICE 6c. A liberal size cake Castle Soap with a Turkish wash cloth with each cake. Regular 10c.

PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSHES—SALE PRICE 23c. Hard, medium, and soft grades. The tooth brush recommended by many dentists. Regular 30c.

VALDIER'S VIOLET AMMONIA—SALE PRICE 19c. Exceptionally fine toilet preparation so popular for the bath. Regular 25c.

DOUCHE PAN, "BTAR"—SALE PRICE 75c. A very desirable article in every family in case of sickness. Regular \$1.00.

HOT WATER BOTTLE (2-QUART)—SALE PRICE 55c. The genuine Hartford rubber hot water bottle—a necessary article in every household. Regular 75c.

ATOMIZER WATER-OIL—SALE PRICE 75c. The "Owl's" special atomizer—sprays water or oil—complete with nasal, oral and throat attachments. Regular \$1.00.

BATH TOWEL "RUB-DRY"—SALE PRICE 27c. Medium size, fine quality white bath towel—so healthful to use after a bath. Regular 35c.

HUNYADI WATER—SALE PRICE 25c. The best known and most popular laxative mineral water on the market. Regular 35c.

RAYMOND'S TOOTH POWDER—SALE PRICE 16c. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth—an efficient tooth powder—delicately scented. Regular 20c.

BAY RUM, 1/2 PINT, "OWL" GRADE—SALE PRICE 17c. Extra strong; finest quality domestic Bay Rum for toilet use. Regular 25c.

HAIR BRUSH "EXTRA SPECIAL"—SALE PRICE 22c. 100 in this lot, desirable shapes and sizes, good quality mixed bristles, worth much in the lot, worth less than regular 30c.

ABSORBENT COTTON "J & J"—one pound sale price 32c. Recognized throughout the world as the standard medicated cotton by doctors and nurses. Regular 45c.

TALCUM POWDER "ESLEY'S"—SALE PRICE 6c. A finely scented talcum powder put up in handy shaker-top tins. Regular 10c.

SAPOLIO, "MORGAN'S SAPOLIO"—SALE PRICE 8c. The housekeeper's delight, the most wonderful of scouring soaps. Trust Price 10c.

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS—SALE PRICE 17c. The playing card that all playing card manufacturers try to copy. We only have 60 doz. to sell at this price—Trust Price 25c.

SHAVING SOAP, "COLGATE'S"—SALE PRICE 5c. Delightfully fragrant, soothing to the skin—makes a beautiful lather. Regular 10c.

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FLORIDA WATER, RAYMOND'S—SALE PRICE 34c. The standard full strength Florida Water used so extensively for toilet purposes. Regular 45c.

BULB SYRINGE, "PRINCETON"—SALE PRICE 27c. A splendid rubber bulb syringe for family use—two hard rubber pipes—rectal and vaginal. Regular 50c.

COSMETIC, "WILLIAMS"—SALE PRICE 6c. Used extensively on the hair and moustache—delicately perfumed. Regular 10c.

CREME DE LIS, "DICKKEY'S"—SALE PRICE 25c. A healthful liquid face powder and skin beautifier, in white and flesh tints. Regular 35c.

PORT WINE, CALIFORNIA—SALE PRICE 37c. Five-year-old port—pure and sparkling—for table or medicinal use. Regular 50c.

TOILET PAPER ROLL 1000 SHEETS—SALE PRICE 7c. Our special brand of extra quality medicated tissue. Regular 10c.

RAZOR STROP SWING—SALE PRICE 34c. Extra quality reversible horsehair strop—this strop is finely finished. Regular 50c.

GRAPE JUICE, WELCH'S, QUART—SALE PRICE 42c. An invigorating tonic for the weak or convalescent—very acceptable for stomach troubles. Regular 50c.

MALT WHISKY, "ALLEN'S"—SALE PRICE 67c. Generally known for its purity and tonic virtues—prescribed freely by best physicians. Regular 85c.

VIOLET TOILET WATER—SALE PRICE 57c. An exquisite odor of lasting strength—manufactured by Boston's most exclusive perfumers—the Lowe Co. Regular 75c.

WASH RAG "RUB-DRY"—SALE PRICE 6c. Desirable size—fine quality and durable. Reg. 10c.

SUIT CASE, GENUINE COWHIDE—SALE PRICE \$4.44. For men or women—14-inch genuine cowhide, canvas lined suit case—copper rivets—finished brass locks and hinges—extra value at. Regular \$5.00.

320 So. Spring Street
Both Phones 869

EIGHTY-SIX GIRLS JAILED.

Acting Chief Aulsebrook
Half-world Denizens.

Crowds Follow Patrols to the
Police Headquarters.

Thousands of Dollars Bail
Money Deposited.

Giggling and chattering, eighty-six women taken from four so-called hotels on Commercial street, near San Pedro street, were carried away to the Police station about 10 o'clock last night in eight trips of the patrol wagon.

It was a concerted raid on objectionable houses, headed by Acting Chief Aulsebrook, supported by twelve officers of the force.

The houses raided were the Arlington Hotel, conducted by "Bloody" Tom Savage and Max Savage; the Richmond, the Belmont, run by the notorious Nick Oswald, and a house run by Elena Dubois, a French woman, at No. 21 Commercial street.

Chief Aulsebrook has had all four of the places under surveillance for a week, and he says they have been run in flagrant violation of ordinances, and that he is going to keep after all such places until he has driven them out of business.

As the wagonloads of paint-plastered and gaudily bedecked females were driven through the streets the spectacle attracted and astonished throngs of Saturday-night pedestrians, some of whom queried whether the police patrol wagon had been turned into a pleasure vehicle—chartered for the night by borders of the sportily inclined.

Hundreds of the duty curious followed the wagons to the City Jail, and thronged the streets to catch a glimpse of the women as they pelleted out and up to the sergeant's desk to be booked for the night or until "kind friends" might arrive with the necessary cash to secure their release on bail.

It was one of the busiest nights in the history of the police department. The desk sergeant and his assistants were worked almost to exhaustion in looking after the women who filed into the jail. The appearance of a convention of ballet dancers and ritzier.

Mrs. McPeck, the matron, had her hands full in searching the girls and disposing of their valuables. There were numerous and often bulky. The women were admitted to bail of \$50 each, except that \$100 each was required for the "madams." Those who had the money themselves experienced no difficulty in securing their release, but those who had not kept a whole corps of messenger boys busy looking up their moneyed acquaintances to bail them out.

One woman alone, May Davenport, put up more than \$500 for the release of companions, and there were a number of men on hand who put up generously rather than see their "friends" consigned to cells for the night.

The accommodations of the jail not being sufficient for the swarm, the police were considerably relieved when more than half of the women were bailed out on total cash deposits of nearly \$2000.

SIMULTANEOUS RUSH.
In the raid, officers were stationed at convenient places to make the rush on all four of the houses simultaneously, and actually to guard all means of escape. But one girl got away. She made her escape from the Richmond by jumping from a second-story back window to a roof adjoining, and thence crossing to a low shed overlooking an alley, dropped to the ground and got safely away.

Capt. Aulsebrook declares that last night's raid is only a starter, and that there are many rooming-houses on Broadway, Spring and Seventh streets that he and his men are "going to put out of business."

This official statement, and last night's wholesale raid, likely will startle the pretty crowd that believed that by the recent closing of the "crib" district the social evil had been effectively brushed in Los Angeles.

BRITISH EXILE DISAPPEARS.

SEATTLE REMITTANCE MAN IS
THOUGHT A DEAD ONE.

Although He Received Money Right
Along from England, Which Country
He Had to Leave, Hamilton
Felt Blue and Has Likely Shuffled
Off Mortal Coil.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

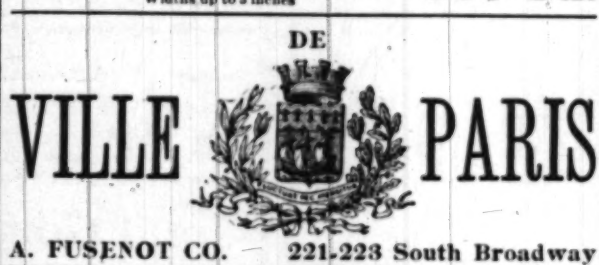
SEATTLE, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] James Hamilton, a remittance man, who was believed to be a titled English family, has mysteriously disappeared, and friends believe he has carried out a threat to drown himself. Hamilton told close personal friends he had been sent from home because of indiscretions, and was unable to return. He received remittances from England regularly, and this tended to confirm his story of wealthy connections.

Hamilton went to Dawson some time ago to attempt to become independent. He prospered, but financial reverses came that left him practically penniless. In company with Arthur Game, he came to Seattle. Hamilton had been dependent ever since he returned. He wanted to become independent of the regular contributions that came from England. He threatened suicide, and when he disappeared a few days ago Game became alarmed. At day he told the story to the police and called their help in a search for the Britisher.

MURDER TRIALS BEGIN.
ONE HANING NEXT FRIDAY.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]

GLOBE (Aria) Sept. 9.—The preliminary hearing in the case of the suspects brought from Alamo, charged with the murder of Sam Plunkett and Ed Kennedy, began here today. Felipe Sanchez brought here as a witness was bound over to await the action of the next grand jury as an accomplice or accessory without bail. The case against Domingos Chavez and Manuel Arriaga, was continued until Monday. The circumstantial evidence is very strong, all having been identified as the men who worked on the Plunkett ranch and near by at the time of the murders. The testimony of all was very conflicting and showed that they possessed knowledge which they were giving to conceal. A scaffold is being

Ribbon Sale Monday
Values up to 30c at..... 10c Yd.
Widths up to 3 inches



Extraordinary Sale

—ON—
\$7.50 Silk Shirt Waists \$3
at..... \$3

Monday morning at 8 we put on sale a lot of about 50 fine silk waists. Made from plain taffeta silks in evening and street shades, and fancy checked and striped taffetas; also some black Peau de Soie in the lot.

\$7.50 Silk Waists at \$3.00
\$9.50 Silk Waists at \$5.00

They are made in a variety of pretty styles, but all do not have the new sleeves.

Remember the quantity is limited; so to be sure of one your size, be first and get the best. Do you realize the amount saved?

\$7.50 Silk Petticoats \$5.95

Just opened, another shipment of those good, rustling taffeta silk petticoats, to sell at \$5.95 instead of \$7.50, made with 9-inch ruffle headed with accordion pleating, with extra dust ruffle of percaline. Come in plain black, black and green, black and red, black and blue. It's a decided bargain at Monday's price of..... \$5.95

We Bid Adieu to Wash Suits This Week

Although the Summer season is over in a business way, there are many weeks left, in this climate, that you can wear wash suits and still feel they are seasonable.

Wash Suits		Shirt Waist Suits	
In white, blue, tan and green; linens and Indian Head. Made with jaunty Eton jackets, loose box or long fitted coats; full pleated skirts.		In white or colors, made of linen, crash, lawns and cotton chevrons; tucked waists and full pleated skirts.	
Regular.	Adieu Prices.	Regular.	Adieu Prices.
\$6.50 at.....	\$3.90	\$5.75 at.....	\$3.25
\$8.50 at.....	\$5.25	\$6.50 at.....	\$3.75
\$12.00 at.....	\$8.50	\$8.50 at.....	\$4.95
\$17.50 at.....	\$11.00	\$10.00 at.....	\$6.25

SANTA MONICA FIRE BURNS SIX HORSES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Six horses were cremated tonight in the fire which destroyed the livery barns of C. G. Bundy. The establishment was situated on the southeasterly side of Utah avenue northeast of Third street. The fire started about 10 o'clock and, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Fire Department and of citizens who gathered, the flames spread rapidly. The buildings are among the older ones of the city. The establishment was formerly conducted by ex-Mayor J. J. Carrillo.

SPANISH GOLD DUG UP IN MICHIGAN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TRAVERSE CITY (Mich.) Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in Spanish gold was last night dug up on North Fox Island by Joseph Gagnon and Jay Spangle of this city.

About a week ago two strangers, evidently sailors, came to Northport and immediately fitted themselves with picks and shovels, and had Chris Schroeder and son take them to North Fox Island. The trip was very stormy, and the two strangers were obliged to wade ashore. They remained on the island several days. Before going they purchased supplies at Charles Swadlow's restaurant.

Swadlow sent Jay Spangle and Joseph Gagnon to watch them. The strangers were provided with charts, and selected a spot on the east shore. Spangle and Gagnon were watching, and while the other two were away a short time they landed and hurriedly dug down a few feet and unearthed the treasure.

The island has been dug over many times, and the story of the treasure is well known. In the sixties a robbery took place in Chicago during a great fire. A large amount of money was stolen by two men who eluded pursuit and who buried the treasure on North Fox Island, then uninhabited.

as a waitress in a local dance hall. One of the bullets lodged in the woman's left shoulder, another entered the right side of her neck and she broke the bone of her left forearm. She will recover from her injuries. Her husband has been arrested.

CRIME BRIEFS.
Joe Castillon, manager of the Lillwaukee club, who was formerly an American League umpire, has received an offer to manage the Chicago Americans next year, and may accept.



When the system has been weakened by sickness you will find the Bitters particularly agreeable and beneficial. It restores the appetite, builds up strength and cures Heartburn, Bloating, Costiveness, Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Female Ills. Don't fail to try a bottle.

\$33 CHICAGO TO LOS ANGELES

We can sell you the ticket here and make all arrangements. Through Tourist Cars Daily.

W. D. CAMPBELL, G. A. 367 S. Spring Street.

UNION PACIFIC

Wisdom and Economy Lead the Way to this Great Removal Sale

Will You Help Us Move?

We have made it possible for you to help us move the stock by cutting the prices again, on some lines of goods. **TIME IS ALMOST UP.** Just a few more days remain to take advantage of this successful sale, before we shall occupy our mammoth new store in the Homer Laughlin Building, extending from Broadway to Hill street. The remaining days will be busy ones—filled with great opportunities for securing good merchandise at prices still lower than our much talked-of Sale Prices. *When you have a dollar to spend you have a right to know where is the best place to part with it.* Our Special Prices this week will certainly bring you here.

The Parade of Fall Fashions Begins Monday Morning

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT never did occur more genuinely than it will to the scores of ladies who this week feast their eyes upon our **New Rich Silks, Beautiful Dress Goods, Graceful Ready-to-Wear Garments, Rare and Costly Laces, and Artistic Novelties in Dress Trimmings.**

They are beautiful enough to charge admission to see—but we want you to come in and enjoy their beauty—with the feeling that a visit does not incur the slightest obligation to purchase—and to know that such exclusive styles are cheaper here than ordinary ones elsewhere.

THE SUN

Catarrh Cured

By Dr. Kelly's Wonderful Remedies, which go right to the root of the disease. Do not neglect this terrible disease too long.

Kelly's Powder 50c. Kelly's Liquid 50c.

Bathroom Supplies

Bath Mitts, per pair..... 25c
Bath Gloves, horse hair..... 50c
Bathing Caps, rubber..... 35c
Bath Towels (good)..... 15c
Bath Mats..... 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Bath Sprays up from..... \$1.25
See our line of Bath Room Fixtures.

Sponges and Chamois Skins

Large soft bath sponges..... 25c
Fine toilet sponges..... 35c
Best carriage sponges, oz..... 40c
Best carriage chamois..... \$1.00
Small face chamois..... 50c
All kinds of Chamois Skins.

Rubber Gloves 25c

This week at Store No. 3 we are closing out a line of small sizes of Rubber Gloves at the unheard price of 25c a pair. Sizes 6 to 6½. If you can wear any of these sizes, better buy now.

Homeopaths

Will Find a Full Line of
Boericke & Runyon's

Well known Remedies at our Store No. 2. Special attention given to the filling of homeopathic prescriptions.

A Fine Form

Is woman's greatest attraction and those who are deficient in bust measure should lose no time in getting a bottle of Dr. Vaucaire's Bust Developer. It works wonders and is a fine tonic besides.

\$1.00

Allan's Violet

Sea Salt

Special sale this week at Store No. 3. Allan's Violet perfumed sea salt, 25c bottles for this week only..... 10c

Don't

Wear Freckles

If your trip to the beach or mountains has left brown marks on your skin they can be safely removed by using Dean's Freckle Salve. Safe, sure, harmless, 25c and 50c.

Our \$4.00 Suit Case

is better than those that most stores sell for \$6.00. We have only a few of them left.

Laux's Genuine Russian Kumyss

for weak stomachs or for invalids—nothing is better or faster. All doctors recommend it. 30c bottle.

8

The Sun Drug Co.

No. 1—Corner Second and Broadway
No. 2—328 South Broadway
No. 3—Corner Temple and Belmont
MAIL ORDER and Wholesale Dept. 324 S. Los Angeles St.

**BIG
STORES**

CREAM PUFF SELF-RAISING BISCUIT FLOUR

Persian Flannelettes
20c Values at, Monday..... 15c



Wide Embroidery Sale Monday

Up to **75c Values for 35c**

A good sale will make talk. This sale will be talked about long after the last piece is sold—because it's unusual to get such values at the price. All brand new goods—widths from 8 to 18 inches wide, in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss. For Corset Covers or Flouncings. This low price is the result of a special purchase. Be on time—it's worth the effort. Sale opens at 8 a. m.

DISPLAYED IN SOUTH WINDOW.

New Belts

At Half and Less

A fortunate purchase of a manufacturer's sample lot of 25 dozen SILK BELTS at a big discount enables us to offer you Monday morning

\$1.50 and \$1.00 Values at 50c

The lot embraces Black, White and Colors, in tailored and shirred girle effects. This is the Belt Bargain Event of this season.

DON'T MISS IT.

Special Sale on Bed Spreads

\$1.65 White Crochet Spread at \$1.35

Beautiful Marseilles patterns, full size, hemmed, ready for use. Monday's price \$1.35.

\$2.00 Light Blue Spreads at \$1.50

In Mitchell's patent weave, 2 size. Light blue only. Monday's price \$1.50.

Single Bedspreads 75c

Monday we offer White Crochet Spreads, hemmed, ready for use, 75c and 85c.

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE" Photo
Jacoby
331-333-335

Autumn Gar

Our women's garment department is rapidly acquiring the latest in women's apparel which we have endeavored to make our own. We have been so supremely the leaders in the



Millinery Department With Many Fe

Very likely you are ready to select your hat. We are prepared to furnish you with a splendid variety of styles. No other store in the city can give you such a wide selection of hats to choose from.

Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

High Grade Belt Buckle
This lot comprises a manufacturer's surplus stock of high grade belt buckles and buttons in all the latest correct styles. They are made of the finest materials, finished in rose gold, German silver, gun metal oxidized silver, in the most artistic and fetching designs. We have of them two lots.

Lot 1. Lot 2.
Belt Buckles 21c. Belt Buckles
Values to 75c. Values to \$1.00

LATE SPORTS. RAY SUTTON OF COURSE.

Coast Tennis Honors in
Easy Fashion.

Two Sisters First in
Ladies Doubles.

Angeles Looles Beaten
in Two Games.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A great crowd witnessed the tennis matches at San Francisco today, despite the threat of rain. The match between Ray Sutton and Miss Crocker was the most exciting of the day. Sutton won in two sets, 6-4, 6-2.

Two sisters, Misses Crocker and Crocker, were defeated in the ladies doubles match. The match was a close one, but the Crocker sisters won in two sets, 6-4, 6-2.

At Vallejo, the tennis matches were also well attended. The match between Ray Sutton and Miss Crocker was the most exciting of the day. Sutton won in two sets, 6-4, 6-2.

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"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." Phones Main or Home 132.
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Beginns Tomorrow—Host of Bargains

\$2.50 Renaissance Curtains \$1.39 15c Huck Towels 11c Ea.

[illegible]

Riverside, Ventura and Orange Counties.

(NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS)

RANCHERS FIGHT; ONE IN JAIL.

SHOT ALLEGED IN QUARREL IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Man With Wound in Forehead Says It Was Caused by Bullet, Not Accused Prisoner Declares No Revolver Was Used—Injury Apparently Not Dangerous.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SANTA ANA, Sept. 10.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) F. F. Farnsworth, a Talbert rancher, was brought to the County Jail here this evening by Deputy Sheriff W. O. Alter, accused of having shot George Brown, another Talbert rancher, in a quarrel over a contract for cutting beets.

According to the story told to the officers, Farnsworth had engaged Brown to cut a field of beets and advanced him \$20 on the job. Brown later decided not to do the work and this morning Farnsworth went to Brown's house to get back his money. Brown was not at home, but this afternoon the two men met and after an exchange of hot words it is alleged that Farnsworth drew a small revolver and shot Brown in the forehead.

The wound apparently is a harmless one, as Brown did not summon a physician until 5 o'clock, when he was taken to the hospital. Farnsworth was taken to the County Jail to await trial. He was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

Farnsworth, who is 33 years old and has a family.

THROWN BY BRONCO.
B. Linscome, whose residence is at Huntington Beach, is in the Santa Ana Hospital with serious internal injuries, the result of being thrown from a horse. He was attempting to ride a bronco when the animal threw him, afterwards tramping on his body. Two ribs were broken, his back sprained and possibly fatal internal injuries sustained. Linscome came recently from Texas.

"Gen. Moore, the organizer and head of the notorious Union Mission Army of Los Angeles, was here today, backed in full uniform, wearing the purple, City Marshal Maxwell discovered him and gave him notice to leave. The "Gen. took a hasty departure.

The body of Arthur Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, who died in Los Angeles yesterday, will be buried here Monday at 10 o'clock from the residence of J. W. Rice on Pine street.

Dr. Alexander Parker of Orange Presbyterian Church is home from a trip in the East and is occupying his usual residence.

Almost the last car of oranges for the current season was shipped this week from Orange. Two cars of lemons were sent out.

A week at Coronado, \$12.50.

HUNTINGTON BEACH.

VETERANS BUSY IN CAMP.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Sept. 9.—There was plenty of doing about the veterans' encampment this morning, although it was devoted to welcoming the late arrivals, locating them in tents and rooms, and arranging for the memorial service of tomorrow, when the largest throng probably of the entire season will be here. The service will be held at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. In the afternoon there will be a dress parade, and a sacred and patriotic service in the evening, arranged by W. E. Sanford.

Long Beach W.R.C. were the entertainers last evening. The double quartette of that town were the principal participants, with little Miss Gillespie of Los Angeles. This little girl was awarded a silk flag by Uncle Sam Post, which was presented by Commodore E. R. Johnson. The girls gave selections of the first part of the evening and then, dressed as minstrels, played the part of a big camp meeting down South. Mrs. Edna Patterson of Long Beach W.R.C. arranged for the enjoyable entertainment.

The campfire this afternoon proved particularly entertaining. Col. Mudge, one of the organizers of the Southern camp, it grew in popularity and numbers, and was strong enough to show such a turnout as faced him in the crowded assembly. He told how the soldiers had ruled the country since the war, strong in political influence, and how the generals and privates of the war had greater and more powerful from year to year. Commodore W. E. Sanford made a hit with a reading of "Pete and Fritz and Me." Commodore W. R. Johnson spoke interestingly and quickly and humorous stories of their experiences, and those of their regiments, were given by Commodore W. E. Sanford, Hon. M. F. Dunne and Leroy Fuller.

Adj. Smith has been frequently complimented upon the military drills, marches and parades of this encampment. It is pleasing to see how much the veterans enjoy the formations and how hale and hearty they are. There is no striking of dress parade, as all are proud of the show that this encampment makes on these occasions.

RIVERSIDE.

DEAF GIRLS SORRY.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 9.—Unable to speak or hear, and totally ignorant of the reason for her detention, 16-year-old Marie Vasquez sits in wonderment at the County Jail, while the officials seek to have her placed in the deaf and dumb asylum at Berkeley. The girl for twelve years has been living practically the life of an animal in the home of Mrs. Monica Arce at Rincon. Forced to toil from early morning until late at night in the performance of domestic duties about the household, she has remained in total ignorance of even one word of any language.

Recently the girl became ill, and when a physician was called the frightful condition was reported to District Attorney Evans of Riverside,

and the girl brought to this city. She is being cared for by Mrs. Zachariah Brown, wife of a deputy sheriff.

In connection with the removal of the girl from the Arce home is recalled the arrest July 1908 of Mrs. Monica Arce upon the charge of having dispensed liquor from her house. She did not deny the charge, but through her attorney pleaded for leniency on the ground that her children depended upon her for support. At this time the Vasquez girl was mentioned, and in explanation of her presence in the Arce home, Mrs. Arce stated that she had adopted her when the girl was a child. An investigation of the case makes it appear that Marie has attended to all of the general housework, and in addition has been made to spend all her spare time in sewing. No attempt, it is claimed, has been made to teach the girl to read or write, and she has no method of conversing or making her wants known.

The girl has a bright face, and it is thought with short training at Berkeley she will soon acquire a knowledge of the sign language. For the past month she has been in the hands of kind-hearted neighbors. The District Attorney is highly indignant at the manner in which the girl has been treated. His investigations seem to prove that while the girl has been in the home for a number of years, none of the school officials of Rincon or citizens of the place have been able to ascertain her condition or attempted to secure an education for her. "It is absolute insanity," said the officer yesterday, "to have left this child in such deplorable ignorance all these years. The authorities at Berkeley are naturally reticent in admitting children of this age to their school, but with this girl's attitude a change in the law is positive a brief stay in the school would suffice."

EXPENSIVE LIQUOR.

John Hoffman of Los Angeles was sojourning near Temecula for his health, and incidentally found it a pleasant pastime to dispense liquor to some citizens of the place. When arrested in a justice court yesterday he paid \$100 fine after entering a plea of guilty.

CORONA.

MORE STREET WORK.

CORONA, Sept. 9.—Sierra quarry northeast of town will supply the granite paving blocks for the new street, between Fifth and Seventh streets. On the 18th inst. sealed bids will be opened for street work on the southeast portion of the boulevard, such work to include cement walks, curbs, gutters, grading and oiling from Main to Joy street and Garret.

On the assessed valuation of \$53,594 the City Trustees have fixed the tax rate at 10 cents per \$100 of value for general fund and 25 cents for library tax.

Rev. E. J. Howe, who has severed his connection with the Christian Church, will preach his farewell sermon Sunday. His wife's health necessitated a change and he has accepted a call to Pleasant, Iowa.

The Corona schools will open Monday.

P. A. E. Wilson has sold his fifteen-acre, twelve-year old orange and grove of Paeonian avenue, one-quarter mile from downtown, to C. A. Westenberg of San Francisco. Price \$11,000.

Coronado coupon books only \$22.50.

VENTURA.

NEWLY WED DROWNED.

VENTURA, Sept. 9.—Edward Gillette, a young fisherman of this city, and who recently married, was drowned in the surf last night at the mouth of the Ventura River, near the place where Gillette had gone about dusk in a small boat with a friend to fish for halibut. They got too far inland and their boat partially filled with water. In beaching her, they lost one of the oars. Darkness was just falling.

Gillette, after getting the boat on the beach, concluded to go out and get the missing oar. He dashed into the breakers and his companion expected him back at any minute, as Gillette was a strong swimmer. As the time passed and he did not return, and as it was too dark to see any distance over the water, his companion finally became alarmed and hastened to town for help. A searching party of the police and the fire department found the point Gillette had last been seen, but the search was in vain.

The body was found early this morning on the beach near the boat. Ben Fazio, who had gone down to renew the search. Gillette was about 25 years of age, single, and had a family connection in Maryland.

CATTLE TAKE A DIP.

The unusual sight of several steers taking a voluntary dip in the ocean was witnessed yesterday near the Newby beach. A bunch of cattle was being driven from the mountains on the Ayers Ranch to the stockyards down the beach. As soon as the band saw the ocean three steers and two cows broke back at the water and plunged for the breakers. To the surprise of everybody they went right in. After a bit of play in the huge rollers the two cows came for the shore and joined the band, but the steers headed straight out to sea, one of them going far out beyond the first buoy and almost out of sight of the people on shore. The animal turned his nose toward shore and moon joined the other two steers and the three swam about the yacht Scotland several times and were in the water over an hour before they concluded to come ashore.

SANTA PAULA.

MEARS MURDER MYSTERY.

SANTA PAULA, Sept. 9.—Murder was the verdict of the coroner's jury after an inquest on the body of John William Mears, who was shot and killed Thursday at his home in Santa Paula. The jury found that the young man's death was caused by the discharge of a shotgun in the hands of some person or persons in the back of the head, and as no shot had passed through the general belief is that Mears could not have killed himself either accidentally or intentionally. Mystery arises, however, as to the cause of murder, for it is not known this Mears had an enemy. He was the eldest of a large family of children, and had managed their affairs since the death of their father a few years ago. He was secretary of Santa Paula Parol, Native Sons of the Golden West, and was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

The funeral will be under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, at

St. Sebastian's Church, of which Mears was a member.

HIGH SCHOOL OPEN.

The Santa Paula Union High School started on Monday, September 4, and has now enrolled 124 students. It has been found necessary to add two new classrooms. A reception was given last evening at the High School in honor of the new students.

Flying fish plentiful at Coronado.

SANTA BARBARA.

MAY SAVE COLEMAN'S REMINDER.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 9.—The launch Vishnu has returned from the wreck of the schooner J. M. Coleman on the west coast of San Juan Island. She brought back First Mate Frank Patterson, who went out to the wreck on a steamer from San Pedro. Engineer Claude Hannon Vasquez returned with the boat. The schooner Chehalis, south from San Francisco, came to the wreck, but was unable to get near it, as the water is shallow out there. The Chehalis sent in a boat, and after an examination of the conditions, went back without attempting to pull her out.

Capt. W. G. Tibbatts, manager of the shipping and steamship company, who went over to the Coleman on the Vishnu, remained on the schooner, and is one of the crew. He has hopes of saving the deck cargo of lumber by transferring it to the schooner. The schooner is expected to reach the beach schooner on Sunday.

Tuna are thick at Coronado.

ELKS' RODEO FULL OF FUN.

All Sorts of Friskings in Shady Canyon.

Jolly Parson Makes a Hit in the Evening.

Only Takes Drink With His Sweet Chum Wife.

The cold gray dawn of the morning after will find the Elks going decorously to church at Christ Episcopal this morning, after their two days of jubilation.

They will foregather at Elks Hall and go in a body to the church where the sermon will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Lee, the rector of the parish, himself a brother Elks.

With that one of the merriest rounds ever held by the Elks here comes to an end.

It was decided at a business meeting held last night in the hall, to hold the round-up next week at Long Beach. The jubilation yesterday included a barbecue in Santa Monica Canyon and one of the famous Elks smokers in the evening, following the business session. The main event of the day, of course, was the jolly barbecue in Santa Monica Canyon.

IN THE SHADE.

In the shade of the extensive preparations for the entertainment of the visitors had been made by the Santa Monica lodge. The first event of the programme was the raising of the flag and the playing of the national anthem. The second was a barbecue in Santa Monica Canyon and one of the famous Elks smokers in the evening, following the business session. The main event of the day, of course, was the jolly barbecue in Santa Monica Canyon.

TANGIER'S TROUBLES.

Severe Fighting in the Outskirts of the City and Many People Have Been Killed.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

TANGIER, Sept. 9.—There has been severe fighting in the outskirts of the city and many people have been killed. It is thought that the casualties are heavy.

Railroad, recently appointed Governor of the province, is endeavoring to subdue the revolting tribesmen who today burn a number of villages in the immediate vicinity of Tangier. Thousands of inhabitants of these places fled to Tangier and there is great anxiety for the safety of the town.

A large force of the Italian troops have arrived here. It is not known whether they intend to land or capture Tangier, who is reported to have been driven from the position of Governor of the district.

Does the Sun Set?

"It will become any day to criticize lapses in grammar," says an authority. Good thing it doesn't! It raises some questions. To speak of one such lapse ourselves. To speak of the "setting sun" is wholly incorrect. You may set a book on a table or even set a son on a chair. It is big enough not to fall off, but what does the orb of day set, and where does it set? No, sir, queer as it may sound to ears grown accustomed to the universal form, the sun sets. If it sets anything why doesn't it raise something? If it shouldn't be the rising and the setting sun. Think it over, and when you get it arranged to your satisfaction to find out what you mean when you speak of a setting hen." (Philadelphia Record.)

A Promising Disease.

Autism is a new disease, fashionable because it is exclusive, and only to be acquired by much riding in an autocar. Its first symptoms are said to be a burning sensation in the head and a dimness of vision. This is followed by a dull ache all over the body and a constant fear of danger, the latter often being so extreme that a passing shadow on the roadside will cause the sufferer to apply his emergency brake and bring his car to a dead stop. Boards of health have no power to prevent the spread of this complaint, for which the community has reasons to be grateful. (New Bedford Standard.)

Looked Out for Number One.

Philosopher: You have devoted your whole life to the cause of labor, I understand. Now, tell me of one good thing you have accomplished. Agiator: Well, I've made a good living—New York Weekly.

Advices were received at New Orleans yesterday that yellow fever has appeared at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana.

There are so many knockers outside that a parson has to be very careful. A social glass of beer with one man, and another man, who wishes he had the beer, maybe, has it that the parson has to be very careful.

"So I confine myself to my own home. That is my own business and my own affair. I don't want to hear him better go to the dentist for a new set of teeth."

There were various cheers and a man in the rear of the hall sang out: "You're all right, parson."

Mr. Lee asked three of us to church. "And, he said, 'I will put the sermon over the plate and straight out from the shoulder and I will tell you I can.'"

A long, interesting programme was given after the business meeting, including an excellent male quartette

New Homes Furnished with Oriental Rugs.

Mr. Avedis M. Enfajian has received three lots of Oriental Rugs, and will continue special sales this week. He will make big discounts on all rugs shown.

One lot of 25 Kazaks and Mousals at \$21.50 for the choice; regular \$35 to \$45 values.

One lot of 25 Mousals and Kazaks at \$18.50; regular \$35 value.

One lot of Karaghahs and Beloojis, etc. for \$12.50, regular \$25 value.

A visit to the store will convince you that these prices are exceptionally low.

Come early and get the first pick. He has on exhibition a number of rare antiques in Serebend, Isphahan, Mesheeb and other Persian makes that are from the Persian art exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. These are not on sale, but are just on exhibition. On second floor of Broadway Drapery & Furniture Co., 447 S. Broadway.

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GIGANTIC REMOVAL SALE

OVERELL WILL MOVE TO THIS MAMMOTH FOUR-STORY BUILDING AT THE COR. OF 7th and MAIN

Bona-Fide Reductions In All Lines

Reductions that are Genuine. The Magnetic Power of this Sale is the Deep Cut Price.

\$2.25 ARM ROCKER.
Saddle stool, golden oak finish, seat style, saddle regular at \$2.50. Removal Sale Price.

DINNER SETS.
\$5.00-10-piece dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$4.50
\$10-12-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$8.25
\$12-14-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$12.50
\$14-16-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$16.50
\$16-18-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$20.50
\$18-20-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$24.50
\$20-22-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$28.50
\$22-24-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$32.50
\$24-26-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$36.50
\$26-28-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$40.50
\$28-30-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$44.50
\$30-32-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$48.50
\$32-34-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$52.50
\$34-36-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$56.50
\$36-38-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$60.50
\$38-40-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$64.50
\$40-42-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$68.50
\$42-44-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$72.50
\$44-46-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$76.50
\$46-48-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$80.50
\$48-50-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$84.50
\$50-52-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$88.50
\$52-54-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$92.50
\$54-56-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$96.50
\$56-58-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$100.50
\$58-60-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$104.50
\$60-62-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$108.50
\$62-64-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$112.50
\$64-66-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$116.50
\$66-68-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$120.50
\$68-70-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$124.50
\$70-72-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$128.50
\$72-74-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$132.50
\$74-76-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$136.50
\$76-78-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$140.50
\$78-80-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$144.50
\$80-82-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$148.50
\$82-84-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$152.50
\$84-86-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$156.50
\$86-88-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$160.50
\$88-90-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$164.50
\$90-92-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$168.50
\$92-94-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$172.50
\$94-96-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$176.50
\$96-98-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$180.50
\$98-100-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$184.50
\$100-102-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$188.50
\$102-104-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$192.50
\$104-106-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$196.50
\$106-108-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$200.50
\$108-110-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$204.50
\$110-112-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$208.50
\$112-114-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$212.50
\$114-116-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$216.50
\$116-118-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$220.50
\$118-120-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$224.50
\$120-122-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$228.50
\$122-124-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$232.50
\$124-126-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$236.50
\$126-128-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$240.50
\$128-130-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$244.50
\$130-132-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$248.50
\$132-134-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$252.50
\$134-136-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$256.50
\$136-138-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$260.50
\$138-140-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$264.50
\$140-142-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$268.50
\$142-144-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$272.50
\$144-146-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$276.50
\$146-148-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$280.50
\$148-150-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$284.50
\$150-152-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$288.50
\$152-154-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$292.50
\$154-156-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$296.50
\$156-158-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$300.50
\$158-160-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$304.50
\$160-162-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$308.50
\$162-164-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$312.50
\$164-166-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$316.50
\$166-168-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$320.50
\$168-170-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$324.50
\$170-172-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$328.50
\$172-174-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$332.50
\$174-176-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$336.50
\$176-178-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$340.50
\$178-180-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$344.50
\$180-182-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$348.50
\$182-184-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$352.50
\$184-186-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$356.50
\$186-188-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$360.50
\$188-190-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$364.50
\$190-192-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$368.50
\$192-194-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$372.50
\$194-196-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$376.50
\$196-198-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$380.50
\$198-200-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$384.50
\$200-202-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$388.50
\$202-204-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$392.50
\$204-206-piece decorated dinner set, white porcelain, Special \$396.50
\$206-208-piece decorated dinner set, white

THE WEATHER.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

City	Today	Yesterday	Record
Los Angeles	75	72	84
San Francisco	65	62	72
San Diego	72	70	82
Phoenix	85	82	95
Chicago	68	65	78
New York	62	60	72
London	55	52	62
Paris	58	55	65
Madrid	60	58	68
Buenos Aires	70	68	80
Santiago	65	62	75
Valparaiso	68	65	78
Montevideo	72	70	82
Rio de Janeiro	75	72	85
Sao Paulo	78	75	88
Brasilia	80	78	90
Caracas	82	80	92
Port of Spain	85	82	95
Georgetown	88	85	98
Paramaribo	90	88	100
Suriname	92	90	102
Guayana Francesa	95	92	105
Guatemala	85	82	95
Managua	88	85	98
San Jose	90	88	100
Medan	82	80	92
Singapore	85	82	95
Batavia	88	85	98
Samarang	90	88	100
Manila	92	90	102
Cebu	95	92	105
Yokohama	65	62	75
Tokyo	68	65	78
Osaka	70	68	80
Kobe	72	70	82
Shanghai	75	72	85
Hankow	78	75	88
Peking	80	78	90
Tientsin	82	80	92
Harbin	85	82	95
Manchuria	88	85	98
Amoy	90	88	100
Swatow	92	90	102
Shantou	95	92	105
Quangtung	98	95	108
Yunnan	100	98	110
Szechwan	102	100	112
Hubei	105	102	115
Henan	108	105	118
Shanxi	110	108	120
Hebei	112	110	122
Inner Mongolia	115	112	125
Outer Mongolia	118	115	128
Altai	120	118	130
Kashgar	122	120	132
Khotan	125	122	135
Yarkand	128	125	138
Kokand	130	128	140
Samarkand	132	130	142
Bukhara	135	132	145
Herat	138	135	148
Kabul	140	138	150
Delhi	142	140	152
Rangoon	145	142	155
Bombay	148	145	158
Calcutta	150	148	160
Madras	152	150	162
Coimbatore	155	152	165
Bangalore	158	155	168
Mysore	160	158	170
Hyderabad	162	160	172
Secunderabad	165	162	175
Warangal	168	165	178
Nizamabad	170	168	180
Karimnagar	172	170	182
Belgaum	175	172	185
Bijapur	178	175	188
Hampi	180	178	190
Tadipatri	182	180	192
Chittoor	185	182	195
Tirupati	188	185	198
Vijaya Vittala	190	188	200
Hemakshi	192	190	202
Chandragiri	195	192	205
Channarayana	198	195	208
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Channarayana	730	728	740
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Channarayana	735	732	745
Channarayana	738	735	748
Channarayana	740	738	750
Channarayana	742	740	752
Channarayana	745	742	755
Channarayana	748	745	758
Channarayana	750	748	760
Channarayana	752	750	762
Channarayana	755	752	765
Channarayana	758	755	768
Channarayana	760	758	770
Channarayana	762	760	772
Channarayana	765	762	775
Channarayana	768	765	778
Channarayana	770	768	780
Channarayana	772	770	782
Channarayana	775	772	785
Channarayana	778	775	788
Channarayana	780	778	790
Channarayana	782	780	792
Channarayana	785	782	795
Channaray			

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN Come Prices!!

THE NEWS SPREADS LIKE WILDFIRE—BRENT'S IS GOING TO MOVE

\$7.50 Sanitary Couch \$5.35

Sanitary steel couch, can be used as couch, three-quarter bed and double bed; best timed steel wire used; will not sag.

\$60.00 Parlor Set \$31.00

There are five pieces in these sets: 1 settee, 1 divan, 1 armchair, 1 spring rocker, 1 small chair. Solid oak frames; spring edge; upholstered in Verona Royal finish.

\$6.00 Sanitary Mattress \$4.75

Extra good ticking, double stitched edges; made of imported sea moss and clean white cotton. Price \$4.75.

\$2.75 Toilet Sets \$1.95

Single white toilet sets; pretty designs.

\$1.10 Combinettes 80c

Combination covered and baled; special values at 80c.

Miscellaneous

Willow corner chair, full roll arms; upholstered, full wrapped.

Handsome large willow rocker, full roll arms and top basket seat.

Willow chair and rocker, \$1.25.

Willow chair or rocker, full spring seat, back and arms, stylish design.

Leather couch, best steel spring construction, handsome.

Patented, stylish design, comes in gold, mahogany and walnut.

Half tree, solid quartered golden oak, handsome design, 16x20 pattern.

Willow table, 28x40 top, large drawer and shelf, comes in golden oak, veneered mahogany and weathered.

Willow table, pretty design, convenient, handsome French.

Roll top desks, 48 inches wide, 30 inches high, 26 inches deep, well supplied with drawers, pigeon holes, etc.

Folding Beds

\$20.00 children folding bed, handsome oak panel front, best springs, royal.

\$30.00 children folding bed, handsome design, 12x20 beveled plate mirror.

\$40.00 children folding bed, handsome quartered oak panel front, artistic top, two 12x20 oval French plate mirrors.

Other Folding Beds, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$14.50.

Ladies' Desks

\$12.50 ladies desk, convenient size, large drawer, pretty French plate mirror on top, comes in golden oak, mahogany.

Other Desks, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$11.50, \$12.50 and up.

Settees and Davenport

\$25.00 weathered oak settee, mission style, upholstered with Spanish leather.

\$25.00 weathered oak settee, spring seat, upholstered with Spanish leather.

\$27.00 weathered oak settee, two individual seats, curved backs, upholstered with Spanish leather.

\$35.00 weathered oak settee, spring seat, mission style, upholstered in best leather.

\$100.00 weathered oak Davenport, spring seat, upholstered back, artistic design.

\$60.00 Davenport, circular design, upholstered back and removable seat.

best leather.

Things Are Selling Fast Every Day Excitement Grows

Everything goes—must go. We make this emphatic assertion and ask the whole public to witness it, that we shall not carry one dollar's worth of stock to our new store. \$200,000 worth of furniture, carpets, draperies, stoves, kitchen furnishings and pianos will be sold out to the last dollar's worth. Almost every day we make new reductions on big quantities of goods. The moment the line becomes broken down come prices, for we realize that in order to successfully sell out a stock we must have no broken lines, no odds and ends.

No Person Can Escape the Attractions Here This Week

Certainly there is no housekeeper in Southern California who cannot profitably trade at Brent's this week. We are furnishing hundreds of homes complete. We are selling quantities of dining room furniture, parlor furniture and other goods for families who never thought of buying such things until this removal sale caught their eye. The railroad will support our statement that we are shipping carloads of furniture to Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Ana. Over twenty extra wagons are delivering Brent furniture at Pasadena, Hollywood, San Gabriel, Garvanza and other nearby points. Next time you visit the beaches you'll see Brent furniture being rushed into the cottages at Ocean Park, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Venice, Playa del Rey. Read this advertisement carefully. Every item reveals a wonderful bargain that has never had its equal in this city.

Credit For All People

You are just as welcome to buy goods on credit at this store as any other individual in the United States. Don't hesitate, don't feel perplexed or wonder what sort of arrangement can be made, but come and state your case frankly to our salesman, and we will explain to you the wonderful Brent system of credit and how it is possible to furnish your home on terms that any man or woman can afford.

Upright Pianos \$1.00

We sell new upright pianos, guaranteed for ten years, at \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a week, no interest. If you want an extra instrument, one of the highest grade manufactured in the world, we will give you your unrestricted choice of an immense assortment at \$5.00 down and \$5.00 a month, no interest.

Free Delivery---Free Freight

Remember, our own wagons deliver goods in all nearby towns. We pack goods free and ship them free to nearly all outside points. Mail orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

Extension Tables

\$18.00 extension table, 42-inch square top, pretty shaped legs, handsome round pedestal, golden quartered oak.

\$22.50 extension table, 42-inch square top, pretty shaped 6-inch legs, comes in golden and weathered oak, royal.

\$25.00 solid oak pedestal extension table, 42-inch round top, handsome pedestal with claw feet, 8 feet.

Other Extension Tables \$4.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00 and up.

\$27.50 Axminster Rugs \$17.95

Axminster rug, size 8x12, artistic patterns, beautiful colors. We will sell 20 of these rugs. The price or quality cannot be duplicated.

\$6.00 Iron Beds \$4.25

These have the popular square top, supported with spindles and have brass vases and brass rod on head and foot. They come in best white enamel, green bronze and gold bronze. All sizes.

\$10.00 Couch \$6.50

Artistic style, best spring construction; your choice of covering. Special, \$6.50.

\$17.50 Gas Range \$14.75

Cooker Chief gas range, 4 burners on top and one simmering burner; 14-inch oven and broiler; nickel trimmed; guaranteed.

Morris Chairs

We have a most complete line of Morris chairs; most of them are in the better grades. We will not move them to our new store. That means we have to slaughter prices. See them.

\$12.50 Morris chair, patent adjustable back, spring seat and back, solid oak frames.

\$17 massive quartered oak Morris chair, excellent cushions.

\$17.50 handsome inlaid mahogany Morris chair, spring seat, good heavy cushions.

\$10.00 willow Morris chair, pretty designs, adjustable back.

\$20.00 handsome inlaid mahogany Morris chair, Colonial style, good heavy cushions.

\$14.00 Morris chair, patent adjustable back, spring seat, comes in golden oak and mahogany.

Bedroom Suits

\$60.00 golden bich bedroom sets, handsome bed and commode; dresser has 20x24 base, with two large and two divided serpentine top drawers; handsome beveled French plate mirror.

Dresser from this set.

\$60.00 solid oak bedroom set, elegant bed with roll top foot; full size commode; dresser has 22x45 base, with serpentine divided top drawers and 28x34 handsome pattern beveled French plate mirror.

\$45.00 mahogany bedroom set, handsome bed and washstand; dresser has 20x24 base, divided top drawers and 24x30 French plate mirror.

\$70.00 handsome maple bedroom set, paneled bed and washstand; dresser has 20x24 base, with shaped divided top drawers and 24x30 French plate mirror.

\$70.00 handsome maple bedroom set, paneled bed and washstand; dresser has 20x24 base, with shaped divided top drawers and 24x30 French plate mirror.

\$70.00 handsome maple bedroom set, paneled bed and washstand; dresser has 20x24 base, with shaped divided top drawers and 24x30 French plate mirror.

\$70.00 handsome maple bedroom set, paneled bed and washstand; dresser has 20x24 base, with shaped divided top drawers and 24x30 French plate mirror.

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VINGS BANK

Business in the Banking Room

new quarters in the south part

Corner Second and Broadway

PAID ON

TERMS

DEPOSITORS

VERY

VICE-PRES. Merchants Nat. Bank

VICE-PRES. First Nat. Bank

VICE-PRES. First Nat. Bank

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Bunco, Squal, and Arrests.
J. H. Knott, a teamster residing at No. 1421 East First street, tried to break the bank of a crap game in the San Fernando Club at No. 143 San Pedro street last night. But the breaking was on the other side, and Knott left \$29 of his good money on the green cloth.

When the proprietor of the place, Joe Jenkins, refused to give the money back, Knott complained to the police and the place was raided, resulting in the arrest of the proprietor and a dozen negroes and Mexicans and the confiscation of the bank roll and gambling apparatus. The strong box contained about \$300.

BREVITIES.

As announced in their advertisement today, the New York Cloak and Suit House, 225 and 227 South Broadway, have their formal opening on Thursday of this week, continuing the pleasant occasion Friday and Saturday with a special concert Saturday evening next. Those who have witnessed the elaborate preparations predict that it will be the most impressive fashion event of the year, as the store itself is the most handsomely appointed on the coast and the display comprising four entire floors of ladies' misses and children's apparel is beyond all question, the most comprehensive, varied and artistic showing of New York and Paris fashions ever assembled in one store in Southern California. An orchestra will add to the pleasure of visitors and all interested in good dress and pleasing appearance are invited.

Times' "Liner" Advertisers.—Important change in rate for Sunday classified advertisements. Commencing Sunday, October 1, 1935, and thereafter, the rate for Sunday "Liners" will be 14 cents per word for each insertion; minimum charge, 25 cents, as at present. This slight advance is amply justified by the present Sunday circulation of the Times, which averages over 60,000 copies, when the 1-cent per-word rate was established in 1932. The Times Sunday circulation was only 14,000 copies. The "Liner" rate for the daily—1 cent per word—will stand as at present.

Greater Ville de Paris. This mammoth new store is fast nearing completion. They expect to occupy it before October first. In addition to the large number of successful departments, will be added, lace curtains and draperies, millinery, infants' and children's wear. The handsome millinery parlors will be in charge of Mrs. J. M. Erdman with Miss Westwell as head trimmer, who has returned from the Eastern Centers of Fashion. This department will be replete with the latest autumn styles—embracing many original concepts.

A. E. Little, formerly of Ford Smith & Little Company, Stationers, No. 313 South Broadway, will open a new store in New York City for this shop, which will be gone about five weeks. The style of the firm will be A. E. Little & Company, Printing, Engraving and Fine Stationery, No. 216 West Third street, between Spring and Broadway.

Families, business people and the public generally make no mistake in visiting the Van Nys Broadway Café, 429 S. Broadway, one of the places to dine at moderate prices. Short orders all day. Try our luncheon. Ladies especially welcome. Try our special 50-cent table d'hôte dinner every day 5:30 to 8.

Dramatic school now open; director, Carmel Holmer; education and physical culture, Mrs. Helen M. Field. Private lessons and classes now being arranged, plays produced weekly, here and in neighboring towns. Apply immediately. Consulate Music, Los Angeles, 232 S. Hill street, 216 New Blanchard Hall; phone Exchange 82.

\$100 reward for any information that will lead to the return of T. B. Cook, who left home ten days ago. He is over 6 feet tall, weight 130 pounds, has a thumb on left hand, is about 35 years old. Wore black sack suit, derby hat, was slightly demented. Send information to 447 S. Daily street, Los Angeles, Cal.

It is to the advantage of Ladies to remember that Mrs. Kruseman, 1202 Pico, corner Rich, in the Millinery Floor, exclusively order work and who gives retinning careful attention. Highest references. Prices reasonable. Regularly latest fashion reports received.

Housekeepers' attention. Make house cleaning, oil and wax, carpets, rugs and mattresses, thoroughly clean them from all dust and mites; latest improved machinery. City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 907 S. Flower St. Both phones 427, John Bloesser.

Hardwood floors—laid and finished completely \$2.25 per square foot, replace your worn out carpets with new polished floors. Also renovate old floors and make them like new. Smith Floor Co., 425 West Seventh st., Tel. Main 2668, Home 6625.

We are now prepared in our own factory to handle all kinds of feather repair work, dyeing, cleaning and curling. Experts only employed. Mail orders promptly attended to. Cawston Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, Cal.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for Edmund Burke, W. B. Hughes, W. G. Fresser, Henderson Bros., Mrs. Louis Ashley, Mrs. E. V. Hodson, John Lester, Mrs. Victor B. Bell and A. L. Castro.

Two suites of fine, light front offices to second floor, Times Bldg. Floors carpeted and arrangement of rooms splendidly adapted for convenient use. Rent low to permanent tenants. Apply J. Baum, Times Office.

Fifteenth annual session of Advent Christian conference and campmeeting of Southern California at Mineral Park campground between Garvanza and Ostrich Farm from September 15 to 24 inclusive.

You are cordially invited to attend service today at 11 a.m. at Christ Church, corner Twelfth and Flower. By request the choir will repeat the sermon entitled, "The Greatest Empire on Earth."

Something new for girls. The very latest styles in caps, Tam O'Shanter and cloth hats in a large variety; also a fine line of girls' coats. Harris & Frank, 117 to 122 North Spring street.

Misses Jefferson and Tease, toilet parlor, Almond neck face pack; the latest treatment for removing tan, shampooing, manicuring, etc. The Chester, 545 S. Spring, Home 2602.

Mrs. N. E. Smith has received a carefully selected line of fall hats. Hats showing the acme of style in the latest fashions. Call and see them. No. 315 West Third street.

We are headquarters for boys' hats, caps and Tam O'Shanter and novelty headgear. Double the variety to be found elsewhere. Harris & Frank, 117 to 122 North Spring street.

Send us your name for our 24-page illustrated directory book showing fifty ways of decorating a home. It's free. Address Department "S," Ville de Paris, Los Angeles.

Don't have to take our word for it, as there are thousands of Los Angeles people wearing our eye glasses and spectacles, and we are willing to abide by their decision. Best All eye

tal reading lenses in 10-year gold filled frames at \$1.50. Others ask from \$3 to \$5. Eyes tested by graduate State registered optician. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clark's 251 S. Spring.

It's up to you—if you are losing your hair and getting bald, or if you are in need of face beautifier. If so call at once on Berlin Cosmetic Co., 423 S. Broadway, room 19.

Art Needlework. Miss Hammer is showing a beautiful line of hand embroidered shirt waists, collars, boleros, centerpieces, etc. 1214 South Grand avenue, near Pico.

Raba Bharati, Hindoo sage of India, lectures this evening at 8, in Blanchard Hall. Subject, "The Three World Religions." All welcome. Silver collection. Ladies can make their perfect tailor made garments under our supervision by paying 50 cents per day. Rosenblet's Ladies' Tailoring College, 1400 W. 7th st.

Miss P. F. Labory wishes to announce to her friends and acquaintances the opening of her fall Millinery September 12, 13, and 14, 323 So. Hill.

Marborough Preparatory School, 638 West Adams street, Miss Ida Lindley, principal, opens Wednesday, October 4. Commencement new building. Hotel Rossmore, 423 South Main street. Special chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. for 25c; all other meals 25c; 21 meals, \$5.00; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 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SPECIAL!
\$10
MEN'S
WATCH

Ten dollars buys this fine gold-filled watch with 21 jewels, 12,000 beats per hour, 14K gold-filled case, 14K gold-filled band, 14K gold-filled buckle. Guaranteed for 2 years. Special watch that we recommend to men who want a thoroughly reliable timepiece at little cost.

Ladies' Gold Filled Watch... \$12.00

You can't get a better watch for \$12 anywhere. Gold-filled case, 14K gold-filled band, 14K gold-filled buckle. Guaranteed for 2 years. Special watch that we recommend to men who want a thoroughly reliable timepiece at little cost.

Watches Cleaned 75c

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.
305 SO. BROADWAY

SEIGELS for WOMEN and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Myer Siegel & Co.
251 SOUTH BROADWAY
Prevailing Styles
In Women's Waists

For the Fall Season
Are shown here in great abundance, and at their very best. Made in our shops. We can give assurance of the highest standard of workmanship, and with our various new connections with large markets, we can assure you that your expectations to find the newest and best at Siegel's will find fulfillment.

Underskirts
Silk petticoats, rich and elegant new shades such as Alice blue and other hues, as well as handsome black and white. Well made, exclusively trimmed and extremely stylish, price \$5.00, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up.

Handsome line of superior Alpaca, Mohair, Silk, Mores and Italian cloth petticoats made under our own supervision and a varied choice of colors, price \$1.25 and up.

Smart Coats for the Girls
There's no other store in the city so well prepared to furnish smart, exclusive styles for girls. In Coats, Hats, Dresses, Suits, in fact everything, our lines are complete except shoes, in all sizes, whether the tot of six months to the miss of 18 years.

Prices are VERY LOW. QUALITY CONSIDERED.

SEIGELS for WOMEN and CHILDREN'S WEAR

PEDLER'S PARADE.
At the home of Mrs. J. W. Cox, 2841 West Temple street, September 7, was held a "Pedler's Parade" social, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Epworth League of the Union Avenue M. E. Church, Rev. W. C. Bodkin, pastor. From 8 to 9 o'clock the entertainment consisted of a "museum of fine arts." In charge of Messrs. Baker and Hunt, and a literary and musical program under the direction of Miss Lena Cox. Mr. McCullough's reading met with special applause. Twenty pedlers in fitting costumes sold everything from ice cream to shoe strings, netting a good sum of money. Among those taking part were Mrs. Bird, Miss Jennie Angel, Margaret Bicheno, Pearl Heaton, Lillie Simonson, Talbot, and Mrs. Schramm. Willing Vorse, Mary Williams, Messrs. Angel, Brewer, Cox, Francis, Norton Sapp, Harry Angel, James Hichens, and others. The efforts of Mrs. Walter and Arthur Payne, presidents of their respective societies.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.
Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, Dr. and Mrs. Cicero Stevens of No. 933 Lincoln street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday of the past week. They were married in Peoria, Ill., in 1865, and came West in 1884, locating in Los Angeles where they have since continued to reside. Among their children are Mrs. C. F. Elder of Riverside, Dr. Frank E. Stevens, Mrs. George W. Stevens, and Mrs. E. T. Stevens. This city. Mrs. J. H. Withers (nee Conwell), and Frank S. and J. Marion Elder are the grandchildren.

Dr. and Mrs. Stevens were the recipients of many handsome gifts, and have a large circle of friends who called individually during the day and evening to extend their congratulations, and to wish them continued health and happiness.

A Paris dispatch says the Council of Ministers has decided on the reassembling of Parliament either October 17 or October 20, the date depending on the wishes of the presidents of the two chambers.

CUCUMBER cures PIMPLES. 221 S. Hill. Local agents and suburban correspondents of The Times with copies of the issue of September 8, containing the brilliant account of The Times' Day and of the Balm of the Cucumbers, will be supplied by applying at The Times office in person.

TIMES' "LINER" ADVERTISERS—IMPORTANT.
Note Change in Rate for Sunday Classified Advertisements.

Commencing Sunday, October 1, 1935, and thereafter, the rate for Sunday "Liners" will be 14 cents per word for each insertion; minimum charge, 25 cents, as at present. This slight advance is amply justified by the present Sunday circulation of the Times, which averages over 60,000 copies. (When the 1-cent per-word rate was established in 1932, the Times Sunday circulation was only 14,000 copies.) The "Liner" rate for the daily—1 cent per word—will stand as at present.

Rates to Imperial and Coachella Valleys.
Special round-trip tickets at reduced rates from Los Angeles and other points in Southern California to Imperial, Coachella, Indio, Coachella, Thermal and Mesquite, on and after Tuesday, September 3, 1935. Inquiries at Southern Pacific ticket office, No. 34 South Spring street.

Watch this space for announcement of our Fall opening, which occurs soon. It will be a fashion exhibit worth coming many miles to see.



Our fitting department is in charge of experts. No garment is allowed to leave this store until it fits absolutely perfect.

THE UNIQUE
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE
245 SOUTH BROADWAY

VITAL RECORD (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES).

BIRTHS.
THOMPSON. To the wife of L. P. Thompson, August 21, a daughter.
HARRIS. September 5, to Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris, No. 822 South Main street, a son.
WILLIAMS. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson R. Williams, 444 Pico street, a son.
PRINCE. To the wife of A. Prince, No. 211 East Fourth street, September 1, a son.

DEATHS.
VAN VORST. Mrs. C. J. Van Vorst, beloved mother of Charles H. Van Vorst, a native of New York, aged 71 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 1027 Lincoln street, Monday, September 16, at 2 p.m. Interment, Rosehill Cemetery. (San Francisco, Cal., and Clinton, Iowa.)
REEDER. At 156 Vermont avenue, John Reed, aged 73 years. Funeral from 214 S. Hill, Monday, September 16, at 2 p.m. Interment, Rosehill Cemetery. Friends invited.
IRWIN. In Los Angeles, September 8, 1935, James Irwin, aged 77 years. The body may be seen at Breese Brothers' parlors Sunday and Monday, September 9 and 10, at 2 p.m. Interment, Rosehill Cemetery. Friends invited.

Card of Thanks.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Dusen and family take this means of expressing our deep gratitude for the sympathy and kind wishes shown us by our neighbors and friends in our hour of sorrow. We shall miss our dear boy, but we are comforted by the assurance that he is now at rest. Heartfelt thanks to all who called and to those who sent flowers and gifts. E. VAN DERBEEK and FAMILY.

Funeral Notice.
The funeral services of Kingsley A. Russell of South Pasadena will be held in the West Side Congregational Church, California street, Pasadena, Sunday at 2 p.m.

Los Angeles Transfer Co., 141 W. 5th.
Removes and moves at your residence to any point. Tel. M. 49 or 50. Home 280.

Orr & Hines Co.
Funeral directors. Ladies undertaker takes charge of all funerals. 547 South Broadway. John W. Edwards, manager.

Castanien Undertaking Co.
No. 1228 South Grand. Lady attendant. Telephone Main 6002. Home 2483.

Peck & Chase Co. Undertakers.
423 E. Hill. Both phones 61. Lady attendant.

Pierce Bros. & Co. Undertakers.
819 - Flower. Tel. M. 1227. Lady attendant.

Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M.
Will confer the first degree Tuesday evening, September 10, at 8 p.m. J. W. Dickey, Secretary.

Choice Cut Flowers.
A large variety of floral designs can be secured from J. W. Wolkstein, No. 228 West Second street.

Advance Showing of Autumn Styles in Women's Wear

Smart garments for Autumn, 1935—the finest, the richest, the handsomest shown in the entire Southwest.

Exclusive garments from the fashionable tailors of New York, as well as many imported garments from Paris and other fashion centers.

You can depend upon the Unique to supply you with the latest models long before other stores have them. Come in tomorrow and get an inkling of what the new styles will be.

New Empire Coat
Fashion favors the new Empire coat for afternoon and evening receptions, the opera and other dress occasions. Broadcloth is the fabric mostly used—in white, blue, pink—delicate tints and solid shades. Prices range from \$50 to \$125.

Long Coat Suits
The long coat suit comes in for the lion's share of popularity this season. It will be worn by fashionable women while shopping, for afternoon calls and other occasions. This being a decidedly gray season, grays will be used in these garments. Other popular colors are Burgundy red, Pashaw red, plum color—and green in various shades. The materials are broadcloths and chevrons. Prices start at \$35 and range up to \$60.

\$5000.00
To Be Spent
For
Improvements



14,850
ADDITIONAL
SQUARE FEET OF
Floor Space

The Growth of Our Business

Having been parallel with that of Los Angeles, we are compelled to have more room. The addition of the three upper floors in adjoining building—each four feet—of which we have leased for a term of ten years, in connection with the present store, gives us a total floor space of 44,550 square feet—by far the largest establishment of the kind in the West.

In our Greater Store, every class of instruments and each individual make of piano will occupy separate rooms—a feature that will be exclusive with us. The entire establishment is to be remodeled—and a new plate glass front provided, in order to obtain increased facilities for the display of our wares.

This will, in a measure, interfere with business for weeks to come; but when giving over the store to contractors and workmen, we must dispose of a large portion of the present stock—in order to get it out of harm's way. Plans will have to be moved from one floor to another, in order to allow the improvements to go forward. Walls are to be broken through—which will cause considerable dust and dirt, endangering the safety of instruments left in the close proximity.

We Want You to Help Us Overcome the Difficulty

Alteration and Enlargement Sale of Musical Instruments

We are going to sell seventy-five pianos at prices never before heard of in this city; some of these pianos are new—taken from our regular stock—some are styles we have decided to discontinue, and others are manufacturers' samples and slightly used instruments. Every one of these pianos are offered at such enormous discounts that they will quickly find buyers. Some of the great bargains:

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS in mahogany and walnut; slightly used—original price \$550—now \$385.

KRELL-FRENCH PIANOS, finest style in mahogany and walnut. These splendid instruments sell regularly at from \$400 to \$600—we will sell them out at a clean \$300 and \$400.

SEVERAL STARR PIANOS, "The Favorite," some of them in mahogany and walnut—original price \$700 to \$1500—now reduced to \$215 to \$250.

Several Estey pianos some new, some slightly used and some styles to be discontinued—usual price \$425 to \$550—for this sale only at \$300 to \$400.

RICHMOND PIANOS will be cut from \$400 to \$350—in order to close out.

LA GONDA standard pianos, made by Krell-French Piano Co., of New Castle, Ind.—7 samples in mahogany, walnut and oak—sell regularly at from \$300 to \$400—now reduced to \$215 to \$250.

Many special offers include slightly used Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Estey, Starr, Brinkerhoff, Mehlin, Sterling and Schubert pianos, Cecilian piano players, pianolas, Angelus Orchestral and Krell Auto Combination pianos.

We shall sell but 75 pianos at reduced prices during this sale. By the enormous reductions we quote, you can see how vitally necessary it is for us to come early. Bargains like these are seldom offered, and they will be snapped up immediately.

Geo. J. Birkel Company
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Kranich & Bach, Kurtzmann, Emerson, Estey, Krell-French, Starr, Richmond, La Gonda and Brinkerhoff pianos; Cecilian Piano Players, Cecilian Pianos, Estey and Farrand Organs and Victor Talking Machines.

345-347 South Spring Street.

An Invitation

The beauty of our perfect blue white diamonds cannot be described. Diamonds must be seen to be appreciated. If you admire the Brock and Feagan's Quality Diamonds—we are sure you will—others will admire them on you. We should be pleased to have you call and will gladly give you the latest Diamond information. We want your Diamond business and whether you give it to us or not, we shall in every way deserve it.

Brock & Feagan's
Fourth and Broadway

BOND-BURNING OF MERRY ESCONDIDO.

Unique and Joyous Celebration of Happy Southern California Town.

Out of Bondage Once More, the Citizens Proclaim Their Freedom to the World—Settlement With Creditors and How It Was Brought About—Scenes of Gladness in the Streets—Cheering, Shouting Throng.

A BURNING question was forever settled at Escondido yesterday when, in the presence of a multitude of people, almost half a million dollars' worth of canceled irrigation bonds and coupons went up in smoke. A huge wire basket suspended in mid-air held the big bundles of legal papers, and as the hungry flames licked them up cheers rent the air; men tossed their hats and hurrahed and women waved their handkerchiefs.

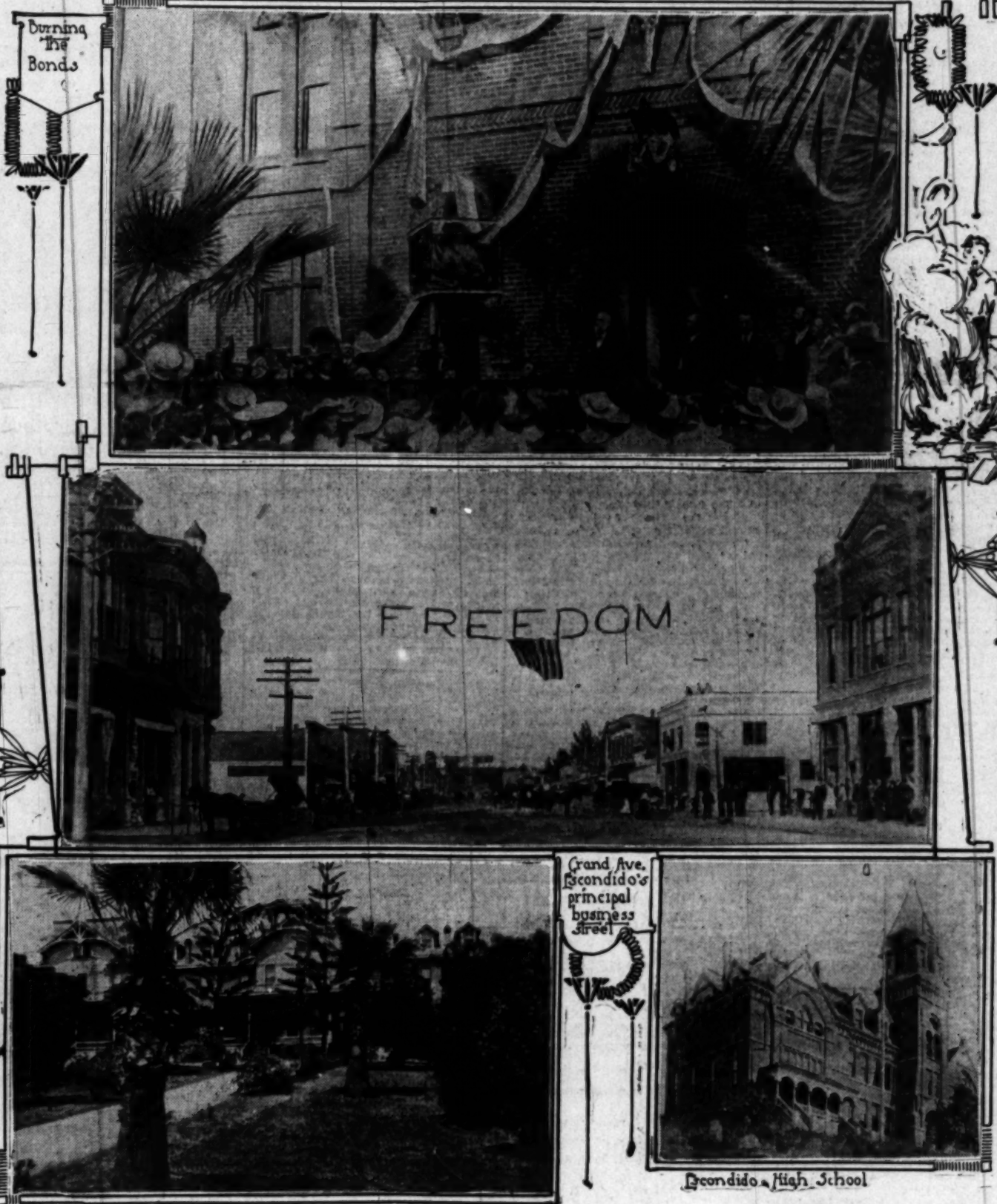
It was truly a red-letter day in the history of the Queen Valley of San Diego county. It marked a milestone in her march of development that sets the fair, sun-kissed vale of 12,000 acres of fertile valley and foothill land—a land of fat heaves and golden grain, of luscious fruits and good red wine, a land that literally flows with milk and honey—lying 7000 feet above the sea level, and fourteen miles inland, reached by a spur of the Santa Fe Railroad, that winds its serpentine way up the valley from the coast to the

decorated in honor of the gala occasion, and a huge transparent banner was stretched across the street at a prominent corner with the single word "Freedom" worked out in immense letters of red, white and blue, so large that he who ran might read. From the banner floated the American flag, emblematic of the fact that Escondido is now absolutely free from public debt of any nature whatsoever.

THE CELEBRATORS. In the capable hands of the executive committee, ample preparations had been made to entertain the visitors and suitably celebrate the great event. This committee was composed of five leading men of the town, with Mayor Sig. Steiner as chairman. Mr. Steiner enjoys the distinction of having served as the chief executive of Escondido for a period of nearly twelve years, having been three times elected to the office of Mayor. His lieutenant of yesterday were J. N. Turrentine, postmaster of Escondido; Dr. J. V. Larzere, one of her promi-



W. H. BALDRIDGE. A leading business man of Escondido, who engineered the bond settlement.



Scenes at Escondido yesterday, when almost half a million dollars worth of bonds and coupons went up in smoke.

thriving, bustling town of Escondido, located in the center of this picturesque and productive valley. People began pouring into the town as early as 9 o'clock yesterday morning. From Poway and Pasqual, from Richmond and Ramona, from Bear Valley and Bernardo, from San Marcos and Twin Oaks, they came on foot and on horseback, on bicycles, on bicycles and in buggies, automobiles and bay wagons—in fact, on anything that had wheels. At noon the special train from San Diego pulled into the station with several hundred San Diego and Oceanside citizens on board headed by the San Diego City Guard Band. They were met by a big delegation of Escondido citizens wearing badges and escorted by the Escondido Cornet Band. It was a thrilling sight, as these proud citizens of our southern sister county marched up Grand avenue, the broad boulevard, which is the principal business street of Escondido, and extends a straight mile through the heart of the town from the railway station at one end to the handsome Hotel Escondido that crowns the height at the head of the avenue.

At 2:30 o'clock the formal exercises of the day, concluding with the cremation ceremony, opened in front of the Lime street grammar school building, where a stand had been erected for the speakers and musicians and seats provided for the people as far as it was possible to accommodate such a crowd. W. A. Sickler, the expert civil engineer, who has practically had the entire work of the water bonds in charge from the beginning, was chairman of the programme committee. It was Mr. Sickler who looked after the financial part of collecting the money for the bonds and he has been prominently identified with the whole movement from the beginning to end. Hon. J. N. Turrentine was the orator of the day. In his address he dwelt upon the advantage of the water bonds in the united action of the people of Escondido Valley, the happy consummation of which was the occasion of the celebration yesterday. He called attention to what the future held of development and progress if the same policy is pursued. He also pointed a moral—the avoidance of public indebtedness.

IRATE MOTHER THRASHES HIM.

Punishes Youth Who Gave Her Daughter Insult.

Policeman Steps Out—While She Does the Act.

Young Wretch Gets Dose of Real Poetic Justice.

While a big policeman stood just outside the door, with his back directly turned, Mrs. Anna C. Wilkins of this city curbed a blacksnake mule whip with terrible blows around the jumping form of a young man who insulted her daughter yesterday.

Mrs. Wilkins lives off Washington street next door to a house that is in process of construction. The young man, thrashed yesterday, was employed there as carpenter's helper.

Yesterday all the rest of the carpenters were having the day off with the exception of this eighteen-year-old boy who was cleaning up the place.

Mrs. Wilkins' little nine-year-old girl was playing about. Seeing her there, the boy left his work and engaged her in honest conversation.

The part of his infamy that comes next may best be expressed by a succinct blank.

The little girl ran crying and frightened to her mother, telling her what the boy had said.

Hardly knowing what to do, but wrought up to the highest pitch of emotion, the mother caught sight of a passing policeman and asked him to come in. She told him the circumstances and demanded that the boy be brought into her presence.

The policeman brought him in shamefaced. He admitted it all. He said he was very sorry; had made a mistake; did not realize what he was doing; was willing to apologize to the little girl; to the mother; to anybody; begged not to be arrested.

The mother listened to him in silent white-lipped fury. When a woman keeps still and does not even cry under such circumstances, she is dangerous.

When she could talk, she turned to the officer and asked him to arrest the boy. He was a new officer; he stammered and hesitated.

"Are you going to take him to jail or not?" she finally demanded.

The officer faltered out that he could not arrest the young man; no crime had been committed.

"Then," said the woman tragically, "I demand if you are a man, that you thrash him!"

The policeman looked at the half-baked young man and the half-baked woman as she stood glaring at them both, her breast heaving with excitement and her eyes glittering hard. Her lips were drawn to a straight thin line.

"I can't lick him," stammered the policeman.

"What?" the woman almost shrieked. "After what he has done."

"Oh, he deserves it all right," said the policeman hastily. "The only thing is, I can't lick him. I am a peace officer. It—it'd cost me my job."

The woman looked at him for an instant in stony silence. Then she said briefly, "Will you step outside the door and not hear anything? I have a blacksnake whip here. I am going to whip him myself!"

"A right," said the policeman faintly.

The boy made a half move to rush out but stopped as he met the woman's eyes.

"You are not to look; then you won't know what has happened," cautioned the woman in a white calm.

"No mum; no mum," stammered the policeman humbly. "I won't look."

So he stood just outside the door with his head hunched down between his shoulders; every time the blacksnake whiplash and struck, he ducked instinctively; between whips he was wondering if this would cost him his job.

First there came an ominous silence. Then he heard the woman's sharp order to "Stand in the middle of the room."

Then, "ping!" If you hold a whip or a broadsword just right, as to the angle, and put enough steam on it, it will go "ping" through the air. Otherwise it will whirr. This one "ping" at every blow; the woman was an artist.

At last the whip was heard to fall with a clump to the floor and the door opened. The woman was doing up her hair which had fallen down her back. She was tired and dragged, but flushed and excited. The young man looked as though he had been tossed in a blanket. And he did not sit down during any of the subsequent proceedings.

While they were there in awkward silence, another woman came rushing up the walk and flung the door wide open. Two furious women stood there glaring at each other. The newcomer was the boy's mother.

Without a word the mother of the whipped boy, thrust the men out and gently shut the door.

What they said the policeman did not know. Of course they both cried. All they said when they came out was that the name of the boy should never be told. This the officer promised faithfully.

Acting Chief Aulsebrook sustained him in his course throughout.

MOJAVE FARMING SCHEME.

A. E. Poole and Party of Eastern Capitalists Buying up Land Below the Lower Narrows.

E. A. Poole was interviewed yesterday with reference to the report that came from San Bernardino concerning his purchase of the Hartman ranch of 160 acres on the Mojave River.

He confirms the report that he bought the ranch, but says that he paid no such fancy price as \$10,000, but that he actually gave \$1000 for the ranch.

"There is nothing mysterious about my purchase of the Mojave," he said. "My associates are all eastern men, none of them belonging in this city. It is just a little irrigating scheme. We have associated ourselves together for the purpose of buying up the land below the lower narrows for the purpose of farming only."

"The Union Trust Company of this city has no connection whatever with the deal, but are simply the trustees who hold the papers in escrow until the deal can be completed. It is true, as stated, that we have no connection any way with the Arrowhead Ranch Company."

(Continued on Second page.)

TEMPERANCE WOMEN WILL FLOCK HITHER.

White Ribboners from All Over the United States to Assemble Here in October Annual Convention—Arrangements Well Under Way.

LOS ANGELES. "The convention will soon be the scene of another great national gathering. From October 27 to November 1, tiny white ribbons, emblems of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union all over the world, will flutter on every hand in Los Angeles. The city will welcome with open heart nearly two thousand women in the temperance cause, gathered here to attend the annual national convention.

Full delegates and State officers will be entertained free of charge by the people of the city, and there are many interested in the work who will roll the attendance up into a large figure.

A "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago will arrive at La Grande station morning of October 25, at 7 o'clock, with 1200 people aboard. It will roll out to the station with brand-new State temperance banners flying from every car, after six days of transcontinental traveling.

The special will be made up of all delegates from Eastern and near-by States, converging to Chicago as a starting point. One car will be occupied by the young people of the Loyal Temperance Legion. A number of interested people from across the water will be among its passengers.

Several stopovers have been arranged for the visitors who may see the sights of Colorado and Salt Lake City, Sunday morning.

Spencer G. Schaefer, Dentist, DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TEETH. of pain in dental operation made untold thousands happy.

Spencer G. Schaefer, Dentist, 310 Homer Laughlin Bldg. Home Phone 4510.

Only \$5.00. T GUARANTEED. 50 ON RED RUBBER. ADHESIVE PLATES \$4.50 UP.

Boys or Students. Hoffman Dental. Good and Skin Diseases.

Specialty. WIN E. SYKES, M.D. 34 S. Spring Street. Grand Pacific Hotel.

Children's Eyes. C. C. LOGAN, Oculist. 153 South Broadway.

CAPTURE. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

Specialties. For Women.

ter, Mrs. Colby N. Thomas, of this city.

In speaking of that first mass meeting, light of other days fired her gentle face. She told of the lecture of Dr. D. J. Lewis, first delivered in her town of Dover, N. H., which so roused the women to action. It was this same lecture, two years later, which started the crusade in the Middle West and in New York.

GAVE BOTH HIS HANDS. Mrs. Cheney herself issued the call for the mass meeting in Dover, over which she presided, and the result was like unto the day of Pentecost. Enemies who came to jeer remained to pray, and finally the leading man of the town, who had been a "doubtful case," arose, with outstretched hands, and said: "I hereby give my right hand and my left to any one who will give up the use of wine." The cry of "Amen" interrupted the proceedings. A tragedy threatened. But the leader called: "Friends, halt! It is our enemies; there is no danger." And the whole tumult was quieted. "The Lord told me to say that," said Mrs. Cheney, in recounting the dramatic incident. The result of the meeting was almost to have the pulpit of the city in liquor traffic in Dover.

Mrs. C. B. Fitzgerald of Los Angeles was one of those early workers. She was a member of the committee with Neal Dow which went to the Maine Legislature and secured the amendment to the State prohibition law making it possible to really prosecute offenders. Three women were appointed on the committee as a joke; but, fearful and trembling at the unpopularity, they got what they wanted for the State.

Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, well known in this city and over the country, was a young girl in Cincinnati the year of the crusade, and went about with her mother to the meetings, singing for the temperance cause, and it was during this time that she gained her first inspiration for the work with children.

In which she stands unique. "I could not talk to the grown men and tell drunkards," said Mrs. Blanchard, "so I talked to the little boys who came in to make fun of things."

IN THE DIN OF BATTLE. Mrs. Emma Cash, who is at the head of the temperance work in California, was in the forefront of the crusade in "72. In Port Huron, Mich., she was drawn about with other prominent women in a sleigh at the head of a triumphal procession, after having closed the saloons of the town for a year. Hundreds marched behind the sleigh with banners over their shoulders showing that the place had been swept clean.

At Bedford, Mich., Mrs. Cash helped the women to pour out into the streets the contents of ten barrels of liquor which they had purchased from a saloon keeper. The workmen rushed out with dippers to drink the fiery liquid that flowed down the gutter in a stream, said Mrs. Cash, "but we took mallets and struck the dippers out of their hands. I visited that town ten years ago, and it is still a temperance town."

A lovely brown-eyed woman, Mrs. Josephine Mariatt, or just plain Josephine Mariatt, as her Quaker custom hath it, now living at Hotel Nugent in Los Angeles, went out with seventy women in Hillsboro in that long-ago cold winter of '72, and gave in the slush of the street in front of the saloon, praying and exhorting. The leader of that band, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, or "Mother Thompson," as she is called, is still living at the age of more than eighty years.

In Adrian, Mich., Mrs. Mariatt went with the women and prayed in front of a saloon, and prayed. They stayed with him and accompanied him through the town until, thoroughly convinced, he departed from the place. Mrs. Mariatt sped his departure, prayer meeting sped his departure.

MADE HIM FRANTIC. A humorous incident of the crusade in Adrian, as related by Mrs. Mariatt, was of a wholesale liquor dealer who came from Cleveland, O., to secure orders from the saloons there. A telegram was sent by the women in Cleveland to the women in Adrian, and the liquor man was met on the train by a delegation of women who knelt about him and prayed. They stayed with him and accompanied him through the town until, thoroughly convinced, he departed from the place. Mrs. Mariatt sped his departure, prayer meeting sped his departure.

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Visit our house-furnishing department—5c, 10c, 25c will buy many useful articles for the kitchen.



Beautiful China Plates \$1 Each

REGULAR \$1.50 AND \$1.75 VALUES—These are 7 1/2-inch fancy dessert plates; splendid quality china, beautifully decorated. The plates are artistically shaped and the colorings most harmoniously blended—a dozen different shapes and decorations to select from. Each plate is separately packed in a neat box, making them especially suitable for presentation purposes.

By securing a large number, we are enabled to offer \$1.50 and \$1.75 values at only \$1.00. See them in the window. Make your selection early. Only a limited supply.

Gas and Electric Portables Real Works of Art

If you wish to see the most beautiful and artistic gas and electric portables and ceiling lamps ever shown in Los Angeles, visit our lamp department tomorrow. You have no conception of the handsome effects in portables with rich inlaid art glass shades, rich bronze and metal stands, beaded fringe effects—old mission designs and many others. We want you to see them. If you're furnishing a new home, by all means see these artistic lamps.



French China Dinner Sets

Some of our patrons will remember an exceedingly handsome line of French china dinner sets which we had on special sale a short time ago at \$20.00, \$27.50 and \$30.00. We have just received another shipment and will sell these at the same low figures.

The decorations are blue cornflower, morning glory, rose spray and pink Dresden floral decoration. On special display and sale tomorrow.

Parmelee & Dohrmann

Hotel and restaurant proprietors will find us amply prepared to supply every need. Largest stock in the Southwest.

New Arrival of Brass Novelties

If you are an admirer of rich and artistic brass wares, you will be especially interested in the new line which we have just received.

Among the articles are ink stands, finger bowls, trays, large and small—candlesticks—vases, jardinières, plaques, steins, loving cups, desk sets, cigar lighters, cigar stands and many other useful and ornamental articles.

Like everything else in the Parmelee art rooms, the prices are very reasonable.



A Word to Housekeepers

The Parmelee art rooms contribute to the furnishings of the finest and richest homes in Southern California as well as to the homes of more modest pretension. We can supply everything in the line of china, art wares, bric-a-brac, and decorative pieces for the parlor, living-room, dining-room—in fact, every part of the house. This is the largest store of the kind in the Southwest.



Fine Steins Underpriced

We have just received the largest consignment of steins ever shown in this city—more than the combined stock of all other Los Angeles stores. Open steins, covered steins, big steins—musical steins, grotesque steins. Steins at 10c, at 15c, at 25c, at 50c, at 75c, at \$1.00, and on up to \$12.50. If you want steins, now is the time and here is the place to get them.

Parmelee & Dohrmann

232-234 South Spring St.

Gem Furniture Co.

531-3-5 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dining Chairs

\$5.00 to \$9.00 Odd Chairs at \$2.50 to \$6.50



\$15.00 Folding Bed \$10.50

This folding bed sells everywhere at \$15.00. It is well made, is full size and has golden oak finish. We offer it as a special. Price, \$10.50.

\$4.00 Mattress Couch \$2.50

A good strong mattress couch that is well upholstered and covered with fancy ticking. Has woven wire bottom supported with coil springs. Price this week, \$2.50.



Invalid Chairs

Many people are injured so that they require an invalid chair for only a short time. We make a specialty of buying, selling and renting these chairs and can furnish any kind of a chair you desire.



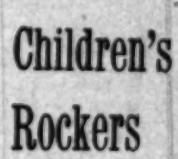
Wardrobes

\$35.00 was the price for wardrobes of this style but we offer this one for only \$12.50. It is genuine walnut and is seven feet high by five feet wide. Has two large doors and two drawers. Special only \$12.50.



Maple Dressers \$16.50

A large quartered oak wardrobe with double doors each having a 12 x 50 inch beveled French plate mirror. Regular price \$40.00. Special \$25.00.



Children's Rockers

We have a large assortment of children's golden oak rockers which we sell regularly at from \$3.00 up to \$6.00 each. They are all well made and have wood seats. Reduced this week to only \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Weathered Oak Settee \$6.00

This settee is four feet long and has slat back and seat. It is well made and sells for \$8.50. We reduce the price to only \$6.00 for this week only.

\$1.00 Earthen Teapots 30c

Three sizes for you to choose from. They are all imported and are hand decorated. Crockery and Department stores sell them at \$1.50 each. Our price only 30c.

Gem Furniture Co.

531-3-5 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Best Terms The Lowest Prices

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Patent Medicines At bottom prices. 4th and Main St. Pacific Electric Bldg. Free Delivery

Roeder's

OHIO WINS
RIFLE PRIZE.President's Match Goes to
Sergeant Orr.Second Prize Also Taken by
Ohio Man.Chicago Walks Off With the
Dryden Trophy.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

REAGIN (N. J. Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In the most sensational finish ever seen at the three weeks rifle tournament, the President's match closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon with Sergeant C. E. Orr of Ohio the winner by a score of 292, with Private Wayne Fry, also of Ohio, second with 291. Sgt. Major R. W. Evans of the First New Jersey was third at 289; Capt. C. B. Winder, another Ohioan, fourth with 287; Sgt. George H. Doyle of the Seventy-first New York, fifth with 284; Lieut. Fearson of the United States Cavalry, sixth with 283.

No such close shooting in the President's match is remembered by the oldest timers here. Not until Sergeant Orr's last shot was signaled but his eye was the contest decided. President Roosevelt was notified at once who the winner of the trophy was. This he had requested earlier in the day, that he might congratulate him without delay. The tournament closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Chicago carrying away with them also the \$2000 Dryden trophy, which they captured a week ago today.

JUSTICE BATS
IN RARE FORM.SANTA MONICA CRICKETERS NO
MATCH FOR LOCALS.Star Bat of Los Angeles Team
Knocks First Century of the Season,
and is Not Out—Hot Play at the
Beach Polo Grounds—More
Practice for the League.

The Admission Day cricket game played on the Santa Monica polo grounds between the Los Angeles team and the Santa Monica visitors proved a decisive victory for the Angel City bowlers.

The outside coils may have been gay cricketers, but time has caused them to lose the cunning of their play. When the coils came up to bat smiling they discovered their weakness. Los Angeles was well practiced and played a ruthless game. The support at every point was strong. The bowlers were strong and the wickets were well guarded. Santa Monica's weakness was again developed in the bowler's box. Her stick work was poor and her fielding ragged. But the eleven showed what it was able to do when in practice. The eleven had material for a good team and encouraged by the meeting of today, it is quite certain that cricket will hereafter be recognized as one of the popular games of the beach city.

Santa Monica went first to bat, just before noon, and was retired after having scored twenty-eight runs. Los Angeles came to bat and when the ball was put in play, the eleven showed 272 runs, with two absences and one voluntarily retired. In the going to bat, Santa Monica's bowlers were unprepared for the fireworks that were about to be touched off. Rev. Browne, filling an infield post when H. R. Justice came before the wicket. Justice is an alleged expert just over from England, where he is recognized as one of the crack players in one of London's most exclusive clubs. Justice hit the first ball that was served and popped a pretty fly right into the hands of the fielders. The dome was so surprised that he forthwith dropped the ball, and Justice, bent right on hitting everything that came his way, retiring voluntarily when his score had reached the enormous figure of 101. The same thing happened when Gadson went to bat. He knocked a nice little fly into the hands of a fielder, who unthinkingly dropped it and Gadson kept up his work until his score had reached 26.

Santa Monica was given another whiff at the bat, and this time she fared a trifle better, scoring 44. Her batsmen, however, persisted in knocking pop flies which were quickly scooped by the opponents.

Those who served Los Angeles as bowlers were: Messrs. Justice, Bainbridge, Wood, Little, Duffy, Bainbridge, Standfield and Cooper. The star of the match was R. H. Briggs, who referred to as "Big Red," who while the score was kept by John Alton.

The score for Santa Monica was as follows:

Player	Runs
H. Justice	101
R. H. Briggs	26
Gadson	10
W. Fry	291
C. E. Orr	292
Sgt. Major R. W. Evans	289
Capt. C. B. Winder	287
Sgt. George H. Doyle	284
Lieut. Fearson	283

The score made by the Los Angeles team was as follows:

Player	Runs
H. Justice	101
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Lieut. Fearson	283

Riverside Elks baseball team which played at Santa Barbara yesterday. Bottom row, left to right—Newcombe, of Johnson, mascot; Skinner, 3b. Middle—Boop, p; Coons, cf; Waite, ss; Johnson, rf; Council, 2b. Top—Rouse, sub; Logan, manager; Strang, lb.

RIVERSIDE ELKS
ARE WINNERS.DO EXCELLENT OUTFIELDING AT
SANTA BARBARA.Channel City Players are Strong at
the Bat—Thousands of People View
the Game from Overcrowded Grand
Stands and Bleachers—Contest is
Close All the Way Through.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Riverside Elks defeated the Santa Barbara Elks in the first game of the season this afternoon by a score of 3 to 2.

Thousands of people viewed the game from overcrowded grand stands and bleachers. The contest was a close one, the outfielding, saved the game for the orange growers. The locals lost a number of men on bases while trying to steal bags. The Riverside team was strong, and the game was a good one, and was well played. The meeting of today, it is quite certain that cricket will hereafter be recognized as one of the popular games of the beach city.

Santa Monica went first to bat, just before noon, and was retired after having scored twenty-eight runs. Los Angeles came to bat and when the ball was put in play, the eleven showed 272 runs, with two absences and one voluntarily retired. In the going to bat, Santa Monica's bowlers were unprepared for the fireworks that were about to be touched off. Rev. Browne, filling an infield post when H. R. Justice came before the wicket. Justice is an alleged expert just over from England, where he is recognized as one of the crack players in one of London's most exclusive clubs. Justice hit the first ball that was served and popped a pretty fly right into the hands of the fielders. The dome was so surprised that he forthwith dropped the ball, and Justice, bent right on hitting everything that came his way, retiring voluntarily when his score had reached the enormous figure of 101. The same thing happened when Gadson went to bat. He knocked a nice little fly into the hands of a fielder, who unthinkingly dropped it and Gadson kept up his work until his score had reached 26.

Santa Monica was given another whiff at the bat, and this time she fared a trifle better, scoring 44. Her batsmen, however, persisted in knocking pop flies which were quickly scooped by the opponents.

Those who served Los Angeles as bowlers were: Messrs. Justice, Bainbridge, Wood, Little, Duffy, Bainbridge, Standfield and Cooper. The star of the match was R. H. Briggs, who referred to as "Big Red," who while the score was kept by John Alton.

The score for Santa Monica was as follows:

Player	Runs
H. Justice	101
R. H. Briggs	26
Gadson	10
W. Fry	291
C. E. Orr	292
Sgt. Major R. W. Evans	289
Capt. C. B. Winder	287
Sgt. George H. Doyle	284
Lieut. Fearson	283

The score made by the Los Angeles team was as follows:

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KERN YIELDS
TROUT WHALE.Three-pound Rainbow Taken
on Red Ant Fly.Fish Put up Lively Scrap
and Dies Game.Gus Knight Gets Nice Creel
in Bear Valley.

Many big trout have been reported this year by Gus Knight and other thirty-third degree creek whippers, but up to date the palm is borne by William Goff of the Times' invertebrate force, who recently returned from the forks of the Kern River with a three-pounder to his credit—quite the finest "rainbow" that has been landed in that noble stream for full many a month.

There is a tale prevalent on the Upper Kern of a trout whose length was twenty-six inches as it came shimmering from the clear, cold water, but it was taken several years ago, and in all probability death did not stop its growth.

Goff's record fish measured twenty-one and a quarter inches in length;

CHAMBERS HAS
HOT DEER HUNT.CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN THE
SANTA PAULA COUNTRY.An Excursion After Bucks That
Panned Out Lots of Trouble in
Ways That Were Not Expected—A
Burro That Balked, and Refused to
Budge a Foot.Around the corridors of the Police
Court they are telling one on Judge
Joe Chambers, who has just returned
from a deer hunting trip in the upper
Santa Paula and Sulphur Mountain
section, said for a month past to have
been perfect preparation for the ortho-
dox hereafter for all wrongdoers.

Judge Chambers and Dr. Garnett, with a small party, a few days ago struck out for the Ferndale ranch and trekked up to the springs, on pleasure bent, but with an idea they might run afoul of a buck stranded in the chaparral somewhere.

They had not passed the ranch corral before Chambers stooped low and announced the presence of tracks. He knew it was a buck by the hoof prints. Immediately the little target rifle was hauled from its case and brought

MARQUIS GETS
BIGGEST BUCK.Cooler Weather Favorable to
Deer Hunters."Pop" Stebbins Finds Good
Sport on "Bony."Killings on the Concho are
Rather Above Grade.

With the coming of cooler weather, deer hunters are resuming operations in the hills under conditions that confer some chance of success. Always hard enough work, mountain tramping in Southern California during the late heated term became too dangerous a form of sport for many to follow, even were there deer to be had for the evening. It is a notorious fact among old hunters that the bucks do not like scorching weather any better than those who seek them, and seldom indeed does one find any of these veteran Nimrods afield at such times.

As a man who has killed his hundred deer puts it, "The way to succeed when after a buck is to mentally change places with him. Try to figure out what you would do if you were a deer and



Granddaddy of all the Kern River trout brought to creel by W. N. Goff.

about ten inches in circumference at the thickest part, and had a mouth-gape of four and a half inches—a sort of fresh water whale, whose weight was in the neighborhood of three pounds. It was a fine, fat fish, as are indeed all the Kern River trout this summer, thanks to the crop of caterpillars, which in some parts of the stream materially injures the fishing.

The lure which enticed this noble creature to its sad, but after all wholly appropriate fate, was a small Red Ant fly, and Mr. Goff realized he had his work cut out from the minute the king of all the trout struck. He was a "rainbow," and put up the dizzy, dodging battle characteristic of his kind. On a single gut leader of fine caliber, and a No. 18 hook, he captured a bad ten minutes before the little red finally accomplished its purpose and played out the game fish until he showed a flashing length of side that loomed up in the water almost wide enough for a gaff shot.

Goff finally slipped the net under his prize, and was then photographed in bagrant delight—in the very act of executing a most unholly gloat.

The Goff-Salada-Frink party had good trout fishing during its entire stay of five weeks in the Kern River country, though the sport was inferior to that of last season. This, Mr. Goff, who is a trout fisher of more than ordinary experience, accounts for by the unusual plenty of food in the Upper Kern. The rains created a great deal of new foliage last spring, and the caterpillar crop was in proportion. The leaves are beginning to turn now, and as they fall the caterpillars drop with them into the mouths of hungry trout below.

There is quite a variety of fish in the Kern, those who tire of the trout being able to head up to their hearts' content upon a large, coarse variety called "whitefish," though radically different from the ocean denizens of the same name. These fresh water whitefish are quite bony and not so palatable as the trout, but they are quite good enough to eat in a pinch.

Gus Knight is keeping up his reputation as a big trout catcher most nobly, and is doing yeoman service for the promotion of Seven Oaks and the veteran sportsman came in from San Bernardino with the limit of trout, all five fish, the largest dressing just under two pounds and being seventeen and a quarter inches long. It was a "rainbow."

Knight almost invariably gets fish, and big ones, when he goes out on the Santa Ana or other streams in those

into action. On the trail of that luckless deer the pair camped, and finally they came up with him on the side of a hill where the brush was thicker than necessary.

Joe saw him first and grabbed for the shooting iron. Possession was nine points of the law, and the doctor had the gun. Wrestling for a rifle with a buck calmly gazing on the proceedings was a novelty in Southern California sportsmanship.

Just who fire this show will not be known because the gentlemen have gone dumb on that part of the story, but somebody did, and the buck had heart failure.

Chambers disturbed the mountain peace peacefully, getting to the prize, and finally decided to go back for a burro to haul in the carcass of the buck.

He made the return trip to Ferndale and secured a pack animal; then started back for the scene of slaughter. All went well for a little way—a very little way. Then, with the perverse obstinacy characteristic of the California canyons, the burro balked, refused to budge, and left the judge, sweating and well saying things that jibed well with the weather.

Taking up an enflaming position astern of the burro, Judge Chambers twisted the reins and the animal, belatedly on the ramp, and generally behaved in a scandalously mean manner to the patient creature.

But the burro never budged. Finally Chambers decided to pack in the buck by hand, and proudly indeed did he bear the prize into the yard of Ferndale ranch, only to be greeted by Foreman Morgan with a gruff: "Where the hell is the collar and bell? I've been petting that little buck around here five years, and now you blamed city dudes have got to come up here and kill off the pet stock!"

Chambers is going fishing for his next vacation.

Change in Santa Ana Train.

Effective Sunday, September 10, the train now leaving Arcade Depot via Southern Pacific for Santa Ana at 5:10 a.m. will leave at 5:15 a.m.

in his place, and ten to one you will get a shot before the hour is over."

In the cool of the morning and late evening when the sun is below the horizon rim is par excellence the time for deer, even on moderately hot days, and the most successful hunters make a practice of being out of camp before daybreak, greeting the first light from the top of some ridge. All game rises early.

Yellowjackets are still taking hold in San Pedro Bay, and those who want a news of them are quite likely to be satisfied.

The bass fishing at the breakwater is improving somewhat as fall comes on, and nice fish are being landed there toward evening each day.

The surf fishing has ruled best at the southern beaches during the week. Good catches at Huntington and Alhambra have been reported.

The weather has been a little cool for wicklers, but occasional runs of them are affording sport, nevertheless.

With the resumption of hostilities by the hunters against the herds of "God's horned cattle" on the hills come tales of some splendid specimens have been brought to the forks of Los Angeles sportsmen. In near-by fastnesses. The usual amount of 300-pounders have been told of—and quietly laughed at behind the narrator's back—for bucks of that size do not often cross the Colorado River. But some splendid specimens have been brought into town and placed in cold storage, where they speak for themselves.

One of the finest of the season dropped before the unerring aim of Augustus Marquis a week ago Friday, on the Concho—a fat four-pointed, deer dressed like a prize pig, white inside as a Merino sheep with tail, and round hams and curved outlines in just dawning upon the great body of the sportsman of means. A big class this, and one to which money is practically no object when shooting is involved, the gunners who compose the unselected membership scour the country each season in search of game, and every winter are coming back to California.

Thus is the value of the State's game and fish demonstrated in an economical sense.

Locally several new clubs are projected. In the Ballona district Henry Keller, A. Winship and their associates to the number of a dozen have put the finishing touches on the Del Rey house and grounds, comprising considerable natural duck marsh and some that has been made by damming. They are pumping over a hundred inches of water, and already have birds in sight. The addition of several hundred acres of ponds to the Ballona district probably has a tendency to scatter the ducks and change the flight somewhat; it may not result in the improvement of shooting that is expected, but everything points to such a good game year that the extra birds come down from the North probably will cover all the ponds in sight.

When the Legislature meets again

CROAKERS ON
WARPATH NOW.NICE CATCHES OF SPOTTINGS IN
SAN PEDRO BAY.

Graves Hooks Three Tuna While
Trotting Off Long Beach and
Succeeds in Landing One of Thirty-
five Pounds Weight, the Big Fish
Getting Away as Usual.

Every fisherman who has ever felt the magnetic thrill of a croaker bite will be glad to learn that the festive sport is again doing business with clam bait in San Pedro harbor.

For several weeks past fair catches of small croakers and big yellowfins have been made, but last week a run of the old-fashioned fellows of four pounds average, but in appearance toward evening each day.

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When the Legislature meets again

Announcement

DYAS-CLINE SPORTING GOODS COMPANY,
116 W. THIRD ST., LOS ANGELES.

B. H. DYAS.

Phones 9289; Main 9122.

GEO. T. CLINE.

We extend a general invitation to the people of this city and vicinity to visit our new store Monday, September 11th. We shall be pleased to show you through the most modern and highly attractive sporting goods house on the Pacific coast. We are also completely equipped to figure with you on any line of sporting goods you may want.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION
BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES
TENNIS AND GOLF GOODS
GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENTSFISHING TACKLE
CUTLERY
OUTING SUPPLIES
FLAGS AND PENNANTS

TENTS AND AWNINGS

Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers

OUR SPECIALTY:

Ladies' Outing Goods,
Expert Gun Repairing and
Racket Re-Stringing.Boiled Shirt Well Done
No Bulging Out Shirt Bosoms

Look at your shirt. If it's one of those open front kind and has ordinary laundry service, its straight front is probably a "w-line" and the button holes not within speaking distance of each other. Send your bundle to us and see how different our up-to-date machinery dampens, folds and shapes all styles of collars and cuffs.

Family Wash at Special Rates—Rough Dry, Etc.

The Summer Shirt Waist Girl is Our Friend—Most Delicate Fabrics Laundered. Make change tomorrow. Our large facilities will insure quick service. Health Officer says: "Lighted and ventilated laundry in city."

"SATISFACTION ATTACHED TO EACH BUNDLE"

Los Angeles Laundry Co.

"THE LAUNDRY OF LOS ANGELES."

631-633 SAN FERNANDO ST. Phones Main 1143, Home 6861

there should be a change made in the current law.

The present scheme of bunching all the wild waters in with ducks and giving them a season extending from October 15 to the middle of February is farcical and an injustice to the sportsmen who are deprived of at least six weeks of very pretty summer sport which is not denied to their brethren on the Atlantic seaboard.

Curlew, marlin, willet snipe and other large waders come to the Southern California Coast late in July in good-sized flocks, having finished their nesting. There is no moral wrong in shooting them then, other than such as is imposed by the law. The birds are never nesting when here, and not as much argument can be made against killing them as is advanced against shooting doves.

Curlew are good table birds, game, and very enjoyable in the hunting. Some day the fact will become generally appreciated in California and then we will see a season coincident with that of the diving sportsmen, a pleasing variation in their summer shotgun fun.

Feeding exclusively upon sandcrabs and other small crustaceans which they find alongshore, the birds are fat, and if drawn as soon as shot, they will not become rank. Their flesh is delicious, and well worth going after.

One could have pretty sport stalking curlew on the beach with a 22-cal. rifle. They are wary, and very pretty marks for a good shot.

After the first of September the curlew begin to leave this section, and by mid-October there is only a tithe of the midsummer showing left for the hunters.

HART ON DECK.
MARVIN WANTS FIGHT.

Marvin Hart of Louisville, after a vacation of nearly two months, is anxious to fight Bob Fitzsimmons. Hart thinks the lanky scrapper is the next best man to Jim Jeffries, barring possibly himself. Hart offers to meet Fitzsimmons in twenty or twenty-five round bout or to fight to a finish at either Carson City or Reno, Nev., or at Colma. When Fitzsimmons was asked about Hart's offer, he said:

"I have already declared that I will meet Hart, and I mean it. But I cannot do it right away. You see I am booked with my show up to next May, but there is no telling what I would do if some club would make it worth while. If the Colma Athletic Club or any other California organization guarantees a big enough purse and training expenses I will cancel some of my dates long enough to get into trim. I would prefer the scrap to be to a finish. I want a guaranteed purse of \$25,000."

D. W. L. Marcher of Ocean Park and E. H. Connor of Manhattan Place, this city, are now driving Elmore Pathfinders about the street."

TOURIST

FOUR CYLINDER

FIRST AMONG THE BEST

YOU CAN PAY MORE, BUT YOU CAN'T
GET BETTER

Auto Vehicle Company

Tourist Main and Tenth Streets

THE MOLINE An Excellent
Hill Climber

AN IDEAL FAMILY 4 CYLINDER TOURING CAR, PRICE \$1,200. If you are looking for a first-class car at a reasonable price, had you not see the Moline Runabout. Another carload will arrive late next week, call will fill the bill for what you want.

WM. GREGORY, 602 North Main Street
Home Phone 1445, Sunset Main 6969; Call us up for demonstration

Times Clearing House

CLASSIFIED ADVS.

XIVTH YEAR.

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Classified Index.

Classified advertisements marked "L" which appear under the heading "Los Angeles Realty" are the property of the Los Angeles Realty Co., which is responsible for its statements.

For your want advertisements, call on our office, or by telephone after 11 o'clock, and we will send you a copy of the Los Angeles Sunday Times, which is responsible for its statements.

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TO LET-

ST. GOOD & BIRM
JOHN C. STEEDMAN &

MODERN HOUSE, #1
at 189 ELLENDALE
17.
ON ST. W. NEWBY
LEE A. MCCOY
E. Broadway. 11
E 6-ROOM COTTAGE,
1 Hamilton, near park.
10
MODERN COTTAGE, #19
at Washington 12
MODERN COTTAGE, #10
Anglo-az. 13
MODERN COTTAGE AND
H. E. LITE.
E 6-ROOM COTTAGE
AVE. 19
COTTAGE, UP TO DATE.
N. MAIN ST. 19
OM COTTAGE ON
E SPRING ST. 19
TTAGE; CLOSE IN.
17.
TTAGE, H. WATER
LIR. 11
MODERN COTTAGE
Boyle Heights. 19
I ROOMS, CLOSE IN.
19
ROOM HOUSE, #1 K.
19
ON COTTAGE, CLARE
at THE TEMPLE. 11
RUE, LARGE LOU.
11
TTAGE, IN MONTE
11
TAGE, 188 E. 4TH ST.
17.
ON COTTAGE, 188 W.
D W. 4TH ST. 13
AS UPSTAIRS.
ON ST. 19
TTAGE; INQUIRE
19
#1 Houses.

EVEN RANCH NEAR
BRENNELL, 60 S. Hill st.
19

#1 Houses.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
book, piano and pin-
master, and all modern
and bright; it block
only 15 minutes from
water and can be
VALENCIA ST. 19
ADENA, FOR THREE
room families, or
redecorated and with all
modern, etc. Apply
MONT DRIVE
north from terminus of
19
OR COTTAGE FLAT
and east, spacious and
completely and ex-
large living room,
adults only, 18
Just off Figueroa 19
#1 6-ROOM MODERN
furnished, piano, perfect
truck, flowers, broad
before 9 morning.
Sunday. 129 STAR.
19

COMPLETELY FURNISH-
ed or longer, piano, gas,
laundry and laundry,
children. Corner WIN-
19

A SEVEN-ROOM COT-
tage, in fine loca-
tion, of five good bedrooms,
bath, car, refrigerator,
HAYMAKER AVE. 1st. Nat.
19

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
light rooms, bath,
n and survey, large
car, grand place for
19
TH ST. 19

COMPLETELY PUR-
nished, gas, electricity,
two car lines, beauty,
and elevated; mod-
19

HIS 6-ROOM COT-
taged, in fine location,
raised by the rear,
p.m. week days.
19

COUPLE OR MORE
to take charge of my
in home complete and
Address N. box 31.
19

TWO-STORY HOUSE
school, bedroom oppo-
site or sub-st. room,
vice. Address N. box
19

GOOD RESIDENCE,
a beautiful country
city, light airy and
walking distance. 19
19

ROOM FURNISHED
on Connecticut
from car line; no
TURNED for key.
19

Y FURNISHED
of front, large
at GRATTAM ST.
street car, Plaza
11

FURNISHED
modern, first-class resi-
dence; barn, if desired,
acquire 148 WEST 17TH.
19

HOUSE IN HIGH-
land of 3-room furnished
corner, large
ONE PARADEA.
19

HOUSE, SPACIOUS
one, cheap rent; con-
for sale at a bar-
ney rent. 184 W.
19

LAR, A WELL FUR-
nished house in a choice loca-
tion, instantaneous heat-
ing, apply 124 & 125 W.
19

COTTAGE, THREE
rooms per month, water
at rear, bath, 124
on Sunset West Hill.
19

AND COMPLETE
electricity, installa-
tion, bath, piano; ce-
ment car. 242 NORTH-
19

FURNISHED, IN FIVE
rooms flat, gas stove,
refrigerator, car;
Black west of Figu-
19

FIVE-ROOM COF-
ty; water and care of
first-class dining. Call
P.E. Phone West No. 19

HALLOW, FURNISH-
wired, no small chil-
dren of two ladies.
TH ST. ON END. 11

COMPLETELY AND
at 433 W. 5TH ST.,
gas and electricity;
U. NEXT DOOR. 19

ENTIRELY FURNISHED
to small family or
consideration. The
P. Phone 121. 19

GOOD COMFORT
street near Adams and
FURNIGHT & CAL-
hill at 19

NLY FURNISHED
private hotel, close
at 1248. Also one
19

ELY FURNISHED
six months or year;
Call after Monday
19

FURNISHED SUNNY
rooms, bath, gas, on
walking distance. 19
19

NO STREET, BOYS
completely furnished house,
conveniences. 19

WELL FURNISHED
situated house in Rose
then college in the
WASHINGTON. 19

COTTAGE 3 ROOMS
bath, Apply at
CO. and W. V. Plak-
19

ORN HOUSE COM-
plete, light and sunny
N. Hill Lake Cape,
19

Classified Liners.

BUSINESS CHANCES—

LEADING RESTAURANT AND HOTEL
PRICE \$25,000.

This established and well known business is now paying
A NET PROFIT OF \$25,000 YEARLY.
Located on one of the main thoroughfares of Los Angeles, with long lease and a great potential.
The selling owner has established

Information with regard to above will
be given only to bona fide purchaser who
will show their RESPONSIBILITY and ABILITY
to carry out such a transaction, upon a GU-
ARANTEED THAT THE BUSINESS IS AS
REPRESENTED. Apply to Business Opportunity
Department.

JONES & RYDER LAND CO.
215 West Third
Business Opportunity Department, No.

FOR SALE—
A well-established grocery business

brick building; new covered deli-
cacies and harness; fine horse, showman's
pandy, a large ice chest, coffee grinder,
cigar board and knife, fine sweater; will
be sold for \$100.00.
An invoice cost, about \$100.00.
All over stock; principal bath, instantaneous
water, electric lights, gas, all up-to-date.
Only \$10; this is surely a good chance
to purchase a fine-paying business, and no b-
acked.

JONES & RYDER, LAND CO.
115 W. Third
Business Opportunity Department.

WANTED—A WELL-KNOWN CORPORATION
desires a large and rapid-in-
crease requires the services of a man
who understands book-keeping.

is capable of occupying the position of assistant secretary. To an acceptable person we can invest \$1000 cash as permanent capital on a large salary is open. Absolute security for money invested. Bank references and investments will be made. Salary and Overhead will be paid. We are strictly temperate and non-union. Good character and highest respect for the law. Please write to me for a complete answer. Address B, box 10, 713 E. 12th St.

See our business and list of homes for sale. WAGY-LOWE BROKERS, 915 Brady Bldg.

FRUIT-GROWING MEXICO. You can make \$100 a year for a lifetime without speculation or risk by investing a few dollars each month in our Mexican rubber plantations. You know the great demand for rubber, and you know that there is a fortune in growing it. We have a large co-operative orchard now growing, with 500 shareholders. Your interests are being cared for by a competent director. You want to know more about it. Write for our book. DR. C. M. HENSON, 262 Bryson Bldg.

SALE—RESTAURANT CLEARING—
day. This is the nearest little eating
place in the city; good location; long
run on Sunday or at night. The busi-
ness could be increased one-half. If you are
looking for a business, say, business, be-
cause I am not selling out, but I lack
money, but I am tired of hard work and
want rest. Will give you one week's trial
offer.

MOLT, 111 S. Broadway.

SALE—FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GENERAL
commission business, doing a business
of \$100,000 per year; good location and cheap
rent. 5-year lease. We are not selling this
business for the lack of trade, but because
we are tired of hard work and need rest. The
position will have a

Our book are open. Come in and see for
self. We are doing the business.
NOLTY, 114 S. Broadway,
—Home 2222, Sunset Main 2222.
SALF—

meat market, centrally located; con-
s and complete equipment. Home, Im-
and business. Reasonable rent and
method first-class family trade; showing
profits of \$200 per month for past four
a bargain.
Any Business Opportunity Department &
JONES & HYDER LAND CO.,
212 W. Third st.
SALF—

— GROCERY STORE —
— \$2000 OR INVOICE —
to a liberal discount. We must sell it
owing to death in the family. If you
the money and want a business, don't
this day go past without investigating.
We will make sure the moment you buy.
W. H. CHANDLER.
Bryant Block. Second and Spring. 25

RESTAURANTS
Restaurant, fine for man and wife.
Restaurant fixtures, worth \$400.
Restaurant, feeding 1M, will trade.
Restaurant, receipts \$60 daily.
Lunch counter, center city, foods 1500.
Lunch counter, receipts \$1M daily.
F. H. KNAPP & CO.
254 & Broadway, Room 11

to be more profitable business, as
the PACIFIC COAST DRUG AGEN-
Douglas Bldg.

can fulfill the requirements and consider a legitimate and profitable proposition. Address for interview, **16 TIMES OFFICE.**

WANT TO BUY GOOD DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS STORE IN S.W. QUARTER OF THE CITY. MUST BE THE BEST SUBURBAN LOCATION IN THE CITY, WITH THREE OR FOUR STORES. MUST BE A GOOD BUSINESS, MAKING \$500 TO \$1,000 PER MONTH. MUST BE A GOOD INVESTMENT. MUST BE A GOOD INVESTMENT. MUST BE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

SEE
412-419
AIN 3446
ST
HARDWARE STORE, 12500
11, 5000; family supply store, 12500
office building, 12500; is post-office
12500; is confectionery, 12500; is man-
12500; another, reliable fine open-
PHOENIX, 202 Grant Bldg. 30
E - RESTAURANTS

GRANT; ELEGANT
suits, neckties, 1110; another
all other kinds liquor, license, sell
large profits. See PHOENIX,
11

SHOE STORE, ABOUT 1000;
rent \$1500 yearly; grand
reasons for big success.
Grant Bldg. 10

MAN WITH PERSONAL SERV-
ice; want money can buy, retiring
in grandly located store in
Phoenix; doing business of over
special chance. See PHOENIX,
11

ANYONE LOOKING FOR
cottage 11

grocery stores, cigar
stores or hardware, bakeries,
restaurants or ranches, will do
at 4324 d. SPRING ST., room
38

SOME EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD
investments in that are sure to
pay off in short time. Please
call SPRING ST., room 22. 38

IN THE ENTWISTLE TRACT.
LETTAU, 306 MERCANTILE
38

COUNTRY STORE
12 miles out, at invoice or
HANDLER, 33 Bryson Block.
BAKERY & CAFE.

3000 A. M. RESTAURANT.
 -PRICE \$2000 for the past year.
 HANDLER, 320 Bryson Block.
 IN ST. DELICACY-
 -PRICE \$2000 for the past year.
 HANDLER, 320 Bryson Block.
 ROUTE \$200 INCLUDING GOOD
 wagon; easy work, permanent
 owner and have agency commis-
 sion. box 124 TIMES OFFICE. 19

Mr. L. E. Chiatovich, President of the "Bonnie Clare" Co., is now visiting in the city with Mr. Vahrenkamp.

W. 16TH ST. AND ROOSEVELT AVE
High, sightly, beautiful, southwest.
TWO CORNERS, \$1000 EACH.
WIESENDANGER,
221 Laurilla Bldg

FOR SALE—
City Lot and Land

[illegible]

TOP SALE—

POR SALE—Business Property.

POR SALE—
—
—GREAT BARGAIN! Situated, with 8-rooms. Only 1 block from "COURT-HOUSE," very nice location.
\$10,000—Business corner on San Pedro st., 12 feet frontage. Store and Bal building. This is a bargain. It's rapidly increasing in value.

\$29,000—INVESTMENT TAKE NOTICE!
We have a great bargain in the city. Corner lot 18x100 ft. Modern improvements; income \$600 per month. This is NORTH OF PICO STREET and only THREE BLOCKS FROM MAIN STREET.
See us at once. We are sole agents.
CORNWELL & MCGILL, 211 Court St., Roomers Realty Board, 2nd and Broadway.

FOR SALE—
—
—

Pine business lot on Olive at near 17th. Size 6x120. Improved with good 3-room house. Call on owner.
ONLY \$7000.
Call on owner.
This is an excellent opportunity to secure quick cash. Money you'll find it to your advantage to look into this proposition.

ALTSHOUSE BROS.,
234 Laughlin Bldg.
Main 383 Home Ex. 28.

FOR SALE—
—
—

Here is an advantageous buy for the alert man. Located on Grand ave. between South and Eighth. The lot is 6x120 ft. It is improved with a 2-story house. The present income from this property is \$100. If taken immediately, it can be bought for
\$100 PER FOOT.
See us at once.
This is the most timely business buy in the city. The owner is anxious for a sale.

ALTSHOUSE BROS.,
234 Laughlin Bldg.
Main 383 Home Ex. 28.

FOR SALE—
—
—

1 NINTH STREET.
West of Central ave.
Five-room house, rent \$5. I have an option which expires in a few days before the price goes up, so be quick if you want this grand opportunity, by far the cheapest property on the street.

H. F. ERMIST, Room 313,
Tide Bk. Corner 1st and Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$1000 PER FOOT. NORTHWEST
corner Seventh and Flower, 67x115 feet
\$1000, if sold during September. Our option at this time expires October 1 and price advances to \$1200 per foot. Buy it now. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A. R.B.

FOR SALE—
—
—

\$10,000—A hope at corner, close in. Presently improvements of comparatively small value, producing \$60 per month. This can be bargained for as cheap as a 60-ft.-wide bargain. HERBERT REALETY CO., 34 H. W. Hoffman Bldg. Phone Home 486, Main 727.

FOR SALE—FIGUEROA ST. NEAR THIRD.
—
—
\$10 PER FOOT.
\$10 PER FOOT.
High, eighty lot, each front. If you are mortal averse to values in this district, this property is well below its market price is.

BUSINESS PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.
JONES & HYDER LAND CO.,
Ground Floor, 218 W. Third St. II

FOR SALE—CENTRAL AVENUE.
—
—
RENT BY CORNER, NEAR PICO ST.
10,000 FEET. PRICE \$3000.
Part of lot is improved with modern four-story building and 2-room cottage, heating and electric power on corner for further improvements; present income \$1000 per year.

BUSINESS PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.
JONES & HYDER LAND CO.,
Ground Floor, 218 W. Third St. II

FOR SALE—FIGUEROA STREET.
—
—
CLOSE TO PICO STREET.
LOT 10,000. PRICE \$3000.
Improved with one of the handsomest art buildings on this beautiful street; present income \$1000 per year. If you are looking for income property with good speculative value, see us at once about this property.

BUSINESS PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.
JONES & HYDER LAND CO.,
Ground Floor, 218 W. Third St. II

FOR SALE—\$20,000. \$2100 FRONT TO AL-
leghon east side Main st., 80 feet north of Burbank Theatre; only vacant lot of this size obtainable in block. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A.R.B.

FOR SALE—GRAND AVE. BARGAIN.
—
—
Between 6TH AND 10TH STR.

For prices and particulars
See R. H. GIVEN,
210 C. A. VICKERY & CO. Bldg. S. Hill.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER 10TH
and Griffith, 6x110 with 7-room bungalow and 2-room cottage, rented for \$60 per month, one-third cash. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A.R.B.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER 10TH
Angles and 6th, 13x125 feet, for \$10,000.
The biggest corner and biggest bargain available on Los Angeles at Black Bros., Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A.R.B.

FOR SALE—\$600 PER FOOT, \$2,000; NO.
752-4. Improvements at \$100, with 7-room residence, rented for \$60 per month. Adjacent to Huntington terminals. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A. R.B.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER WAR-
rington and Stanford, 10x115 feet, with 4 houses of 3, 1 and 7 rooms, rental for \$60 per month. \$500. Pays 10 per cent net income. Can be handled for \$2000 cash. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A.R.B.

FOR SALE—\$1000 FRONT AT NO. 75-81 LOW
Angelenas st., opposite Pacific Electric terminal property, \$60,000. This is at rate of if the cost per front foot one block north of Los Angelenas st. **BLACKBROS.,** Sole Agents, 305-4 Brady Bldg. L.A.R.B.

FOR SALE—ORIENT-MANUFACTURING
Building, 2100 ft. floor space, new brick and tile building, 12x30, 2-story barn, water, gas, sewer, etc. This is a fine investment where values are advancing very rapidly. See us to equip with machinery. For particulars manufacture of crackers and sweet foods. **JONES & HYDER LAND CO.,** Ground Floor, 218 W. Third St. II

CLERMONT-CASELL CO., 23 Merchants
Hotel Bldg. Home 9000.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED BUSINESS
Property on New High St., located on East 7th W. POINDEXTER, 60 Wilcox Bldg.

Real Estate

FOR SALE—
Business Property.FOR SALE—BY
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
INCORPORATED

ONLY A SHORT WHILE AGO THE CENTRE OF LOS ANGELES WAS AT THIRD AND SPRING STS.

INVESTORS WHO PURCHASED SOUTH OF SIXTH STREET AT THE THEN PREVAILING PRICES WERE CONSIDERED RICH. AT THAT TIME ONE COULD BUY ONE OF SIX SQUARES SOUTH OF THE BUSINESS CENTER FOR ABOUT ONE HALF WHAT OUR MOST VALUABLE FRONTS ARE WORTH.

THESE TOWN WERE PRACTICALLY UPON A GAMBLING BASIS. THERE WAS A SALLY NOT ENOUGH CARRY INVESTED IN WELL IMPROVED REALTY TO INSURE THE BUYER OF AGENT CLAMOR. THE BUYER WAS GETTING A "VALUE RECEIVED."

NOW LOS ANGELES IS UPON AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FOOTING. THE GROWING TOWN HAS METAMORPHOSED INTO A THRIVING CITY OF GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PROPERTY VALUES WILL GREATLY INCREASE DURING THIS FALL AND WINTER.

WE CAN SAFELY PROPHESY THAT ANY LOT IN THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MAIN, FIGUEROA, SEVENTH AND TENTH, IF BOUGHT AT THE PRESENT MARKET PRICE, WILL BE A PROFIT TO THE PURCHASER FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT. WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS. THE PURCHASER OF REALTY IN THIS SECTION IS TOO LOW. COMPARED WITH PRESENT DOWNTOWN PRICES.

THIS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACT THAT MAMMOTH IMPROVEMENTS ARE TO GO ON IN THAT SECTION WITHIN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, IT IS PROOF THAT THAT PROPERTY WILL BE NEEDED VERY SHORTLY FOR FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS HOUSES.

SEVENTH AND BROADWAY WILL SOON BE THE BUSINESS CENTER OF NOT ONLY LOS ANGELES, BUT SOLELY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE BARGAINS:

HILL BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH. CHEAPEST BUSINESS CORNER IN THE CITY. OLIVE HAS A GREAT FUTURE. NINTH HAS A GREAT FUTURE. BUT AT THE JUNCTION.

35-FOOT CORNER, \$80 PER FOOT.

HILL NORTH OF TWELFTH. HILL NORTH OF TWELFTH.

WE HAVE 5 FEET EAST FRONT WHICH WE CAN DELIVER AT A PRICE THAT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. WE HAVE THE WRITTEN EXCLUSIVE AGENCY.

GRAND BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH. STAIRS AT \$5 PER FOOT LESS THAN PRICES IN THE SAME BLOCK. NOW FOR.

SEE US ABOUT THIS. IT IS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PROPERTIES NOW ON THE MARKET.

WEST NINTH STREET SNAP. WEST NINTH STREET SNAP.

WE HAVE 5 FEET NEAR HILL AT \$70 PER FOOT.

IMPROVED OLIVE STREET FRONTAGE. IMPROVED OLIVE STREET FRONTAGE.

NORTH OF ELEVENTH 10 FEET IMPROVED WITH 2-STORY MODERN BUILDING. ALONG IN WORTH \$200. PER FOOT.

ONE BLOCK FROM 7TH AND GRAND. ONE BLOCK FROM 7TH AND GRAND.

THOROUGHLY IMPROVED LOT, SNIP TO ALLEY. PAYS \$200 PER ANNUM. PRICE \$100.

TWELFTH NEAR HOPE. TWELFTH NEAR HOPE.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.FOR SALE—
BOWEN & DOLTON'S
CINCINNATI AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS PROPERTIES.FOR SALE—BY
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
INCORPORATED

Only \$20,000—A fine business corner, 10th and 11th, just south of the tunnel, only 1 mile from Broadway. The substructure is on the E. E. corner of Third and Figueroa, opposite the above corner. Fine corner for stores with flat or hotel above.

—\$12,000—
The southwest corner on 11th st. just off Figueroa street. Ground alone is worth \$10,000. It is a SNAP.

SAN PEDRO STREET.
A snap near 11th st. at the price of a year ago. It's a small deal, but a cracker-jack. We have built on San Pedro st. to suit, from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

GRAND AVENUE.
\$11,500—The cheapest and best close-in corner at the price on Grand Ave. If you know a bargain when you see it, you will buy this without hesitation.

EAST 10TH STREET.
\$8,500—The very best buy on E. 10th st. with good improvements. Small improvements will be made. Small improvements will be made.

—\$11,500—
Another good buy on E. 10th st. near Main.

Not far from Figueroa and 10th sts., 12x15, improved, paying rent \$100 per month.

WEST NINTH STREET.
We have the best bargain in a corner on W. Ninth st. For a quick turn with large profit. Rent \$100. Rent \$100. Rent \$100.

WEST NINTH STREET.
\$24,000—A large business corner just off of Figueroa st. on 9th st. Small improvements will be made. Small improvements will be made.

MAPLE AVENUE.
A snap. Right in near 7th st. near Maple. We will sell you on it on credit.

—\$8,500—
The best snap ever offered, just through the tunnel; 80 feet, and every foot worth \$100; ask about it.

—\$8,500—
Lot 10x15, close in, on Fremont; ripe for improvements that will pay a big cent. at once; terms.

WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.
\$17,500—Elegant large corner; good improvements on portion of lot. Rent \$100 per month.

—\$25,000—
Fine 60-foot corner near Figueroa st. \$25,000—Fine lot on 10th st. near 11th.

—\$15,000—
If you want a snap on Flower and Pico, buy this; 10x15 to alley.

BOWEN & DOLTON.
65-40-41 Douglas Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Business block on Central ave., near 4th st.; lot 12x15; 4 stories and 13 rooms above, rents \$100 per month; for only \$20,000. Ask this agent; a snap. CHAS. B. PALMER.

FOR SALE—BY S. K. LINDLEY & SON.
\$10,000.
For 50 feet on Los Angeles st., close to 11th, and is a fine buy.

—\$10,000—
Near 10th and Grand, large corner, improved, renting right along for a month.

—\$10,000—
A double lot near 10th and Figueroa, rents \$100 a month; buy and improve at once.

Large corner on E. 11th st., near San Pedro, 12x15; lot \$15 a month.

A lot on Figueroa, near 10th, well built, paying \$100 a month rent, and this street is a good buy.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.FOR SALE—
BOWEN & DOLTON'S
CINCINNATI AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS PROPERTIES.FOR SALE—BY
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
INCORPORATED

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—\$12,000—
The southwest corner on 11th st. just off Figueroa street. Ground alone is worth \$10,000. It is a SNAP.

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—\$11,500—
Another good buy on E. 10th st. near Main.

Not far from Figueroa and 10th sts., 12x15, improved, paying rent \$100 per month.

WEST NINTH STREET.
We have the best bargain in a corner on W. Ninth st. For a quick turn with large profit. Rent \$100. Rent \$100. Rent \$100.

WEST NINTH STREET.
\$24,000—A large business corner just off of Figueroa st. on 9th st. Small improvements will be made. Small improvements will be made.

MAPLE AVENUE.
A snap. Right in near 7th st. near Maple. We will sell you on it on credit.

—\$8,500—
The best snap ever offered, just through the tunnel; 80 feet, and every foot worth \$100; ask about it.

—\$8,500—
Lot 10x15, close in, on Fremont; ripe for improvements that will pay a big cent. at once; terms.

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\$17,500—Elegant large corner; good improvements on portion of lot. Rent \$100 per month.

—\$25,000—
Fine 60-foot corner near Figueroa st. \$25,000—Fine lot on 10th st. near 11th.

—\$15,000—
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BOWEN & DOLTON.
65-40-41 Douglas Bldg.

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Business block on Central ave., near 4th st.; lot 12x15; 4 stories and 13 rooms above, rents \$100 per month; for only \$20,000. Ask this agent; a snap. CHAS. B. PALMER.

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Near 10th and Grand, large corner, improved, renting right along for a month.

—\$10,000—
A double lot near 10th and Figueroa, rents \$100 a month; buy and improve at once.

Large corner on E. 11th st., near San Pedro, 12x15; lot \$15 a month.

A lot on Figueroa, near 10th, well built, paying \$100 a month rent, and this street is a good buy.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.FOR SALE—
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CINCINNATI AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS PROPERTIES.FOR SALE—BY
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The southwest corner on 11th st. just off Figueroa street. Ground alone is worth \$10,000. It is a SNAP.

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—\$11,500—
Another good buy on E. 10th st. near Main.

Not far from Figueroa and 10th sts., 12x15, improved, paying rent \$100 per month.

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The best snap ever offered, just through the tunnel; 80 feet, and every foot worth \$100; ask about it.

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Lot 10x15, close in, on Fremont; ripe for improvements that will pay a big cent. at once; terms.

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\$17,500—Elegant large corner; good improvements on portion of lot. Rent \$100 per month.

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Fine 60-foot corner near Figueroa st. \$25,000—Fine lot on 10th st. near 11th.

—\$15,000—
If you want a snap on Flower and Pico, buy this; 10x15 to alley.

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65-40-41 Douglas Bldg.

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Business block on Central ave., near 4th st.; lot 12x15; 4 stories and 13 rooms above, rents \$100 per month; for only \$20,000. Ask this agent; a snap. CHAS. B. PALMER.

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FOR SALE—
Business Property.FOR SALE—
BOWEN & DOLTON'S
CINCINNATI AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS PROPERTIES.FOR SALE—BY
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
INCORPORATED

Only \$20,000—A fine business corner, 10th and 11th, just south of the tunnel, only 1 mile from Broadway. The substructure is on the E. E. corner of Third and Figueroa, opposite the above corner. Fine corner for stores with flat or hotel above.

—\$12,000—
The southwest corner on 11th st. just off Figueroa street. Ground alone is worth \$10,000. It is a SNAP.

SAN PEDRO STREET.
A snap near 11th st. at the price of a year ago. It's a small deal, but a cracker-jack. We have built on San Pedro st. to suit, from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

GRAND AVENUE.
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EAST 10TH STREET.
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—\$11,500—
Another good buy on E. 10th st. near Main.

Not far from Figueroa and 10th sts., 12x15, improved, paying rent \$100 per month.

WEST NINTH STREET.
We have the best bargain in a corner on W. Ninth st. For a quick turn with large profit. Rent \$100. Rent \$100. Rent \$100.

WEST NINTH STREET.
\$24,000—A large business corner just off of Figueroa st. on 9th st. Small improvements will be made. Small improvements will be made.

MAPLE AVENUE.
A snap. Right in near 7th st. near Maple. We will sell you on it on credit.

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The best snap ever offered, just through the tunnel; 80 feet, and every foot worth \$100; ask about it.

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FOR SALE—
Beach Property.

SUNSET BEACH.
FOR SALE.—**Beachfront.** 10th is the last day and the last call on Sunset Beach lots at 99¢ per sq. ft. Call all at once. 464 Douglas Building, 10th and Beach. The Beach is 100 ft. wide. At once! The Beach is 100 ft. wide. At once! The Beach is 100 ft. wide. At once!

feet in measure pier will be completed in 145 days. Fifteen miles of still water will be created, and the water will be pumped from the Colorado River. Artesian water piped through the tract, which is 100 miles long, will be available from 1930 and up until the 19th inst. at which they advance 10 to 25 per cent.

VENICE OF AMERICA.
FOR SALE—VENICE VILLA FARM. Beautiful tract of rich fertile land, grown all of the products of a Southern California climate, and consisting of hill and valley land, affording the most beautiful home in Southern California. From its heights one can see the mammoth Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, along the banks of the Hollywood, Colegrove, Sherman, Santa Monica and Soldiers' Home and also Playa Vista. Call on the owner, Mr. J. H. ...

FOR EXCHANGE
A ten-acre navel orange grove at 2111
grove, under the Gage Canyon, at 2111
\$100,000. Also same party has three be-
lows, one block from the electric
line.

A dairy of 100 cows and 25 acres of alfalfa near Riverside; large barn, good well, good feed, good milk, good milkers. According to the number of cows taken; price \$12,000. Also a 100-acre alfalfa ranch near Los Angeles; fine buildings, creamery, etc.; this ranch is a good one; price \$12,000. A 100-acre alfalfa ranch near Los Angeles; fine buildings, creamery, etc.; this ranch is a good one; price \$12,000. A 100-acre alfalfa ranch near Los Angeles; fine buildings, creamery, etc.; this ranch is a good one; price \$12,000.

PROPERTY IN NEW YORK STATE.
I have several tracts of land in New York State which I have
as much any tract of any size in the
United States.
KING, Room 3, Lyon Block, River
side, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
\$10,000.
129 acres, alfalfa and dairy ranch, situated
about 10 miles from Los Angeles; abundance
of water; 2 flowing wells, everything new;
good crops; good buildings; fine view;
will take all city property or pay
cash; will accept cash or property at
any time on balance, or pay difference
to other party.

G. A. VICKREY & CO.,
328 S. HILL ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—AT SANTA MONICA,
Calif. and Fresno Co. about north 4000 wa-
terage available for country farm 17 mi.
FOR EXCHANGE—ABOUT 300 ACRES
in Fresno Co. near Hanford. Will
sell or lease; will lease investigation; to trade for
other property or address A. J. PETER, Box Court,
Hanford, Calif.

FOR EXCHANGE—
\$40,000.

FOR EXCHANGE—Several fine homes for exchange in the South. One in the heart of the city, close to the business district, and another in a beautiful location, with a large lot, and a swimming pool. The owner is willing to make a fair exchange for a home in the North. Write to: **O. A. VICKREY & CO., 209 S. Hill st., New Orleans, La.**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



Announcement

OF THE OPENING OF THE

New York

Cloak & Suit House

The Most Extensive and Elaborate Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Outfitting Establishment on the Coast.

To All Lovers of Good Dress and Tasteful Appearance

With four floors devoted exclusively to the very best and finest in ladies', misses' and children's apparel,
after many months of tireless and unremitting effort, we take pleasure in extending to all lovers of good
dress and tasteful appearance in Los Angeles and Southern California

A MOST CORDIAL INVITATION TO ATTEND OUR FORMAL OPENING

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 15, 16, 1905

Entertaining music and a pleasing exhibition of the Style, the Fashion and the Art of the
New York and Paris costumes of today. SPECIAL CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING.

New York Cloak and Suit House

337-339 SOUTH BROADWAY



Pay
Less
And
Dress
Better

N. E. NEARY, President

J. J. HAGGARTY, Vice President and Manager

ASKS TO STAY LONG IN JAIL.

REQUEST OF PRISONER IN SAN
BERNARDINO.

Admits to Court That He Cannot
Keep Away from Fourteen-Year-
Old Girl in Upland—Sheriff In-
quiring into Death of Ernest Romeo in
the Mountains.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)
SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 13.—Be-
cause of his strange and overpowering
love for a little girl of Upland, James
Redalia is commencing on his third
term in the County Jail and it will be
six months before he is again a
free man.

Two months ago the peace authori-
ties of Upland received a complaint
from a prominent citizen, who charged
Redalia with persisting in forcing his
attention on a child of 14 years.

The officers kept watch of the man,
finally warning him, and as he re-
mained headless he was arrested.
When taken before Justice of the
Peace Van Dyke, charged with vagran-
cy, he confessed to his love for the
child. With tears streaming down his
face he pleaded guilty to vagrancy
and was sentenced to thirty days on
the county rock pile.

After serving his time he returned
immediately to Upland and resumed
his attentions to the child, who until
his second arrest was kept a forced
prisoner at home. The interference
of bystanders alone prevented In-
spector Herron from being seriously in-
jured.

A daylight burglary occurred this
morning, when a thief entering the
residence of J. A. Thompson on H
street, between Fourth and Fifth,
while Mrs. Thompson was on the front
lawn, and secured a lot of valuable
jewelry. He escaped unseen.

Joseph H. Kelly has returned to his
home in San Bernardino, after a visit
of a month with old friends in Utah.
It was his first visit since he left
there in 1886 to come to this commu-
nity. He attended the annual reunion
of the Indian War veterans, and was
shown marked attention.

SOLDIERS' HOME.
DEATH AFTER THE FALL.
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)
SOLDIERS' HOME, Sept. 13.—Wil-
liam Moore, a civilian employed at
track-laying on the Los Angeles-Pacific
railway, died in the home hospital yester-
day. While working on the home
grounds, about two weeks ago, Moore
was brought to the hospital suffering
from a compound fracture of the left
leg, the result of a fall from a wagon.
When seen by a Times reporter soon
after the accident, he seemed confident
of his ability to be about in a short
time. The leg was placed in a plaster
cast, and he seemed to be doing well,
until a few days ago when pneumonia
developed, and he rapidly failed. The
remains were taken in charge by the
railway company's contractors and
buried in Santa Monica.

PICKET SHOTS.
Bids were opened and contracts
awarded by the treasurer this week
for quartermaster and commissary sup-
plies for the quarter to end December
31. Prices generally averaged nearly
with those of the previous quarter,
except the fresh beef, which last
quarter cost 5.53 cents, is furnished by
Simon Maier of Los Angeles this quar-
ter at 5.25 cents. Most of the contracts
went to Los Angeles firms.

Members of barracks G and H are
enjoying dormitory accommodations on
their respective verandas, while con-
tractors are at work replacing the
splintered Oregon pine flooring with
maple from Wisconsin. The mild even-
ings prevailing, at this time, make the
outfitting tolerable, and the seasoned old
veterans do not seem to mind the tem-
porary change.

searched by Coroner Pittman less than
24 was found.

NEW AUTO LINE.

C. C. Grider of Los Angeles has ar-
ranged to operate an automobile line
between San Bernardino and the Ar-
rowhead Hot Springs. Yesterday and
today he and Dr. Tapp, manager of the
springs property, made several trial
trips, which proved satisfactory. The
automobiles to be used will carry eight-
een persons at a trip.

WANTS TO GET OUT.

Lorenzo Barraca is in the County
Jail, anxiously waiting for Monday,
when a Superior Judge will be in town,
and he can be taken into court and
have the charge of child stealing on
which he is held dismissed. He is ac-
cused of stealing pretty Mercedes Her-
nandez, a fifteen-year-old girl. Her
mother has been prevailed upon to al-
low the lovers to wed, and the officers
are willing, but the prospective groom
cannot be released until the charge
against him has been formally dis-
missed by the Superior Court.

RANGER'S GREATER AUTHORITY.

Forest Ranger Torsensen has been
appointed a deputy State fire warden,
and can now arrest persons violating
the fire regulations on their own prop-
erty. Henceforth, if any fire fighters
attempt to strike while on duty, they
will be liable to punishment. With his
new authority Torsensen can summon
any one to aid in fire fighting, and the
person called on must obey.

SAN BERNARDINO BRIEFS.

Ari Keller, a notorious character of
the town, last Monday made a brutal at-
tack upon County Bee Inspector Her-
ron, whom he knocked down with a
blow in the face, and proceeded to kick.
Keller was arrested. The interference
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RECENT DEATHS.

Charles B. Spencer, late Co. H, Forty-
seventh Massachusetts Infantry, a na-
tive of Massachusetts, admitted from
Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1905, died Sep-
tember 8, aged 71.

John Riley, late Co. G, First Na-
braska Cavalry, a native of Ireland,
admitted from Salt Lake City, Utah,
in 1892, died September 8, aged 81.

Patrick M. Kehoe, late Co. A, First
California Infantry, a native of Ire-
land, admitted from Los Angeles in
1893, died September 7, aged 62.

Coronado coupon books only \$2.50.

COLTON.

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)
COLTON, Sept. 13.—The Colton Fruit
Exchange, at a meeting of the board of
directors last night, decided to allow
grocers who have Valencia, and wish
to ship them, at this time, to do so,
but fruit must be delivered at the pack-
ing house no later than next Friday
night.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Brink and little
daughter left today for Pomona where
they will remain over Sunday. On Mon-
day the Baport church at Pomona, the
marriage of Edwin Brink, Mr.
Brink's brother, to Miss Gertrude Hib-
bard, will be celebrated.

In this city, on tomorrow, will take
place a home wedding, when Miss Stella
Reeves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.
J. Reeves, will become the bride of
Will C. Burr. Both young people are
well known and popular in Colton.

Tuna are thick at Coronado.

Comedy in Penology.

One hardly knows whether to be
most amused or most amused in looking
over the reports of the proceedings of
the International Prison Congress now
in session in Budapest, Hungary. Be-
yond question many troublesome
questions arise from the use of prisons
for punishment for offenses against
public law.

One suggestion made in this congress
is broadly comic. It is suggested in a
proposition to employ convicts in open-
air work where they will be seen by
the public, in plain terms, that to "save
them from humiliation" they may be
furnished with masks to wear! This
is an amazing proposal if not satirical.
The humiliation is an important ele-
ment of the punishment. If there were
no humiliation in being sent to the
penitentiary it would cease to be any-
thing more than a temporary incon-
venience of restraint, largely com-
pensated for by exceptional personal com-
fort and safety without a cent to be paid.

**TIMES "LINER" ADVERTISERS—
IMPORTANT.**

Note Change in Rate for Sunday Clas-
sified Advertisements.

Commencing Sunday, October 1, 1905, and
thereafter, the rate for Sunday "Liner"
classified advertisements, will be
10 cents per word for each insertion, in-
stead of 25 cents, as at present. This
slight advance is amply justified by the
present Sunday circulation of the Times, which
averages over 80,000 copies. (When the 1-cent
per-word rate was established in 1892, the
Sunday Times circulation was only 15,000 cop-
ies.) The "Liner" rate for the daily—1 cent

No lot down in the uniform standard.
Edward Germain Wine Co.
635 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Don't Forget

Excursion Today to

PACOIMA

Your last opportunity to make final selections of lots at
present prices. Ten per cent. raise goes into effect tonight
at 12 o'clock.

By the time our improvements are completed these lots
in the new town should quadruple in value.

Train Leaves Arcade Depot at 2:30. Returns 6:42

50 Cents Round Trip

Tickets at our office or at Arcade Depot—Free to owners
of lots and rebated to purchasers.

Office Open Today Till 2:00

San Fernando Valley Land Co.

Phones Home 8950
Main 1808

214 Mercantile Place

No lot down in the uniform standard.
Edward Germain Wine Co.
635 SOUTH MAIN STREET

BOSTON BEDDING CO., 544 Broadway
Makers of High Grade Mattresses
Brass and Metal Beds, Pillows and Cushions
Phone 1479

Broadway Drapery and
Furniture Co.
New Store, New Goods, 447 S. B'd'y.

FURS
D. BONOFF, Furrier

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER
COLORED LIGHTS
TO TELL TIME.

UNIQUE CLOCK TO FLASH HOURS
FROM VENICE TOWER.

Horological Curiosity With an All-
gorical Tale Will Show Green, Blue,
Yellow and Red as Evening Hours
Advance at Gay Resort by the Sea,
and the Surges Roll.

A horological curiosity is the latest
addition to Venice—a clock that
tells time by colored lights. No
numerals; just a flare of color
each hour of the night up to the
when graves are supposed to yawn.
The timepiece is to register
four evening hours, beginning at
o'clock, with a colored light—green
from 8 to 9; blue from 9 to 10; yellow
from 10 to 11; and red from 11 to 12.
The clock is to be placed in the
er of the auditorium at Venice, far
on the pier that extends into the
sea, and so high that it may be seen
from a long distance in any direction.
The five-foot disc of color, showing al-
most as brightly as the sun, will
anously to East, West, North and
South, will carry the time to merry-
makers on land and to mariners at
though it is admitted that a man
at not too far as it is to be seen
experience the novelty of telling
time by color.

The idea was the conception of Abbot
Bany, builder of Venice, and its ex-
ecution has been in the hands of A. C.
at, an electrician of No. 1894 West
twenty-third street, who is putting the
shining touches on the clock and who
place it in position probably an
early.

Four hours in twenty-four is the only
rod that the clock will show its vari-
ous faces. It will tick away the
minutes during the remainder of the
night, but will come under public notice
on the stroke of 8 o'clock each
evening. Up to that time the tower of
auditorium will be in darkness. On
suddenly there will be a flash of light,
powerful are lamp inside the cupola
throw its beams through powerful
lenses into the surrounding gloom. On
of four sides of the tower the light
shine white through a large clock
face forming a disc five feet in di-
ameter.

One minute after 8 there will be a
streak of green at the bottom of
disc, climbing slowly upward
at 8:30, the disc will be half
green and half white. At 8:45, three-
quarters of the disc will be green, and
o'clock it will resemble an emerald
moon. For the next hour there
will be a similar change from green to
blue, which will be the sole color at
o'clock and which will give way
to the flood of gold, which is its height,
denote the next hour. Then will
the change from yellow to red, and
on the big round plate shows noth-
ing but crimson, like a railroad dan-
ger signal, it will be time to go to bed
at midnight at Venice; also at
Angels, where the family may be
seen.

Instant after 12 o'clock the light
be snuffed out and the gondoliers
ring the carillon. If they have one,
there is a little allegory in connec-
tion with this clock, which runs
according to the Venetian project.

Those connected with it all
know, therefore, it was decided
the first hour on the new-fangled
clock should show a like color. As the
disc progressed, causing the projec-
tion to become exceedingly blue. Then
there was a period of silence, during
which yellow gold poured into the
ears of the backers of the enter-
prise, and it was met with the third
should be yellow. As a finally
victory, which is heralded forth
the clock face, the first hour of the
story of the rise of Venice.

The mechanism of the wonder clock
piece, which, through electrical
action, operates the colored glass
section, works slowly upward
are innumerable ingenious de-
vices arranged by Mr. Hunt for pro-
ducing the desired effects, one of the
most of which is the application
of the power of the electric light
device, a tank that will rise
with the waves, will be so con-
structed that it will raise a
float which in descending of its own
weight will operate the clock face,
the light screens when certain
hours are released by electrical
action.

It is expected that the timepiece
be in operation in less than a
month.

TREASURER'S SHORTAGE.
Reports Discrepancy in the
Books of Officers of Lincoln
County, Nev.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)
LINCOLN (Nev.), Sept. 13.—A re-
port handed in to the Board of Lin-
coln County Commissioners at Pioche
yesterday by H. E. Freudenthal, an
accountant whom the county
formerly employed. The report was
an adverse one on some county offi-
cers as far as there was a shortage
of money.

The treasurer's account to the amount
of \$12,384.22, a shortage of \$12,384.22
on the first of January of this
year, and the amount of \$12,384.22
on the 1st of August and the
amount between the outgoing treas-
urer and the incoming one was \$22,211.21
of what the conditions of the
report for on January 1, 1905.

The report states that while the
county treasurer had all funds on de-
posit with the National Bank of the
West at Salt Lake, Utah, no account
was submitted by the bank. The
report was accepted by the board every-
body that the cash book had been
used with in the treasurer's of-
fice January 1, 1905.

There has been no arrest made in
action with the report, but the
board at a previous meeting
had decided to audit the books of all
county officers from 1894 to date.

**Change in Rate for Sunday Clas-
sified Advertisements.**

Commencing Sunday, October 1, 1905, and
thereafter, the rate for Sunday "Liner"
classified advertisements, will be
10 cents per word for each insertion, in-
stead of 25 cents, as at present. This
slight advance is amply justified by the
present Sunday circulation of the Times, which
averages over 80,000 copies. (When the 1-cent
per-word rate was established in 1892, the
Sunday Times circulation was only 15,000 cop-
ies.) The "Liner" rate for the daily—1 cent

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WHOLE KIT IS BEHIND BARS.

**Messenger Company Becomes
Demoralized.**

**Manager Organized a Scheme
of Thievery.**

**Stores and Bicycle-owners are
the Victims.**

Since the arrest yesterday afternoon of Stancle Knight, better known as "Patty," the Oriental Messenger Service, of No. 231 New High street, is in a fair way to go out of business for a time.

With the manager serving a forty day sentence on the chain gang for petty embezzlement, four of the messengers jugged and "Patty," the fifth, incarcerated on the charge of operating an organized system of bicycle thievery, there is not much left of the messenger service, but the name on the dirty windows.

The past two weeks have been more than exciting for the Oriental. It has been highly strenuous.

The fun began when Harry Ballard, manager of the business, was thrown into jail after having planned and executed a number of thefts through a series of "phony" orders on local business houses. It was his practice to send a messenger boy to some store to make a purchase of goods to be delivered to a fictitious customer at some street number or another. The clerk at the store would naturally ask for some reference as to the customer and the manager of the messenger service would be called up, and would promptly declare that the customer for whom the purchase was being made was all right, and the messenger would forthwith depart with the goods. In this way a lot of stuff of no great value was obtained, until the police ran the game down and landed Ballard in jail.

Disaster followed upon disaster. Detective McNamara working on the scent of an organized gang of bicycle thieves struck a warm trail about the haunts of the messengers of the Oriental, and during last week jailed four with the goods in their possession.

With the four in jail, but one, the reliable "Patty," remained to conduct the business. The manager and corps of messengers all in his own person. But success and prosperity proved too much for Knight. Yesterday afternoon he could not resist the temptation to mount the wheel used by Skinner & Knecht to deliver purposes, and ride away with it.

In less than an hour he had the misfortune to run plump into McNamara, who greeted "Patty" as a long lost brother, and much to the obese youth's discomfort, landed on engaging him in conversation on the topic of wheels. "Patty" proved not to be an expert on the subject, and stammered and repeated so much in his dissertations on the respective merits of different makes, that McNamara took him about for a little private coaching.

When Skinner & Knecht later in the afternoon reported to Eugene Henderson, the police, the police informed them that the wheel had been recovered and the thief jailed, somewhat reversing the usual order of things in catching the thief before receiving the report of the commission of the crime.

COUNTRY REALTY AND BEACH LOTS.

**FURTHER SALES OF REALTY OUT-
SIDE LOS ANGELES CITY.**

**Large Transactions Reported in
Several Sections of Southern Cali-
fornia, Along the Beaches and in
Farms and Orchard Property Also
of Various Kinds.**

Acreage Near Anaheim.

E. B. Foster has sold his place at Centralia, comprising eighty acres, to Adam Crawford of Pomona for a stated price of \$12,000. Mr. Foster moved to Pomona yesterday. He has resided in Centralia since 1874, and is one of the best known residents of Orange county.

Ocean Park Movements.

Plans have been drawn for a residence of eight rooms to be built for W. G. Sylvester. It will be a cozy beach home of a unique design. John W. Lincoln is also having a new residence built. It is to cost \$10,000. Mr. George Ebley is the reputed purchaser of a frontage of 186 feet on the ocean front, between Horner and Zephyr avenues. The consideration named is \$75,000.

More Beach Acreage.

The syndicate composed of A. M. and A. C. Parsons, Robert Marsh & Co., and Strong & Dickinson has bought from the Alamitos Land Co., 800 acres additional tideland on Alamitos Bay. This place lies between the electric railroad track and Alamitos Heights and extends eastward to the City. Singly and together this combination now holds away over one thousand acres in land around Naples, next Naples and thereabouts. Much development work is being done on several of these tracts. The Naples people have issued a little illustrated booklet showing Naples as it is and as it is proposed to make it. The book is certainly a beauty, and the work proposed is of a very artistic type.

Acreage Southward.

W. H. Cline has sold to the estate of the late Frederick H. Rindge eighty acres lying along Jefferson street west of Western avenue, for \$60,000. C. E. Gillon and wife have sold to the McCarthy Company, twenty-two acres on Compton avenue, known as the Meadowbrook Ranch, for \$45,000. The property was bought sixteen years ago for \$4,000. The McCarthy Company will subdivide at once.

Garnier Ranch Sold.

The Camille Garnier Ranch, nearly sixty acres, lying north of San Marino and west of Western avenue, has been sold for subdivision for the reported price of \$125,000 per acre. The aggregate is in round numbers \$7,500,000. The land will be cut into lots at once.

Hollywood in August.

It is reported that the sales of realty in Hollywood during August aggregated \$212,600.

Irwin Heights, Santa Monica.
The rapid growth of population on Irwin Heights, Santa Monica, has com-

elled the provision of education facilities. A fine new school is an important feature of the Heights.

Willowbrook Doings.

Harbert & Butterworth report the sale of twelve lots on their Willowbrook tract the past week, aggregating \$3000. Among the purchasers were Thomas McDonagh, C. U. Franklin, J. S. Urdang, D. Harman, William Henderson, A. Rand, D. Herskowitz, R. Bloomfield and other well known residents. Several new houses have also been started the past week.

SAVES HOUSE.

**Nervy Plumber Grabs Oakum Torch
and Prevents Loss of
Dwelling.**

While trying to keep a house from burning, H. B. Johnson, a plumber, was severely burned yesterday. He was working with a gasoline torch and a bunch of oakum. The torch exploded, setting fire to the oakum. Johnson, although scorched by the explosion, grabbed both the torch and the oakum and rushed out of doors, saving the house, which is located at No. 115 Broadway avenue.

COFFEE CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

Monday will be the second anniversary of the establishment of the Coffee Club Association in this city, and on that day both the clubs, at No. 122 East Second street, and at No. 115 Court street, will keep open house. Free refreshments will be served all day and a cordial invitation is given to the general public to call and get acquainted with the work done by these benevolent enterprises. They will be open from 4 a.m. till midnight, as usual. Both clubs will be handsomely decorated for the occasion and attendants will be there to greet visitors and explain how the work is conducted. They both have free reading and game rooms in connection and at No. 1 on East Second street a free labor bureau is conducted.

RECEPTION FOR PASTOR.

A reception is to be given at the Central Baptist Church Friday evening for the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur R. Phelps, on their return from their vacation.

Was Fitted for a Cane.

"This cane suits me precisely," said the fat old man. "Walking with it, I never get tired. I was fitted for it, you see, fitted for it in London."

"In London, all the men, and even a good many of the young women, carry canes (or sticks), and the stick business there is consequently a hundred times bigger than it is here at home. You will find a shop on a good street gives over exclusively to the sale of walking sticks. Thousands of sticks of the utmost beauty and variety invite you to enter. So in your case, to find, to your amazement, that each stick is long enough to reach nearly to your shoulder, and that each, furthermore, has no ferrule on it."

"The attendant explains. 'The sticks come to us long and unfinished,' he says, 'so they can be made to fit your patrons. It is important, is it not, that your cane be just the proper length for you? Well, any stick you buy here, sir, will be made the proper length.'"

"I chose a beauty. They fitted it carefully against my side. A workman came from an inner room, and in a minute had it cut down and clapped a ferrule on it."

"And this stick gives me great satisfaction. I am fat and old, and without its support I could do little walking. It wouldn't support me so well were it not the right length."

"Here in our country, when you buy a stick, it ought to be fitted to you. Our sticks never fit. London can teach us a lesson in this one matter."—(New York Press.)

Monday--Spot Cash PIANOS

Are these bargains for you? Yes, if you have the money—ah, there's the rub! The truth is, that with cash in your hand and courage in your heart you can get a good deal more than your money's worth, just now, down at the Pacific. Why? Because we sell so blessed much on easy terms that sometimes we get tired. Then the only thing that rests us is a little cash spurt. As an instance of the unheard of bargains we are giving to cash buyers, take one of yesterday's sales.

A lady came into our store who had owned an Opera (Peck & Son) piano, for several years. Recently she disposed of it for \$250 cash. Exactly the same piano, in as good condition as her own was offered to her by us at only \$137. Notwithstanding this big saving in a piano she had always known, she finally decided on another bargain which was considered equally good, but said she felt like buying both. Truly, here are snaps for the dealer, big or little, if only he have the cash.

Here is a Monday Special for someone who knows. The name of Ludwig stands for high grade. Several hundreds have been sold hereabouts from \$400 to \$500 each. On Monday we offer a fine style of this make just a little used and worth \$450 for an even \$260. No, you can hardly wait until Tuesday to see about this Ludwig. Monday is the day we named. Of course we will be here Tuesday and you may also be here, but the Ludwig will not. Such bargains do not keep over night, that is the difference.

A LITTLE LIST:

A New Upright just out of the box \$111.
Fischer Upright, in good order, \$129.
New Grand at two-thirds value, \$305.
Monday is the day, Bargain Day.
Open Monday night until 10 o'clock.
Baumeister Representatives.

Pacific Music Co.
437-9 So. Broadway.

A. M. Salzer, President. C. A. Salzer, Sec'y.
H. H. Salzer, Treas. F. P. Tucker, Asst. Mgr.

The Hamburger Realty & Trust Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING



WATCH THE NEW BUSINESS
DISTRICT

Don't Growl



If you lose the opportunity to make a nice profit on a purchase
of Real Estate around our new store

Buy on Spring, Broadway or Hill Street

Our clients have given us some good values to dispose of—lots
they own—cheap and are willing to let the other fellow make a
slice as well. **DON'T GROWL** in days to come—Take our advice
and buy now.

We still have
some lots for
sale in the...

Hamburger Tract

HAVE YOU BEEN OUT TO SEE IT? YOU HAVEN'T OR YOU WOULD BUY A LOT. TAKE A COLEGROVE CAR, GET OFF AT FLORA AVENUE, WALK SOUTH A BLOCK AND A HALF AND THERE YOU ARE. IT'S THE FINEST TRACT IN THE HOLLYWOOD DISTRICT. PRICES ARE \$500 TO \$800. \$100 DOWN, 10% A MONTH AND 6 PER CENT INTEREST. IT'S JUST ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE CITY LIMITS. THESE LOTS ARE LOWER THAN ANY SIMILAR ONES IN THAT SECTION. WATER PIPED TO EACH CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND CURBS, STREETS GRADED AND GRAVELLED. \$2000 BUILDING RESTRICTION. NO APARTMENTS, STORES, ETC., ALLOWED ON THE TRACT. AFTER YOU PAY FOR YOUR LOT THE OWNERS OF THE TRACT WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND LET YOU PAY FOR IT IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS AT 7 PER CENT INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS. THE GROUND LIES HIGHER THAN ANY TRACT ADJACENT. WE ARE PARTICULAR TO WHOM WE SELL, AS WE WANT TO MAKE THIS A CHOICE RESIDENCE TRACT WITH GOOD PEOPLE AS NEIGHBORS. AGENT ON THE TRACT. YOU CAN'T MAKE MONEY EASIER THAN INVESTING HERE. IT WORKS FOR YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP.

PLAYA DEL REY

The Express says: "The promoters of Playa Del Rey have conducted their business on the theory that it is necessary to spend money in order to make money—and the results seem to have justified the theory." The Herald says: "There is no resort more charming than the lagoon city of Playa Del Rey. Now that the water question is practically settled, the future of Los Angeles and her nearest beach resorts is not problematical—the era of greater development and progress will now begin." Hundreds of thousands will surge into this "Promised Land." It means a wonderful acceleration in the rise of realty values. It means that the individual who purchases a lot NOW—at Del Rey—Los Angeles' nearest and best beach—is simply laying the corner-stone of a fortune. Go down TODAY and visit this charming watering place, replete with costly improvements, great natural attractions and everything that tends to make seaside life a lasting delight. Large lots at reasonable prices. 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Jas. V. Baldwin
Owner's Representative
537 H. W. Hellman Building
Both Phones 57.

Branch Office at
Del Rey Station
H. W. WILLEBRANDS
AGENT
Sunset 51...

F. W. Flint, Jr.
Owner's Representative
205 O. T. Johnson Building
Both Phones 723

MCCARTHY
CO.
WEST HOLLYWOOD
NORTON & HAY, 318 W. 3rd Street

Garfield Park...
In beautiful South Pasadena
150 Lots 100x200 feet
Batty, Thurston & Carter
111-119 Johnson Building

H. L. MILLER & CO.
Real Estate and Investment
References: Broadway Bank and Trust
Co., L. A. Ocean Park Bank
Vice Office: 13 Westwood Ave. Phone 211
Ocean Park Office: 150 Pier Ave. Phone 111
Himal Department, Notary Public

WALGROVE
Beautiful Homes.
ALL AGENTS
OCEAN PARK

Curtis Park
ON NEW HOOPER STREET
line, 33th and Compton
ment walls, curb, gravel
olled, finished. Lots
Can you beat this? Agent
W. H. Cline

Golf Park
West 16th st. and
Harbor. Here is a
2 CORNERS, \$1000

**Wilmington
Harbor**
\$250 buys a 40 foot
only 2% blocks from
front. These lots will
for warehouses, factories
new places, and will be
great deal of money can
now, when the U. S. govt
work is completed on
Harbor. Here is a
proposition where you
your money.

Prospect Park
Hollywood.
\$500 for 50 foot lots in
Hollywood, corner Center
and Sunset boulevard.
curbs, sidewalks, street
Elegant surroundings, no
building restrictions. You
get such values for your
elsewhere.

Wiesendanger
221 Laughlin Building

Miramonte
on Long Beach Electric line
lots, average size 50x144
alley.
Average price \$500; terms
down, \$10.00 per month. 6%
interest.
Apply to owner,
Rufus P. Spalding
215 Herman W. Helms
Building

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ON NEW HOOPER STREET
line, 33th and Compton
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Golf Park
West 16th st. and
Harbor. Here is a
2 CORNERS, \$1000

Wiesendanger
221 Laughlin Building

El Carmel
5 or 10 Acres
With Water
For Map and Free
F. H. BROOKS & CO.
and
Venice Properties
James R. H. W.
Venice Cal., Room 412, 2nd
Ocean Front, opposite Venice

Redondo
THE BEAUTIFUL
W. M. Garland & Co.
324 Huntington Bldg., or
Ave., Redondo

NEWPORT
New subdivisions east of
Southern Pacific Wharf
NOW ON SALE OFFICE ON
C. A. SUMNER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS
214 Trust Bldg., Los

SALT LAKE STATION
Lots \$400 and Up
H. G. Cotton & Co., 325
Water & G. McCarthy
403-5 S. Main Street

VENICE DEL REY
Adjacent Playa Del Rey, Venice
Island and Ocean Park
\$10 down, \$380, \$10 per
303 S. Main Street
Venice del Rey Land & Water

West Adams Terrace
ON WEST ADAMS ST.
Lots \$800 Up. Terms
Office on the Terrace-Adams
and Eighth Avenues

South Park
Tract—Lots \$500 and up
Abraham Jacob
SOLE AGENT
and Byrne Building

SUNSET BEACH
Beautiful View, Safe Beach
Go down today and see
Sunset Land & Water
OWNERS
434 Douglas Bldg. AGENTS

GUY W. COLTON
REAL ESTATE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND INSURANCE
314 O. T. JOHNSON
HOME 4994

WALGROVE
Beautiful Homes.
ALL AGENTS
OCEAN PARK

Curtis Park Tract

ON NEW HOOPER STREET CAR LINE. 28th and Compton ave. ment walks, curbs, streets graded, sidewalks, etc. Can you beat this? Agent on tract.

Golf Park Tract

West 16th st. and Roosevelt ave. High, slightly, beautiful, N.W. 2 CORNERS. \$1000 EACH.

Wilmington Harbor Tract

\$250 buys a 40 foot business lot only 2 1/2 blocks from the water front. These lots will be wanted for warehouses, factories and business places, and will be worth great deal of money one year from now, when the U. S. government work is completed on Wilmington Harbor. Here is a solid business proposition where you will double your money.

Prospect Park Addition Hollywood.

\$500 for 30 foot lots in beautiful Hollywood, corner Center and Sunset boulevard. Curbs, sidewalks, streets graded. Elegant surroundings, protected building restrictions. You can get such values for your money elsewhere.

Wiesendanger 221 Laughlin Building

Miramonte Tract

on Long Beach Electric line. Choice lots, average size \$2444 to \$2444. Average price \$500; terms \$100 down, \$10.00 per month, 6 per cent interest. Apply to owner.

Rufus P. Spalding 215 Herman W. Hellman Building

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Wiesendanger 221 Laughlin Building

1 Carmel Tract

5 or 10 Acres With Water

Map and Free Ticket

H. BROOKS & CO.

enice Properties

James R. H. Wagner

Verde Cal., Home 4112, Sunset

from Front, opposite Venice

Redondo

THE BEAUTIFUL

W. M. Garland & Co.

Huntington Bldg., or 101

Ave., Redondo.

NEWPORT.

subdivide east of and adjacent

Southern Pacific OFFICE

ON SALE OFFICE ON THE

A. SUMNER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS Los Angeles

Tract Bldg.

LAKE STATION TRACT

\$400 and Up

Lot 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Adams Terrace

ON WEST ADAMS STREET

\$1800 Up. Terms Liberal.

on the Tract—Adams Street

and Eighth Avenue.

th Park Villa

Tract—Lots 2500 and up

Graham Jacoby

SOLE AGENT

NET BEACH

View, Safe Surf, Cheap

and one mile beach.

Net Land & Water Co.

OWNERS

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

Net Land & Water Co.

NAPLES NAPLES

*It's All Naples Now—Been Down Yet?
If Not—Go Tomorrow*

Naples is now being built. Work is being pushed. We have closed the sale of 20 lots to a well known firm, who will build 20 fine modern homes thereon as fast as the ground can be made ready. All with Red Tiled Roofs.

Scores of purchasers in Naples have announced their purpose to build just as quick as the progress of the work will permit.

Naples will be a city before you wake up. Hesitate no longer. Get a lot. Do it now. The wise, conservative ones are the buyers. Go down to Alamitos Bay, take a ride on the clear pure waters of the finest bay and river in California. Natural tide water, not a drop of stagnant or brackish water. Seeing is believing.

A. M. & A. C. PARSONS, Sole Agents

701 H. W. HELLMAN BUILDING—HOME 862

C. H. JENNISON, W. W. SWEENEY, A. J. DELANEY, Tract Agents

NEW AND MINING. BIG MONEY FOR MINES.

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS BEING INVESTED EVERY DAY.

CHENOWETH THINKS HIS PROPERTY IN SONORA HAS GREAT VALUE.
Sonora, Sonora, Sonora. The Guadalupe Times says that forty Los Angeles people have acquired properties in the Guadalupe district, State of Sonora, within the last few months. Four groups of ten men each now own the Magistral and Eden, the Refugio, the Santa Blanca and Valenciana mines.

ARIZONA COMPANY FORMED.
Col. Thomas Erving and associates have formed the Vivian Mining Company, in this city, to operate the Victor and Virgin mines in the San Francisco district of Mohave county, which they have been developing for some time.

IN A RECENT INTERVIEW AT EL PASO.
Harry Alexander, general manager of the Cochise Consolidated Copper Company, operating at Paradise, Ariz., stated that much progress is being made in developing properties in that district, and in opening new ones. He was then on his way East to purchase a concentrator for his company. He says the Chiricahua Development Company has erected some heavy hoisting machinery at its mine, and that a number of other mines will soon put in sufficient machinery to warrant Southwestern railroads in considering the camp a permanent one, and constructing a spur to it from Redondo.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.
Producers of the Three Northern Counties Form a Combine.
A combine of the oil interests in the three northern counties of San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz has been formed by John Martin, the San Francisco electric light and gas magnate, by the organization of the Three Counties Oil Company which has acquired the holdings of several of the largest owners of oil-producing or prospective oil lands at Sargenta, Half Moon Bay, Watsonville and other small fields. Several thousand acres are included in the deal, as well as a number of good wells producing a high grade of light oil suitable for refining. The company is a close corporation and the stock will be all held by those operators who enter the combine, now being offered to the public. Among these are Col. E. J. Beane, of Sargenta; Edward Post, D. D. Wilder, Joseph Enright and the Seaton.

ten-mile teams hauling ore to the railroad, and is shipping 100 tons a day. Pedro Alvarado, the Parrot mining king, has closed a contract with the firm of Weiss & Kock for an electric power plant of 1000 horse power to be erected on the site of the present plant near his property.

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS HAVE PURCHASED from J. V. Body, a one-third interest in the La Doris mine at Parrot for \$187,000, according to the Parrot Miner, and a bond has been taken on the remaining two-thirds for \$250,000 until December 1.

SOUTHERN MEXICO.
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will fight the matter on the ground that continuous pumping is frequently a matter of absolute necessity as a cessation of work might easily mean ruin to the well.

OIL IN LONDON.
Londoners are not pleased with oiled streets; but whether the fault lies with the people, the streets, the kind of oil or the method of application is not recorded. However that may be, a six-weeks' test has just been made in the borough of Kensington and the official surveyor has reported adversely. He says that the cost of oil sprinkling is twice as great as with water and the smell is also offensive. Reports state that two kinds of oil were used but it is not known what part of the world they came from.

MRS. HOLLISTER RECOVERS.
Barely Saved from Gas—Not Well Enough to Give Account of Accident.
Mrs. A. L. Hollister, who was found on Friday morning at her home, No. 1857 South Olive street, almost asphyxiated, is slowly recovering from her awful experience. During yesterday evening she regained consciousness for several minutes at a time, but not sufficiently to give an account of the accident—if it was such—whereby she was almost ushered into eternity. The woman's nerves are shattered and it was stated by those who are watching her that she may never entirely get over the effects of the poisonous gas which she inhaled. Efforts to locate the husband of the sick woman were not successful until late yesterday evening when it was stated that he was traveling in Missouri. Mr. Hollister does not know as yet of his wife's condition.

ROY THORNTON'S DEATH.
Roy Thornton, the little chap run over by a street car at Downey avenue and Hancock street, while attempting to evade the conductor of another car on which he was stealing a ride, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the County Hospital from his injuries. The boy resided with his parents at No. 123 North Hancock street.

CUCUMBER CURES PIMPLERS. 221 S. HILL.
Chicago interested in the biggest enterprise yet—the Owens River water purchase—and who wish to spread the news abroad of the brilliant municipal achievements, can do so effectively by securing and mailing copies of The Times of the 17th and 18th inst., the evening edition, and the other containing the popular verdict rendered by the voters in the bond election.

Moneta Ave. Car Line

NOW RUNNING FROM DOWNTOWN TO OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 53RD AND MONETA AVE.

In Twenty Minutes

SOME CHOICE LOTS NOW IN THIS CHOICE LOCATION.

ALL PRICES RAISED NEXT WEEK. GET IN NOW.

TAKE NEW MONETA AVENUE CAR ANYWHERE ON MAIN ST. AND GO OUT NOW

208 North Broadway

THE MCCARTHY CO.

Next Week—Special Announcement of 3 New Tracts

Phones—Home 8737; Red 1202 Sun. set.

This Space Belongs to Us

—WE OWN IT—

There'll be "Something Doing" Here Pretty Soon

Keep an Eye Open

You Must Have Heard of Us Before

Conservative Realty Co.

INCORPORATED.

Suite 613 Hellman Building

Lots \$1 Down; \$1 on Each \$100 per Week

NO INTEREST—NO TAXES

Main 2013 Home 4516

PIANOS

J. B. Brown Music Co., 648 S. B'way.

SCREEN DOORS 75c

Window Screens 40c Adams Mfg. Co. Home Ex. 1251 7th & Main

\$90 Per Lot Within the City Limits of Los Angeles

A VILLA HOME IN PASADENA

Twenty-five years ago Pasadena was a sheep pasture. Note by the above illustration what a grand transformation has been wrought. It is today the finest all-year-round residence section in the world. A similar change will take place at the Ela View Tract, which is seven miles nearer Los Angeles' business center. It is as bound to occur as the sun will rise tomorrow. The entire region between Pasadena and Los Angeles is bound to build up into a solid city. Lots in the beautiful

Ela View Tract

Within the City Limits of Los Angeles

\$90 Per Lot

Close to the Huntington "Short Line."

Three electric lines run close to this Tract.

Good soil. Fine climate. Healthy location.

The prices of lots will soon be advanced.

\$4 Down \$4 Per Month

NO INTEREST—NO TAXES

25 Per Cent. Guaranteed Increase

For \$4 down and \$4 per month until paid for, we will sell you a regular Ela View Tract lot, subject to the following guarantee from us: If, at the expiration of one year from purchase, this \$90 lot is not worth \$112.50—or 25 per cent. increase—based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all of the money you have paid us, with 6 per cent. interest additional. If you should die at any time before payments have been completed, we will give to your heirs a deed to the lot without further cost. If you should lose employment or be sick, you will not forfeit the land.

WE SELL PROPERTY THAT INCREASES IN VALUE.

We have confidence in same, which we unhesitatingly show by our written guarantee. Judge the future by the past. A perfect title guaranteed. Deeds issued by the Los Angeles Abstract & Trust Co.

For illustrated Prospectus, Sample Contract, and other information of lots for sale by us, call or write.

Don't Send Money—Simply Write

Carlson Investment Co.

124 South Broadway

Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

L. A. LAUNDRY CO.

"The Laundry of Los Angeles"

631 San Fernando St. Phone—Main 1143, Home 6881

Fifty-six-ton Test of Floor in Laughlin Building.



The remarkable test of the strength of the floor in the new Homer Laughlin building on Hill street, which is an annex connecting with his large building on Broadway, and giving fronts on both thoroughfares, has attracted wide attention.

It is the first building in the city constructed by Henry R. Angelo & Co., of reinforced concrete, and Mr. Laughlin said yesterday:

"As this is the first trial of this system of construction I am anxious that the public should know when they come into my building they are perfectly

safe. This test I think should satisfy them and it is very gratifying to me." The test of which the illustration is given above was made several days ago by first placing on a section of the floor 20x22 feet, fifty-five tons of cement and steel and on top of this a ton of humanity, making the total weight on the floor fifty-six tons.

Though there was no support under the floor except the pillars at each corner, its deviation from the level was but five-sixteenths of an inch, as shown by a carefully constructed instrument. After the great weight had lain on the floor for about five hours it was removed, when an inspection

showed that the floor had returned to its perfect level. In order to satisfy the building inspector, who selected another span that he thought might be weaker, the same weight was transferred under his direction, with exactly the same result. The pillars are constructed by embedding four twisted steel rods two inches in diameter in cement; the cross-beams are made the same way; the floor is made by embedding half-inch steel rods in cement, six inches apart both ways, forming a net with six-inch meshes. The entire building from the foundations to the roof is constructed in this same manner.

INDIAN VILLAGE IDEA OF ANTONIO APACHE.

FOR the establishment of a model Indian village representing all of the existing tribes of North America, Antonio Apache, graduate of Carleton and Harvard, himself a full-blooded Indian, is attempting to enlist the cooperation and support of H. E. Huntington.

Apache, who is a polished gentleman with a host of friends among leading business men and financiers of Los Angeles, has had this project at heart for some time. A suitable exception to the general rule of his countrymen, in that he has fully improved his opportunities for an education and is making the most of his great natural talents. Apache has viewed with sorrow the inevitable wiping out of his people and their approaching utter extinction.

It is as much the historical value of the thing as any other consideration that is inducing him to push the project of an Indian village, to be established on the Huntington Company's lands lying between this city and Pasadena.

Into this village it is his intention to gather representatives of all of the tribes of North America and especially of the United States. Each tribe will have a section allotted to it, and there, in dwellings such as have been their abode for years, the Indian families will live and will play their respective peculiar vocations.

There will be basket makers, and

blanket weavers, and the cunning adepts in the art of building bark canoes, all kept busy at the things which their hands know best how to fashion.

Their wares will be sold by the management of the village, and this, together with the admission fees which will be charged visitors, will tend to make the proposition self-supporting and will furnish honest employment for a number of Indian families, both men and women. It will offer a commendable substitute for their present precarious way of eking out a livelihood, and it is Apache's hope that they may learn such lessons of industry as will be communicated to their offspring and tend to elevate the succeeding generations.

For the purpose of hearing more at length the original ideas of this interesting young man, who since his return from the East has become a familiar figure in a number of leading business offices, Mr. Huntington entertained him at dinner at the Jonathan Club Friday night.

With a charm of manner and grace of learning that marks him at once a finished and courteous gentleman, Apache never fails to attract attention and favorable comment wherever he goes. Blessed with a magnificent physique and commanding figure, and with a taste in dress which is gratifying and remarkable, he is a goodly figure to look upon. His voice, soft, deep and melodious, is pleasant to the

TWO "HITS."

Joseph P. Quigley ate a meal in the Japanese Nippo restaurant yesterday, and tried to go out without paying. The proprietor hit him over the head with a chair. Quigley was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

A sheet of steel weighing 600 pounds fell on the foot of C. H. Collins, an iron worker yesterday, causing lacerations which were dressed at the Receiving Hospital.

EACH AND ALL.

A local branch of the Each and All Society was organized yesterday at No. 310 West Thirty-fifth street. Twenty-eight members were enrolled. The following officers were chosen: President, Miss K. R. Kim; vice-president, Miss W. Keck; secretaries, Miss C. McLean, Miss Maud Muratt and Miss G. Leonard.

CAR AND BUGGY MIX-UP.

An interurban car of the University line struck a buggy driven by Dr. R. G. Russell yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Third and Hill streets. The buggy was smashed.

Dr. Kalliwoda's Luxative La Grippe and Cold Cure.

Is the best cold cure I have ever used. A. R. Barrett of Johnston-Barrett Dry Goods Co., L. A. CUCUMBER CURS PIMPLES. 211 S. Hill.

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT A HOME OR FARM

SEE

THOS. J. HAMPTON CO.

MEMBERS LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD

BOTH PHONES 1180

119 SOUTH BROADWAY

Los Angeles, Cal., September 10, 1903.

Santa Monica

Still Santa Monica

More Santa Monica

Still More Santa Monica

Everlastingly Santa Monica

Grand Old Santa Monica

Friends—The Erkenbrecher Syndicate Santa Monica Tract, that splendid investment we have been writing about so much recently, is beautifully located in Santa Monica, the most prosperous of all beach towns.

As we forecasted in our last letter, the street work will commence during the coming week, and the tract will be still more beautified by the trees and palms soon to be planted.

We desire to make the Erkenbrecher Syndicate Santa Monica Tract the most attractive residence section in Southern California—some of our customers think we have already done this, but we are going to do things which will put our imitators on their mettle.

The encouragement we have received since our letter of one week ago has been very flattering, and we are inclined to think that by the time the street work is half done there will not be an unsold lot in the whole tract—from \$6 to \$10 a front foot is too good a thing to let pass by.

We will be pleased to furnish maps and price lists of the unsold portion. If you wish to visit the tract, let us know. Our agents are at your command.

The Erkenbrecher Syndicate Santa Monica Tract sits back from the water front, but a splendid view of the old Pacific is obtained from every lot. Do you know it is getting to be quite the thing to say, "Yes, I own a lot in Santa Monica"—you will be sorry if you don't get in the fashion. See our agent at the Irwin Heights Water Company's offices on the tract, or in Santa Monica.

Very faithfully yours,

THOS. J. HAMPTON CO.

INSURANCE

NORTON PLACE

MAJ. JOHN H. NORTON, Owner.
LOS ANGELES TRUST CO., Trustees.

A carefully restricted, exclusive residence tract on Wilshire Boulevard, Wilton Place, West Seventh Street, Ingraham Street and Norton Avenue.

Inside the city limits, and one mile nearer the business center than West Adams street and Arlington avenue. Lots less than one-half the price.

Streets sixty, seventy and one hundred feet wide. Lots 50 to 125 feet wide.

Building restrictions \$3000, \$3500 and \$4000. no house to be of less than two stories.

The present very low prices of lots include cement sidewalks five and six feet wide, cement curbs, graded and oiled streets and city water in front of every lot. These improvements will be made promptly, under city specifications and in the best manner.

The elevated location and magnificent view will be appreciated by every home builder and investor.

This beautiful tract is situated in the midst of the most desirable and highly-restricted residence tracts, which will in the near future repeat and surpass the development of the recent past on the West Adams Mesa.

BARRY BROS., 328-329 Bradbury Bldg.,

Main 290.

Exclusive Agents for Norton Place.

Home 290

Long Beach, San Pedro Greater Long Beach

Extract from Los Angeles Times, Aug. 26, 1903:

"The Bay of Wilmington"

"While our people have been going crazy over real estate speculation in beach resorts bearing melodious Italian Spanish names, it is strange that one seaside section has hitherto been almost entirely overlooked by these enthusiastic buyers, although that section undoubtedly offers greater prospects for rapidly increasing values within the next few years without any danger of a reaction, than any other seaside section in Southern California—or inland section, for that matter. The territory referred to is that surrounding the Bay of Wilmington, as it is known in the Government charts. It includes, not only San Pedro and Wilmington, but Terminal Island, on the opposite side, and the upper part of the bay between Wilmington and Long Beach. Real estate investors do well to keep their eyes on the Bay of Wilmington. They are going to be big things doing, thereabouts, within the next couple of years. Yet, you can today buy eligible lots and around Wilmington Bay for a fraction of the price asked at places that can never be anything more than summer resorts."

The Riverside Tract is only eight blocks from Pine Ave., just east of and adjoining the San Gabriel Slough beautiful sheet of water, 10 ft. deep, open for navigation from Long Beach to San Pedro.

Visit and Study the Possibilities of Making this the Greatest Inland Harbor in the World.

Dana Burks, Mayor of Ocean Park, and his associates from Venice, have bought all the property west and joining the Riverside Tract.

The entire Los Angeles Realty Board visited the Riverside Tract yesterday and inspected the channel in lagoon from Long Beach to San Pedro and were very enthusiastic over the new harbor.

Our boats are at your disposal to inspect the channel—Competent Agents on the Tract.

Lots \$500 and Up.

Easy Terms

West Third Street line from Long Beach Depot direct to Tract Office—For further information inquire of

Butters & Paul Investment Co.

215 East Ocean Avenue

BOTH PHONES

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

CONSOLIDATION
WHITE and OLDS
The two most popular automobiles
on the coast. See them both at
WHITE GARAGE
712 SOUTH BROADWAY.

WAYNE
TOURING CAR, 1100; side door top
new, 40-inch wheel base, double-
cylinder, 35-horse power
E. Jr. Bennett 12575 South
Broadway.

RELIANCE
22-H.P. Touring Car.
\$1350
Don't fail to see it.
Mechanics Garage & Repair Co.
324 E. Third Street.

BARGAINS
New tires, first-class
sets tires, 10 per cent. off.
Used gas day.
LEE AUTO COMPANY
1032 South Main

MARKS LOSS OF PRESIDENT.

RESOLUTIONS BY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Programs for Rindge Memorial Service—Automobile Club Makes Generous Donation for Association Automobile School—Night Schools Will Open October 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association held yesterday, resolutions were adopted on the death of Frederick R. Rindge, president of the association.

The meeting was presided over by Arthur Letts, vice-president, and the following report of the committee was adopted:

Whereas, God in His Providence has taken from our midst a noble and devoted man, whose life was a constant example to all who knew him, and whose death is a great loss to the association, we, the members of the association, do hereby resolve that we will observe the death of Frederick R. Rindge as a day of mourning, and that we will devote the services of the association to the memory of the deceased.

The board also decided upon a program for the memorial service, which will be held in the First Congregational Church on Sunday afternoon, September 17, at 3:30 o'clock. Arthur Letts, vice-president, will preside and the following gentlemen: Rev. Robert J. Burdette, pastor of Temple Baptist Church; Arthur Letts, A. J. Wallace, A. P. Fleming, W. E. McVay, State Secretary Wilcox, and General Secretary Letts, it is necessary to hold this service in a church instead of the association rooms because of the narrow quarters at the latter place.

The matter of a successor to Mr. Rindge was also discussed and it was decided that the new building project taken up at a meeting to be held on next Friday.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Bowen & Dolton's

FIGUEROA SQUARE

On the new Moneta Ave. Electric Line, is ready for Homeseekers and Investors.
Immediately Adjoining the proposed New City Park.

BOWEN & DOLTON
Owners
...BIG... 8 OF TRACTS

Our opening day is Tomorrow—Monday, but don't wait for that. Go down Sunday—any time.

Lots from \$650 to \$2000

Easy Terms

Bowen & Dolton

439-40-41 Douglas Building N. W. Corner Third and Spring Streets

FIGUEROA SQUARE
Fronts on Figueroa street, between Jefferson and Forty-first streets. It is a HIGH-CLASS SUBDIVISION IN A HIGH-CLASS SECTION. There is none better. Street improvements are first-class. Cement walks and curbs, wide oiled streets, splendid level lots. Building restrictions to match.

Take Moneta Avenue car to Forty-first Street (20 minutes' ride), or take Redondo line to Figueroa Street (15 minutes from Second and Spring) to office on tract. Carriage in waiting to show people over tract.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a first-class lot in a splendid neighborhood for a home or for investment. J. Frank Bowen, senior member of the firm of Bowen & Dolton, thinks enough of the location to build a \$10,000 home there. Several \$5,000 residences will be built at once.

See FIGUEROA SQUARE before buying or building. It will be worth your while.

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Whereas, Fred R. Rindge, who has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1908, and who has been its president since 1934, died on September 8, 1935, at his home in Los Angeles, California, and

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be placed in the files of the association, and that the following resolutions be adopted:

The board also decided upon a program for the memorial service, which will be held in the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, September 11, at 3:30 o'clock. Arthur Letts, vice-president, will preside and the following gentlemen will be the speakers: Rev. Robert J. Church, pastor of Temple Baptist Church; Arthur Letts, A. J. Wallace, A. F. Fleming, W. E. McVay, State Secretary, and General Secretary.

ested persons are invited, including the students of last year and all prospective ones. The fall opening of the gymnasium will be marked by a reception in the lecture hall on next Friday evening.

DREDGING PROSPECT BRIGHT.
Commercial Wharf Facilities are Said to be Likely for Long Beach Soon.

The project of dredging canals through the tide flats west of Long Beach, building wharves and making a commercial port of that locality is in prospect of early fulfillment, according to Dana Burke, president of the Ocean Park Board of City Trustees, who is one of the promoters of the enterprise. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Burke said:

"The holdings which my associates and myself have acquired at Long Beach, have been turned over to a syndicate. Its incorporation will be completed within a few days. The capitalization will be for \$1,500,000.

"Preliminary surveys and borings are completed, and show no unusual difficulties to be overcome. In dredging the channels, as we propose, we will develop 27,000 feet of water frontage on what are now the tide flats immediately west of Long Beach, and within the incorporated limits of that city. Our land approaches to within 2000 feet of the bath-house. The channels will be of a uniform depth of twenty feet at low tide, which is sufficient for present needs, as the channel in the outer harbor has a depth of but one foot more.

"Our holdings include 800 acres, and the contract for the dredging will be let in a few days, and work will be commenced almost at once. The sediment excavated will be used in raising the general level, and we expect to be able to move at least 200,000 cubic yards per month. Our company will improve the property in a thorough manner, putting in at least five slips for warehouses and dockage, and grading and caring for the streets in an approved manner.

"On the basis that the expenditure of \$25,000,000 by Los Angeles for water is logical, we figure that it is also logical to provide greater harbor facilities for the rapidly-developing Pacific Southwest. We propose to make of Long Beach a first-class harbor. It is a well recognized fact that the present harbor facilities are greatly congested. This is undeniable, for only quite recently twelve vessels were compelled to remain for some time in the outer harbor, waiting for dockage room. At the same time at several of the docks vessels were tied up two deep."

KIRALFY TO ACT.
Will Reach Portland in Few Days and Get Busy on Local Exposition Plan.

R. Frankel, director of concessions and exhibits for the proposed entertainment project of the Kiralfy Amusement and Exposition Company, said yesterday that Holassy Kiralfy would be in Portland in a few days and would take definite steps in the matter of opening the show in Los Angeles this fall. T. Dunlap of Pasadena, who first took hold of the Los Angeles end of the enterprise, made the announcement that all arrangements have been made for the necessary land adjacent to Eastlake Park, adding that local capitalists and others are taking great interest in the project.

It is said that 15,000 square feet of exhibition space already has been contracted for and that many of the exhibitors and amusement concessionaires at the Portland Fair only await an opportunity to come to Los Angeles with their attractions.

As projected so far, there is to be an immense amphitheater with a great stage for the accommodation of Kiralfy's spectacle, in which will be used scenery and costumes of beauty and high value. A large main exhibit building also is planned, the galleries and boxes of which are to afford space for exhibitors.

When Substitute Grant in Lajoie's place for Cleveland, made three hits one day last week, Larry announced he would be back in harness directly.

BAY CITY

SAFE BEACH
SAFE BATHING
SAFE INVESTMENT

ALWAYS COMFORTABLE
ALL IMPROVEMENTS FIRST CLASS
BOVE REACH OF HIGH TIDES

FREE FROM FROST
FIRST AMONG BEACHES
OR HOMES OR INVESTMENT

EVERY PROMISE KEPT
EASY TERMS
EASY PROFITS TO LOT BUYERS

Lots from \$330 Up

45 MINUTES' RIDE ON PACIFIC ELECTRIC ROAD.

Bayside Land Company

Office at Bay City open every day including Sunday.

316 West Third Street
Both Phones 763

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

Contains all the elements necessary to nourish body, mind and muscle—producing that healthy, robust condition which is admired so much, especially in children.

Get some to-day. It's delicious.

GARLAND GAS RANGES, The World's Best
Sold only by HENRY GUYOT, STOVES AND HARDWARE
538 South Spring

Eastern Outfitting Co. THE PLACE TO TRADE
544 South Spring

"BRASH" STILL LEADS LEAGUE.

LOS ANGELES SWATSMAN BATS IN SLUGGER CLASS.

Hitting Shows a Considerable Slump as Compared With Figures of Previous Seasons. Due to Changes in Rules and Better Pitching—How the Coast Men Stand.

"Kit" Brasher, the versatile utility man of the Loobos is the virtual leader of the Pacific Coast League in batting up to September 1, being headed by two players, Shields and Hart of Seattle, both of whom have played in fewer games. These three swatters are the only ones to break into the "sluggers" division, as big Jawn McLean, the elongated catcher of the Portlands, is a notch below 300.

The batting in the Coast League this year is much lighter than usual, but the same thing has been noticed in other leagues in the East. Many things conspire against the free hitting of other days, the "foul-strike" rule, the spit ball and the all-around improvement in pitching being factors.

The batting averages of the league up to September 1 are appended:

Player	Club	A.B.	R.	H.	R.B.I.	P.
Brasher, Seattle	Seattle	322	42	117	31	.363
Hart, Seattle	Seattle	311	38	110	28	.354
Shields, Seattle	Seattle	308	35	108	26	.351
McLean, Portland	Portland	298	32	105	24	.352
Blackburn, Seattle	Seattle	295	30	102	23	.346
Wideman, S. F.	S. F.	292	28	100	22	.343
Householder, Port.	Portland	289	27	98	21	.339
Seaton, S. F.	S. F.	285	26	95	20	.333
Irwin, San Tacoma	Tacoma	282	25	92	19	.326
Croft, Oakland	Oakland	278	24	90	18	.324
Pratt, Seattle	Seattle	275	23	88	17	.320
Davis, Tacoma	Tacoma	272	22	85	16	.312
McCarthy, Portland	Portland	268	21	82	15	.306
Smith, L. A.	L. A.	265	20	80	14	.302
Dillon, L. A.	L. A.	262	19	78	13	.298
Leach, Tacoma	Tacoma	258	18	75	12	.291
McCarthy, Portland	Portland	255	17	72	11	.284
Pratt, Seattle	Seattle	252	16	70	10	.278
Kane, Seattle	Seattle	248	15	68	9	.274
McCredie, Tacoma	Tacoma	245	14	65	8	.265
Finch, L. A.	L. A.	242	13	62	7	.256
Wheeler, S. F.	S. F.	238	12	60	6	.252
Richardson, Tacoma	Tacoma	235	11	58	5	.247
Michael, Portland	Portland	232	10	55	4	.237
Barnard, L. A.	L. A.	228	9	52	3	.228
Carroll, S. F.	S. F.	225	8	50	2	.222
McLellan, Port.	Portland	222	7	48	1	.216
McLellan, Port.	Portland	218	6	45	0	.206
McLellan, Port.	Portland	215	5	42	0	.195
McLellan, Port.	Portland	212	4	40	0	.189
McLellan, Port.	Portland	208	3	38	0	.183
McLellan, Port.	Portland	205	2	35	0	.171
McLellan, Port.	Portland	202	1	32	0	.163
McLellan, Port.	Portland	198	0	30	0	.152
McLellan, Port.	Portland	195	0	28	0	.144
McLellan, Port.	Portland	192	0	25	0	.130
McLellan, Port.	Portland	188	0	22	0	.117
McLellan, Port.	Portland	185	0	20	0	.108
McLellan, Port.	Portland	182	0	18	0	.099
McLellan, Port.	Portland	178	0	15	0	.084
McLellan, Port.	Portland	175	0	12	0	.068
McLellan, Port.	Portland	172	0	10	0	.058
McLellan, Port.	Portland	168	0	8	0	.048
McLellan, Port.	Portland	165	0	5	0	.030
McLellan, Port.	Portland	162	0	2	0	.012
McLellan, Port.	Portland	158	0	0	0	.000

PITCHERS' WORK.

STANDING OF TWILERS.

According to past performances, Fowler is the best pitcher in the Coast League thus far. The Loobos ball-leader has won over 70 per cent. of his games.

Averages to September 1 follow:

Pitcher	Won	Lost	Per. C.
Fowler, Seattle	12	5	.706
W. Hall, Los Angeles	11	6	.647
Knefe, Tacoma	10	7	.588
Hitt, San Francisco	9	8	.529
Emerson, Tacoma	8	9	.471
Garvin, Portland	7	10	.412
Wheeler, S. F.	6	11	.353
Brown, Tacoma	5	12	.294
Gray, Los Angeles	4	13	.235
Haller, San Francisco	3	14	.176
Shields, Seattle	2	15	.117
Goedert, Los Angeles	1	16	.059
Blackburn, Seattle	0	17	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	18	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	19	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	20	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	21	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	22	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	23	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	24	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	25	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	26	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	27	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	28	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	29	.000
Wheeler, S. F.	0	30	.000

WEST PARK TRACT

Select Residence Section, 47th and Vermont Streets in the prettiest part of the charming southwest. Curbs and sidewalks; graded and oiled streets; every modern improvement and on 4 Direct Car Lines

With the Only Sewer System boasted by a Sub Division.

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One-Third Down. Balance Easy

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Plates, Crowns, Bridge Work \$2.50

FREE—Cleaning, Extracting—FREE

No need paying higher prices. All work painless and guaranteed to be the best. Fillings \$1.00

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OFFICE REMOVED TO Hay Warehouses, 1620 E. 7th St., near Alameda

BURNS' \$3.00 SHOES

240 So. Spring St.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM, 228 SOUTH MAIN STREET

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228 SOUTH MAIN STREET



Important Announcement



Having determined to go out of the shoe business for good and all, and appreciating the fact that the time is far too short in which to close out the remainder of my immense stock, I have decided to make a still further reduction of prices, so that you can apply especially to the finer grades of footwear for which this store has been famous. It is impossible to quote prices here, but you know what the "W. Waterman" you buy has been for twelve years, and when I tell you that prices will prevail all over the store, I know you will not question the statement. Come early, a surprise awaits you.

C. W. Waterman
216 West Third Street

"THE RELIABLE STORE"

A GREAT MONDAY SPECIAL

BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKIES

Every Package Sealed by the Stamp of the U. S. Government.

The Brands Are:

SAM CLAY	Quarts 79c
RICH GRAIN	Full Pints 47c
OLD LOG CABIN	Full Half Pints 28c
LOUIS HUNTER RYE	
KESSLER RYE	
W. H. McBRAYER	
(Cedar Brook)	

Southern California Wine Company

218 WEST FOURTH STREET.

No Bar In Connection. Home Phone Ex. 16. Sunset M. 332.

LOTS \$400

The Best Yet—Our Fourth Subdivision

Figueroa-Slauson Tract

Make reservations now. This beautiful tract is located at the corner of Figueroa street and Slauson avenue, right in the pathway of the city's most rapid growth. That means a quick, certain increase in values. High-class improvements.

Streets graded and oiled. Cement curbs and sidewalks. Pure water piped in all streets. Soil is a rich sandy loam, unequalled for growing strawberries, fruit trees, berries and vegetables. Palms 15 years old along Slauson avenue.

The Price of Lots Is Only \$400 and Up

EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.—Get in early and select a lot before the choice ones are gone. Call at our store any time today and get free tickets to tract.

Huntington Car Lines (double track) through tract

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Quick Cures

I am always able to obtain prompt results. Even the first benefit noted is genuine and lasting, and the improvement continues until the cure is complete. No more can be expected from perfect treatment. Quick cures prove perfection in all my methods.



DR. O. C. JOSLEN
The Leading Specialist

Perfect Cures

When I have promised a patient cured, he is assured that he is cured. There is no relapse. Every symptom of the old disease will have vanished forever. Perfect treatment brings perfect cure. Every method I employ is distinctive and effective.

Men's Diseases Only

Contracted Disorders
What Weakness is and How I Cure It
Organic Weakness, Lost Vigor, Hydrocele and Piles are also among the diseases I cure.

Specific Blood Purifier

Varicose Veins
The fact is the club story are said to be that a few women have an opinion on a site outside of Long Beach, and were disappointed at finding no welcoming hands nor smiling chauffeurs to greet them. Rev. T. W. Lincoln, who was deputized Secretary Miller, and President Hinch of the Board of Trade to deliver an address of welcome, was prepared, but the lone pair who represented the N.B.W.L. refused to be welcomed at the prospect of a visit to the club. The ladies of the league, who were unable to come because of the picnic, were refused to close. There is a good deal of mystery about the picnic, and little is known of it except through information furnished by a professional agent, who said that 150 members would go to Long Beach, and would be taken in autos to the club, where a clubhouse of the league, the location not being made public, was waiting for them. The fact is the club story are said to be that a few women have an opinion on a site outside of Long Beach, and were disappointed at finding no welcoming hands nor smiling chauffeurs to greet them. Rev. T. W. Lincoln, who was deputized Secretary Miller, and President Hinch of the Board of Trade to deliver an address of welcome, was prepared, but the lone pair who represented the N.B.W.L. refused to be welcomed at the prospect of a visit to the club. The ladies of the league, who were unable to come because of the picnic, were refused to close. There is a good deal of mystery about the picnic, and little is known of it except through information furnished by a professional agent, who said that 150 members would go to Long Beach, and would be taken in autos to the club, where a clubhouse of the league, the location not being made public, was waiting for them.

Consultation and Advice Free

I will be pleased to have any ailing man call and talk his case over with me. I will fully explain my treatment to him, but the visit will not obligate him in any way to become my patient.

Dr. O. C. Joslen

Cor. Spring and Third Sts.
Ramona Block, 305 S. Spring St.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 4; evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 12 only

I have been treated by Dr. Schifman for years. I have tried all his different methods, and can say unhesitatingly that he is a great physician and with great skill. I give him the greatest praise. My teeth he did it without any pain to me. It is a great relief. I am now well and happy. I am now well and happy. I am now well and happy.

Several years ago Dr. Schifman did some crown work for me which I am most pleased with. He is a great dentist and with great skill. I give him the greatest praise. My teeth he did it without any pain to me. It is a great relief. I am now well and happy. I am now well and happy. I am now well and happy.

Our Guarantee is Good. We refer you to the Merchants Bank as to our reliability and ability. No boys or students to experiment with you. With you are not experiment. We have stood a 15-year test in Long Beach.

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107 North Spring Street
Also open evenings and Sunday forenoon

Crescent Heights

WEST HOLLYWOOD

Where the mountain air is sweet; Even the water is a treat. Where the view afforded is the best. And where our car service stands the test.

Where all improvements have been made, And the water pipes have been laid. Where the strawberries ripen over night. Now for your wife's sake don't be tight.

But come out with us today. Get free tickets without pay. Then when you've seen all the sights. You will want to live at Crescent Heights.

LARGE VILLA LOTS

Free Tickets and Maps at Our Office
Open All Day Sunday to Issue Tickets

Norton & Hay, 318 West Third

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108 N. Spring Street
Open evenings and Sunday forenoon.

When such generous terms
obtainable. The only thing
owner is a lot upon which
their home erected. J. B.
& Company, modify that
singly, however, by
that, if one has no lot, they
him a list of modern, well
and handily finished
on terms similar to those
of secure were the building
from his own plans.
firm is at present engaged
letting new contracts in vari-
of the city, and frequently
as a down and a half cent
and at once, ranging from a
to an immense apartment house
the most recently completed
ment houses, may be mentioned
Rowan" at No. 328 South
avenue, and having 180 apart-
ment houses also constructed for a
ment house at No. 522 North
street which Mitchell & Co.
have just completed as well
as Charles A. Conklin at No. 12
Hope street.

upward march of prop-
erty in this city has been rapid
and important. It has un-
doubtedly been the result of
the fact that the city has
been in a position to attract
business in many different
directions. With such
offices presented it is a safe
bet that an appreciative public
will use to the firm's build-
ing to its utmost. Their office
is on the second floor of the
Douglas Building, and con-
veniently located for all
information may be had

TH & CO.
Closely Associated
ness of
es.

ature of the business that
with most "gratifying" suc-
cesses of funds in building for
able person who possesses a
good character. Provided
capital the firm is able to
construct attractive indus-
trial buildings and com-
mercial structures. By the
regard for the conditions
mentioned.
the most friendly com-
pany may be mentioned the
home of C. F. Dandy at
Fourth and Main streets,
for F. N. Pauly and com-
pany. Another of the large
houses of the city completed
Lambert & Co. well is the
building at Second and
containing sixty apart-
ment houses. Col. R. J. North-
land's two-story brick erected
at Seventh and Valencia
other contracts. The firm
are really something of a
"specialty." He is build-
ing many unique and differ-
ent houses in Los Angeles
residents of Los Angeles
are accustomed to, but no
public take to them. The
to place them in the

firm's offices, No. 412-414
building are in many
artificially framed by
various buildings design-
ed by the company. The
architectural draughtsmen
are employed, and work
firm is given every atten-
tion.

BUILDER.
Houses and Home

WORKMANSHIP

WORKMANSHIP

WORKMANSHIP

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SUSIE FISHER, Orpheum.

The Drama—Music and Musicians Brush and Pencil.

compelled to play at eight performances each week, in addition to the rehearsals even now necessary, would be free of fatigue and worry. This every one concerned would be keyed up for each performance and nothing short of ideal opera would result. Of profit there could be scarcely any possibility, but it would be the most perfect opera in the world, because, sensibly, it would be equal to the best production abroad, and the ensemble of artists employed would be of the Metropolitan standard, which means the most famous singers to be had. I slight no opportunity of improving the present forces employed and I save my artistic conscience by doing everything in my power to better the slightest detail as well as the greatest points of importance, but until the Metropolitan Opera House becomes a liberally subsidized institution, the ideal opera that I would like to present New York audiences must remain an unrealized dream, the height of my ambition.

Chopin as a Song Writer.

Regarding Chopin as a writer of songs, the Pall Mall Gazette thinks that this phase of the Polish composer's art has been insufficiently realized, and proceeds to say: "But in a new edition of his 'Seventeen Polish Songs for a Singing Voice with Piano Accompaniment'—the phrase may pass, seeing that it is part of the title page—his lyrics, for by so other word, can they be described, strike one as being most beautiful, tender and feeling words very much akin to the thoughts of Schumann and to that peculiar theory which time has proved to be right, that the momentary inspiration of a song may possibly be equal to the production of quite a long period of time. It is rather curious to note how in these compositions Chopin showed the fruition of his genius in precisely the same way as he revealed himself in his greater and better known works. In such a song as 'My Love and I,' which was written some twenty years ago, the man is almost as modern as the most modern musician of today. A very unimportant series of years divided him from Mozart, but the difference between the two men was so absolute and so complete that one might almost think that many a generation had slipped by between the actual death dates of the two men. Mozart, with his glorious and magnificent sense of melody turned the convention of his musical period into the inspiration of perfect freshness. Chopin, beginning at a later period, when the old conventions had been made complete, was a kind of prophet of his immediate future. This plan was recognized generally through his Nocturnes, and his other less famous piano work. The time, of course, had not yet come when Henry Field's influence over music was likely to be excessively important. That Chopin took much thought from the work of Field cannot be doubted for a moment; but despite all the unhappiness of his own personal life, he at all events came into his kingdom precisely at the right turn of the wheel. Yet it still remains extraordinary that these very lovely songs should be so little known. The most exquisite work in the volume now issued is that which is entitled, in English, 'Poland's Death Dirge,' a song which is as poignant as anything in the same genre which Schumann ever created. In it, as it seems to us, Chopin sums up his delicacy of temperament, flashed across by moments of intense strength. If it may truthfully be said that occasionally he wrote for neuragic dukes, it may also be said that occasionally he wrote for giants."

History of Encores.

The history of encores is interesting. It seems to be known from the very beginning; at all events the first encore of record was demanded by Louis XIV in 1680. "Belléophon," an opera by Cornelle, Fontenelle and Boileau, set to music by Lully, was sung before his Majesty on Wednesday, January 3, 1680, and the King was much pleased with certain parts of it that he had those parts repeated. It took a century for the audiences at the opera to obtain the King's prerogative for themselves; it was not until August 8, 1780, that the audience at the opera demanded an encore. The history of that encore is curious; Glück had produced an opera, "Rehe and Narcissus," which had failed, but he had rewritten the last parts of it, and on the day mentioned produced it again. It failed a second time, but one or two songs were accepted by the audience with applause. One song in particular, "The Hymn to Love," was demanded a second time, and this popular song was the cause of the first encore obtained by the general demand of an audience.

Just here it may be noted that the French do not use the word "encore."

to denote a demand for the repetition of a song or other part of a play; they call, "Bis! Bis!" and obtain an encore. Dr. John Doran says the encore was introduced first into England during the season of 1709-1710; but he does not specify what play or opera gave rise to its use. The thing itself, if not its name, had been known to the English stage before that time, however. It has been the custom, says the general factor, "for those who desired the repetition of a song to cry 'Altra volta!'" The Italian phrase was condemned as vigorously as the new French word; one writer in the Spectator wanted to know when it would be proper for him to say it in English, and if it would be vulgar to shout 'Again! Again!'" The time has not come even yet, though the question was asked nearly two hundred years ago.

When the encore was introduced into this country history does not say. But the encore took root here quickly enough, whenever it may have come, and is grown so great now that its usual name is the "encore nuisance." Few managers have dared to try to root it out, though once in a while a

Art and Artists.

Picture.
Cold dawn, which flouts the abandoned hall,
And one worn face, which loathes it all.
In his ringed hand a vial, while
The gray lips wear a ghastly smile.
Corinthian pillars fine, which stand
In moonlight on a desert sand;
Others o'erthrown, in whose dark shade
Some fire-eyed brute its lair has made.

Mountainous clouds embattled high
Around a clear blue lake of sky;
And from its clear depths, shining far,
The calm eye of the evening star.

A moonlight checkered avenue;
Above, a starlit glimpse of blue;
Amid the shadows spread between,
The gray ghost of a woman seen.
—Lewis Morris.

A Painter of Power.

American art culture is largely made up of European studies have substituted, in only too many cases, veneer for reality, sterile process for vital spark. There is only too much truth in four, in the charges of the best French, German and English artists, that our students affect too much their manners, instead of divining their artistic sensibilities. "We foreigners like you that is distinctly yours, not second-hand ours," wrote a French critic, astonished at our vast accumulation of promiscuous borrowed plumes. Where are the American artists whose work smacks of the native soil, not second-hand ours, wrote a French critic, astonished at our vast accumulation of promiscuous borrowed plumes. Where are the American artists whose work smacks of the native soil, not second-hand ours, wrote a French critic, astonished at our vast accumulation of promiscuous borrowed plumes.

But is this really a shortcoming? To paint things just as they are, without the addition of any esthetic formula, whatsoever—the most unassuming pose will do to record your observations, nothing else, and yet to make the picture vibrant with life—is that really not the highest aim a painter can put himself? What else have Hans Hals and Velasquez done? And was it not that quality in which Manet excelled? Yes, you may argue, but these masters painted so well that they put everything which other men only evolve after strenuous study and experiment, unconsciously, intuitively, into their work. True enough, it takes a great painter (such as are long being) to accomplish the task. But should we blame a man for striving in the same direction?—(Sadakichi Hartmann, in International Studio.)

Some Indian Handicrafts.

The pipe is among the most interesting

of course the sewing and ornamentation of garments. All could handle the scraper and awl, but not with equal skill. It was a recognized profession in which few became really proficient.

The painting was done by men and women both. It generally represented in a conventional manner the elements, such as sun or lightning or animals, and the rainbow colors were used, the pigments being of colored earth or extracted from roots and berries. The original designs were mostly in square or triangular figures, but of late years the work has greatly suffered by the influence of white civilization. Aniline dyes are used and the designs copied from carpets or wallpaper.

Among the Indians of my boyhood days, every article in common use had its appropriate and typical decoration. Their art was sincere, and it was closely allied to their religion.—(Charles A. Eastman, in Craftsman.)

ART NOTES.

An interesting bronze door has been put on exhibition at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, San Francisco, by the owner, Andrew Rudger, who recently bought it in Italy, near Florence, where it has been stored in a neglected cellar. Upon its appearance the owner had some difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Italian government to its removal. Prof. L. M. Palmieri, of the Royal Galleries, Florence, pronounced the bronze a splendid specimen of Florentine work of the fifteenth century. It is cast in one piece, the subject being a revel of Maenads and Bacchantes, a design of much intricacy, but without confusion.

The present owner of the recently discovered portrait of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, by Rubens, is M. W. Brockwell of Haverly, Surrey, England. He is the information that Max Rooses, the great authority on Rubens, and the curator of the Plaster-Museum in Antwerp, is now writing a special article about the portrait for the Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. The leading members of the Ministry of Fine Arts in Paris are actively engaged on the project of erecting a monument in the Champs Elysees to the great French artists who died during the Revolution. The monument is to be erected in the neighborhood of the Grand and Petit Palais. The chief difficulty will be to decide upon the delicate question as to what artists belong to the school.

King Alfonso recently made a visit to the studio of Señor Villegas in Madrid, where he viewed the painting which Villegas is completing for Charles M. Schwab. The painting is called "From Peace's Care Arises Abundance." The picture shows peace kissing a woman draped in an American flag. The allegorical figure of "Industry," "Trade" and "Agriculture" form the background of the picture. Mr. Schwab is reported to have paid \$40,000 for the painting.

A Masseur's Novel.

A publisher's reader drew forth his note book. "The masseur has written a novel in English," he said, "and submitted it to my house for publication. I read this novel last week and copied a few sentences from it. Let me read you one or two of them."

"Her hand was cold, like that of a serpent."
"The artist wore a velvet jacket, with pants of the same color."
"There is a bright flush on your cheeks," he whispered, "a flush so beautiful and red as a lobster."
"Ha, ha," he exclaimed in Spanish, "the red is the color of love, which is behind him, reading a newspaper."
"As she was about to reply, a door opened and a closed her mouth."
"She ran to open the door with her head little feet patterning along the corridor."—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)



Fisher Boy, by Charles W. Hawthorne.

He sees things and paints them. But in his men with oar and fishing tackle, and his Portuguese fisher boys, we feel a whiff of the ocean, and their environment is actually dripping with brine.

Hawthorne is in his art a direct descendant of Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins, who went their way independent, audacious; who tried to paint life as they knew it—their own inspirations and their own delights in what they discovered as being beautiful. Hawthorne's art has not yet that expression of joy in expansive life which clings to Winslow Homer's figures, nor has it that anatomical grasp in character which is Eakins's strength. But it is just as vital, natural and wholesome.

Technically, Hawthorne is very strong. Originally a pupil of Chase and a searcher for individual brushwork (as still noticeable in The Story, 1898), he has established the pride and surprise of performance to finer artistic facilities. His technique has become quicker, less obtrusive; he prefers to "model" rather than to expound the cleverness of brush strokes. His color sense is crude but marvelously virile. He emphasizes, if he does not exaggerate, the savagery of evident contrasts. He has the audacity to use pure ivory black in his flesh-tints. Blotches of immaculate vermilion and permanent blue and chrome-yellow fight for supremacy on his canvases. Yet the result is red blood corpuscles. His brushwork is actually part of the picture. It is a dangerous experiment.—(Baltimore American.)

Fat Folks.

I reduced my weight fifty pounds, but eight inches, waist four inches and hips three inches in a short time by a supervised dieting plan, without exercise or starving. I will tell you all about it. Inquiry sent. Address Mrs. C. McFadden, Box 60, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADACHE IN VARIETY.

Three Main Causes of the Complaint are Described by a Physician.

(Chicago News.) A physician writes: "There are three main causes of headache, and the first of these has to do with the nervous system. A headache is everybody will acknowledge, very natural result of nerve strain. In the hurry and bustle and strain and stress of life today our poor nervous systems have no chance, no moment of rest and inaction from the time we rise in the morning till we go to bed at night. The pursuit of pleasure, the scurrying ceaselessly from one place to another in search of amusement, the fact that a certain class of people find life a bore unless they are in a whirl of excitement will often account for the fashionable headache, the headache of the 'overworked' society woman. Work, properly so called, will never produce a headache; it is one of the best preventives of headache. Anxiety and incessant worrying over trifles will certainly cause the headache of overstrain, as any harassed, anxious and 'worried' household head of a large family will testify to. The headache of anxiety, common enough among young girls of low vitality, is due to a nervous system ill-nourished, with impoverished blood. Many obscure neurasthenias have thus a very simple explanation."

The second great cause of headache is eye strain. Many a man who is suffering from eye strain assures his doctor that his eyes are certainly not at fault, as he has "splendid sight." It is not his nerves of sight which are affected, but the nerve and minute muscle of accommodation which he constantly and unconsciously fatigues in order to make his sight as good as he believes it to be. The error is in the shape of the eye, which requires continual muscular strain to rectify or correct. Proper glasses would immediately remove the need for this continual strain. This form of headache follows close eye work, such as reading, writing or sewing. It is worse at night, and is practically absent in the morning. It differs from other forms of headache. It may be taken for granted that headache present in the morning is not due entirely to eye strain. All sufferers from headache should have their eyes examined by an oculist.

A very large number of headaches come under the third category, namely, headaches due to poisons in the blood. The "throbbing headache" is often caused by what medical men call over blood pressure or too high blood pressure due to impurities or toxins circulating in the blood. They generally arise from disorders of digestion, from indigestion and bowels and from improper diet, the overeating of meat and rich dishes, imperfect mastication, foul teeth and lack of exercise. Better will not be permanent so long as new toxins are being produced—that is, so long as we persist in overeating rich dishes and neglecting the rules of health."

Kleptomania M. P.
A mysterious outbreak of kleptomania has invaded the House of Commons. The origin of the disease has been traced to a case which happened two or three weeks ago, when six cabinet members of House of Commons were found bulging out of a legislator's coat pocket.

Since then the malady has spread with alarming persistency. One member of Parliament, who in a fit of mental abstraction took a pair of trousers and brushed them with the royal arms, was taken before the Sergeant at Arms and gently admonished, but given the disease was not exterminated. Table napkins have been mysteriously spirited away by one overworked legislator, while another unconsciously took somebody else's cheque book.

Recently the kleptomaniacs have confined their attention to silk hats, and so many have disappeared that some members now think it necessary to wear small caps in their pockets as a safeguard against going home bare-headed. Every night now when he goes to bed, a member of the House of Commons asks himself: "Who goes home?" It is found that there are not enough hats to go round.—(London Express.)

GAS FOR FUEL.
If you have a house to rent, you will find it vacant until all houses piped for gas fuel are rented. Then you can rent it for less money.

Carpets
New Creations in Our Drapery Department.
Following our usual custom we have secured a new and exclusive line of Bonne Femme importations—at least six months ahead of any drapery showing for the coming season. The prices range from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Nowhere in Los Angeles can these be duplicated.

Quotations That Command Attention.

Bonne Femme cheap at \$5.00—made of best French net; Russian Battenberg embroidered in the regal Empire pattern	Bonne Femme extra good value at \$8.00—made of dainty pure white tulle; heavily embroidered Russian Battenberg
\$3.50	\$6.50

Big Value Rug Specials
These should not be overlooked. Wilton, 9x12, now \$27.50. Body Brussels 9x12, \$25.00.
You will realize the enormous value of this offering when you compare the quality with the price.

OUR BED BARGAINS
IRON BED—MATTRESS—SPRINGS \$9.90
This combination at this price will start things early Monday morning—a strong iron bed, a well made mattress and a good Spring—this complete outfit only \$9.90. The number of these combinations is necessarily limited—they will surely go quickly at this price. Our advice is:

COME IN EARLY MONDAY.

J. Dillington Co.
312-314 S. BROADWAY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 News of S

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THOUGH the summer girl has been spending her time at the gay summer resorts, still she finds time now and then to entertain at her town home, and this week has been no exception, for all through the summer luncheons and dinners followed by auto drives or trolley rides have been quite as numerous as in winter, making the hours pass quickly.

Monday evening a gay party, as guests of Cook and Mrs. J. W. Von Dumb, enjoyed a delightful trolley ride to Bosa Chica Gun Club, followed by a social gathering at the club. The same day society was interested to learn of the great national convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which is to be held in San Francisco next month, and for which the local chapter is actively preparing.

One of the loveliest affairs of the week was the luncheon given at the home of the Club House by Mrs. William Schell in compliment to Miss Louise Head, who is to marry Glenn C. Peck in the afternoon of September 12. Monday.

The New Autumn Styles

In Women's fine Tailor Suits and Coats have arrived. This week's offering will give one a comprehensive idea of the fashion that will be most for the Fall and Winter season. From a standpoint it is the complete early showing, giving those who desire to purchase advantages over any other season.

New Skirt

Our new skirt model originated by the New York designers.

Silk Suits and Coats

at nearly half price.

BURGWA
539 SOUTH BROADWAY
NEAR SIXTH STREET

COCA COLA
GAS COMPANY
Hill near Seventh

CALIFORNIA
544-535-536
"Conditional" Tourist Reduction on Pacific Coast routes from any point in N. Y. N. J. Pa. Del. Md. N. C. S. C. Va. W. Va. Ohio. Cal. Nev. Ariz. Tex. Mex. All points west of California. Carriage, baggage, porter, etc. included. Phone Chm. 1141. Use Cut this out and mail to friends.

Rock Island
Two Rates
Full Fare
Reduced Rate
F. L. MILLER, R. A. P.,
127 So. Spring St.,
Los Angeles.

Let me supply you with Flowers
Folkall, 910
Second Street

and elegant hair food, at Weaver-Jackson Hair Co., 443 South Broadway.

...Mrs. Standofer as Miss Edith
...is well remembered as one of the
...of South Beach, when the Cry-
...was in its prime and when
...plunge was one of that gay coerie of
...among whom were Misses Lot-

rust wedding on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Dora Clapp, the bride of Archibald Harrison, the parlor was decked with a profusion of choice flowers and greenery. The couple stood beneath a canopy of white and sweet blossoms and

... was maid of honor and Joseph Way acted as best man. The ceremony was performed in the broad central windows by Rev. Joseph ... an uncle of the bride. The bride, a petite brunette, wore a gown

of honor wore champagne and
er Togo silk and carried a bou-
American Beauty roses. After
dding ceremony the guests re-
to the Angelus where a dainty
supper was served. Mrs. Har-
the youngest daughter of Mr.

The groom is a member of a family of Prescott, Kan., they will make their future after an extended trip to New York and the Southern California Limited on Thursday.

py event occurred last Thursday afternoon when Philip W. Stocum and Hazel A. Mead were united in marriage by the Rev. W. H. Rider, pastor of the Westlake M. E. Church. The ceremony was solemnized at the residence of the bride.

and friends. Following the feast was heartily partaken of. The congratulations and other friendly remarks occupied the rest of the afternoon.

s and onward to the East for a few months, during which time principal cities and watering places visited. It is the intention of the couple to then return to this city where they will take up their permanent residence.

charming disposition and has endeared herself to her friends and companions, all of whom Godspeed on her honeymoon. They all await her return. Mr. Jones is a young business man

Benner, Mrs. Joseph Bayer,
niece, Miss Laura C.

be a member of the party
Portland.
Guests.
day Mrs. John T. Matthews
for Mrs. McDougall of San-
Francisco.

was served at noon. The friends laid for twelve. After the first was played. Those present: Messrs. A. M. Beal, J. H. Waddingham, C. Carr, S. E. Hawley, and friends in East during the summer.

AND PERSONALS.
 Mr. Henry Albers and their
 Mrs. A. W. French, Mrs.
 and Miss Albers have

r. Posey of 1321 South
et left Thursday for a
the East, which will
our weeks. When she re-
posey will bring with her
angement of several of
accesses. (See page 10)

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison of Pomona, a cottage and as their guests. J. L. White, A. J. Wilk

Stanton Mellow, Miss Mellow and Master in town, after several the beaches.

the Philoletes Club
at the Pacific-Electric
heater party at the
Club House at Avalon
for the season.

Long Beach.

John Bloeser have re-
 -ir family from Cata-
 e they have spent the
 pretty cottage.
 D. T. Althouse and
 left yesterday for a

The local aerodrome will have an old fashioned evening at the O. Humphrey juicery on Tuesday night. The aerodrome will have an old fashioned evening at the O. Humphrey juicery on Tuesday night.

... and her daugh-
... the rollicking
... banjo enjoyed t

Dinners.

Lighted lights were most effective. The maid of honor, Miss Lila White, was dainty in pink crepe and carried white carnations and a basket of rose petals. The bride, Miss Lila White, wore white silk and carried a basket of rose petals. The groom, Mr. Lila White, wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles.

News of Weddings and Out-of-town Society.

Wedding. Mrs. Standefer as Miss Edith King will be remembered as one of the brides of Santa Monica, when the Crystal Palace was in its prime and when the bride was Miss Edith King. The bride was Miss Edith King, the groom was Mr. Lila White. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lila White, in Los Angeles.

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OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY

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San Luis Obispo.

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J.W. Robinson Company
BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

235, 237 and 239 South Broadway

Our adv. in the Editorial Section will interest every lover of exclusiveness in matters of dress.

Pillow Tops Silk Suits

At Mere Fractions of Their True Worth Priced Absurdly Low

When an importer's selling season is over and somebody comes along and says, "I'll give you so and so for that pile of samples," it usually happens that the importer lets the whole lot go at a lump price that figures out but a very small fraction of their actual yardage value. This time we bought so advantageously that we can make offerings which you are almost sure to believe exaggerated until you see the goods themselves.

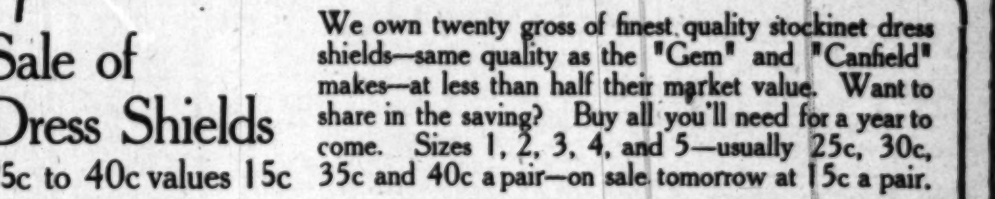
- 27-inch squares of luxurious silk and satin brocades, tulle, velours, etc., in exceedingly rich colorings—fabrics that bring \$5 to \$15 a yard, when cut from the bolt. Choice of these **\$1.00**
- 27x27-inch pieces of heavy tulle, velours, damasks, etc., for pillow tops and chair seats. Extremely rich goods—really worth \$5 to \$8 a yard—choice of the pieces for **75c**
- 27-inch squares of silk and linen damasks, tulle, velours, etc., in both light and dark effects—none worth less than a **50c**
- 27x27-inch squares of tulle, linen, tulle, satin damask, etc.—heavy serviceable fabrics in dozens of handsome patterns—choice of this lot **35c**

Pictures Domestic Rugs Fancy Linens

Decisively Reduced

- Not twenty-five cent pictures—they're the sorts you'd expect to find at a half-dollar or more. **25c**
- NEW pictures, mind you—just unpacking them as this is written.
- As a result of some unusually heavy purchases at prices which we have no hopes of being able to duplicate, no matter WHAT quantities we buy, we can quote unmatchably low prices on several of the most staple sorts of Domestic Rugs.
- 9x12-ft. Wilton Rugs from the "Hartford" and "Bigelow" mills—finest produced in America—in rich Oriental and allover designs—sold all over at \$37.50 and \$40—here at **\$29.75**
- Some in the next smaller size—8-ft. 3 inches by 10-ft. 6 inches **\$27.50**
- 9x9-foot Reversible Brussels Rugs suitable for rooming house or beach cottages; good coloring in Oriental, floral and allover designs; \$9.00 and \$10.50 values **\$7.00**
- 9x10.6 Reversible Brussels Rugs, rich dark colorings, small allover designs in Oriental and floral effects; \$10.50 and \$12.50 values **\$8.50**
- 9x12-foot size, same as above in grade; \$12.50 and \$15.00 values at **\$9.00**
- 18-inch center pieces of best quality rolled linen, neatly hemstitched, dollar quality **50c**
- 18x27-inch scarfs and tray cloths with a wide row of drawn-work as well as the hemstitching—dollar grade **50c**
- 36x36-inch hemstitched tea cloths of fine quality linen—some with one row of drawn-work, some with two—\$1.50 grade at 75c; \$3.00 grade **\$1.75**
- 45x45-inch lunch cloths of best quality linen with wide hemstitching—\$4 quality (for. Dept., Third Floor) **\$2.25**

(Art Dept., Third Floor.)



Sale of Dress Shields
25c to 40c values 15c

We own twenty gross of finest quality stockinet dress shields—same quality as the "Gem" and "Canfield" makes—at less than half their market value. Want to share in the saving? Buy all you'll need for a year to come. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—usually 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c a pair—on sale tomorrow at 15c a pair.

(Notion Counter, Left aisle.)

Freight Charges Paid

On all purchases amounting to \$5 or more we prepay the freight or express charges to any railroad station in Southern California within 100 miles of Los Angeles.

Stylish Stationery

Superbly Engraved

Prices exceedingly moderate when compared with those which many of you have been led to believe must be paid to secure work of this high character.

(Left aisle, near elevators.)

No catalogue.

er Wear

Department fully equipped with the best things for the arrival of something new.

Regal, royal, rich affairs for evening occasions. Delicate pastel shades, and demi-costumes of character.

Modern styles of silk materials.

These at 50c and prettier.

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STRIDES IN EDUCATION

*Californians are Busy in the
Aztec Land.*

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—Public attention is being drawn here by the opening of the Educational Congress to be held here next year. The first was held in 1888 and the second in 1906. The deliberation of the Public Education Law of 1907 has been the subject of the congresses since that time. This year's session will be devoted to the question of the constitutionality of the law. The constitution does not permit federal jurisdiction over primary, secondary and professional instruction. But, constitutional disabilities can be removed, it is contended, by the assignment of separate duties, and the free appointment and removal of teachers by the state commission under Miguel Martinez, chief of the Bureau of Primary Instruction, has been the subject of the program of the Educational Congress.

Education in Mexico is becoming more popular but practical, and the elite class of Mexicans send their children to study abroad. President Diaz sent his son Porfirio, Jr., to study in a California institute some years ago. Vice-President Gomez sent his son to study at Stanford in Los Angeles. Mr. Casasus, the newly appointed Mexican ambassador in Washington, studied at Harvard University. Governor Ahumada, of Jalisco, has his son Miguel, Jr., now

[illegible]

BLACK SILK SALE

Blacks will predominate this season to a larger extent than in many years. It will pay you to buy your silks from the manufacturers. Our prices are always low, consistent with quality.

36-inch TAFFETAS.

25 pieces to select from—we have an interesting assortment at

79c, 98c, \$1.15 and \$1.25 a yard.

19-inch TAFFETAS.

35 pieces each of new grades of chiffon and fine line taffetas at

69c and 98c a yard.

27-inch TAFFETAS.

10 pieces in several qualities, excellent values, every one of them, at

69c and 79c a yard.

OTHER WEAVES IN BLACK

Peau de Soie, Peau Cygne, Armures, Lustré water-proof Habutata etc., 50c to \$1.25 a yard.

THE SILK STORE
(From loom to consumer)
19 Mercantile Place BETWEEN SPRING AND BROADWAY
FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS



Boston Bedding
534 South Broadway.
Only Exclusive Bedding House in Los Angeles.
Manufacture Our Own Goods.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

Bed Hair Mattress, \$12.50. Regular price.....
ton Felt Mattress, Imperial Edge, \$10.50. Regular price.....
Floss Mattress, Imperial Edge, \$10.50. Regular price.....
Brass and Metal Beds, 10 per cent. lower than others offer them
Mattresses, Fine Bedding, Couches, Springs, Pillows, Cushions
Mattresses Remade. Feathers Renovated. Home Phone 50



LONG COATS, GOWNS
MANY NOVELTIES JUST

J. Korn, 322 West Fourth
Knives' Gloves ELBOW LENGTH Silk Gloves 75¢
on the finger tips, in white and black. The \$1.25
SALE FOR TODAY AT 75¢ THE PAIR

betz Glove Co., 421 S. Broad

ROSENBLEET'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE
1400 W. Seventh St. Exclusive Vienna Fashion

[illegible]

Frank A. Vickery, state senator from the San Joaquin Valley, is president of the Thompson Mining Company, which has been making big profits in California, and a few days ago he was in the city to make his headquarters for the day.

San Diego. Continued in Column 2.

Mexican Mr. Vickery is

Reinaldo Monteverde & Co.,

Californians, have been

in extracting gold from the mines near the Colorado, and the latter

from the Colorado, and the latter

the Santa Ana, of Nogales,

machinery operating is about

water, and the treatment of

and the total amount of

sum of \$200,000,000.

Company, the San Joaquin Mining

Los Angeles, to take over

Chualar, California, to

increase the existing

return earned yesterday

salvage, from El Oro

[illegible]

[Illegible handwritten text]



**Fall Opening and
Promenade Concert
Thursday Night, Sept. 14
8 to 10 O'clock**
NO GOODS SOLD. See Newspaper Announcement

Black Taffeta Full 27 inches wide; imported splendid black grade that will not cut or split; worth regular \$1.50; not more than 10 yards to a customer; sale price, the yard **\$1.00**

Monday, while they last, each, 10c: | eate under 29c. Choice,

SECRET

ing and
e Concert
ight, Sept. 14
O'clock
Newspaper Announcement Later

Silks
my

48c Yd.

47c

\$1.03

85c Yard

59c

98c

15c

10c

3c

\$1.98

75c

98c

59c

FOR LINENS



The same combination has had a meaning for us. We supply half the homes in Los Angeles county each season personally by going direct to the manufacturers in quantities that would stagger small buyers. Make your arrangements to purchase a season's supply of linens in its respective class. Hotels and apartment houses in the linen trade have more than doubled the demand with the ever-increasing business.

Half Bleached Linens

60-inch Half Bleached Damask—All linen; either floral or satin striped patterns; a good grade for hotels, restaurants and ordinary home uses. Worth 69c, but priced as a leader at, per yard... **50c**

60-inch Cream Table Damask—All linen; polka-dot and floral patterns with wide borders; an Irish weave. It is positively worth one third more than the sale price. 40 pieces offered for the September Sale of Linens at, per yard... **69c**

Half Bleached Table Damask—All linen; full 2 yards wide; has always been a good seller with us at \$1.00, but as a special offer for the September Sale of Linens, per yard... **75c**

Loom Dice Damask—66 inches wide; all linen; very heavy; a popular loom dice Roman striped pattern; most serviceable for restaurant and hotel uses and worth \$1.25. September Sale of Linen... **95c**

Silver Bleached Damask—All linen; 68 and 72 inches wide; choice line of new floral patterns; a serviceable grade that will soon wash white; has always sold at \$1.20. September Sale of Linens at, per yard... **\$1.15**

Irish Table Damask—Extra heavy; double warp; every thread all linen; full 72 inches wide and a splendid value anywhere at \$1.75; 16 pieces offered for the September Sale of Linens, at, per yard... **\$1.25**

Bleached Damask Napkins

All Linen Napkins—Full bleached; 20x22-inch size; choice range of patterns; a lot of 100 dozen just received for this sale; worth regularly \$2.25. Specially priced, per dozen... **\$1.59**

All Linen Napkins—Full bleached; 22x24-inch size; a fine Irish weave; new floral designs; worth regularly \$2.50. Just 75 dozen in the lot; priced at, per dozen... **\$1.95**

Irish Linen Napkins—Full bleached; 20x22-inch size; floral and Fleur de Lis patterns; an exceptionally fine grade; sells regularly at \$2.25, but priced for the September Sale of Linens, per dozen... **\$2.25**

Irish Linen Napkins—Extra fine quality; conventional and novelty patterns; 20x22-inch size; regularly sold at \$3.00; 50 dozen priced for the September Sale of Linens... **\$2.59**

Scotch Linen Napkins—Extra heavy; choice line of patterns; 22x24-inch size; cannot be duplicated under \$2.50. For the September Sale of Linens we offer 100 dozen at, per dozen... **\$2.75**

Irish Linen Napkins—Fine satin finish; 22x24-inch size; snow drop, Fleur de Lis and floral patterns; usual \$2.75 value; 100 dozen priced for the September Sale of Linens at, per dozen... **\$3.00**

30c Coconut Cream Kisses, a pound

As an introductory offering Monday, from the new management of this department, we will sell you one of the most delicious confections at half price—Fresh Coconut Cream Kisses; vanilla, chocolate, strawberry and maple flavors (no limit); but no phone orders, at a lb... **15c**

Hamburgers

WHAT OTHERS ADVERTISE, WE SELL FOR LESS.

Informal Opening of Fall Millinery

Monday you will have a chance to see everything new and stylish in the popular lines of street and suit hats for early fall wear. Many of them are direct from the New York makers; others are from our own workrooms. The showing of Paris models will be reserved for our regular Fall Opening, which will come later. We have had a large force of milliners working on special values for this informal opening and the quality of work and materials also the styles considered, we feel that they are exceptional bargains. Among them are many hats made of light materials for between season's wear of silk and light weight braids. The color schemes, shapes and the combination of materials this year differs very materially from any preceding season. All we can do is to ask your favor of inspecting the millinery and we feel assured that you will find something to please at a price that you are willing to pay for an early fall hat. A few of the best bargains described as follows:

\$6.00 Silk Suit Hats \$2.98

A special leader for Monday only is a choice assortment of silk suit hats in the new turban shapes; all hand made of best Taffeta; shirred and draped with folds or edge of velvet; trimmed with quills, wings or pompons; and are in black, white and all the wanted colors. Are on special sale for the one day only.

Black Dress Hats at \$6.50

Newest shapes in dress styles; also close fitting turbans of all over jet braid and velvet or velvet and fancy Chenille braids with trimming of coque feathers or wings and ribbons. They are extra good values and exclusive styles.

Tailored Suit Hats at \$5

Another special for the Informal Opening is a lot of tailored suit hats in Colonial high back shapes and turbans; made of best silk velvet and braids in all the latest colorings and combinations; and none of them would be overpriced at \$7.50.

Second Floor.

New Street Hats \$3.95

Smart street hats in all the late shapes; are of pressed felt with velvet edge and folds, trimmed with wings or quills; all the new colors shown in this lot and will match nicely with any of the fall suits. They are specially featured for Monday.

Exclusive Dress Hats \$14.00

Exclusive styles and shapes; some copies of the best models and are of best materials such as French felt plaques, silk Paon velvet, plaid velvet and silk; trimmed with ostrich plumes or tips; fancy aigrettes, hackle or coque feathers and velvet flowers and foliage. No two of them are alike and positively none of them can be duplicated elsewhere under \$20.00.

Suit Hats at \$9.00

Exclusive styles in smart suit hats for early fall wear and include Colonial shapes of shirred silk and silk fiber and Chenille braids with shaded velvet flowers and ribbons; black silk and velvet hats in all the new shapes and French felt hats with wings and flowers as trimming. All of them hand made and just as exclusive as any of you would pay \$15.00 for.

September Offerings in New Silks

Priced at a Saving From One Third to One Half

\$1.00 to \$1.50 Fancy Silks 50c

Some of these silks are priced at less than cost of raw material; they include light and dark shades; also black with hair line and Pekin stripes, checks and figures of all kinds; Taffeta, Louisiana, Chiffon, Tulle, Poplin weaves and Pongees; 30 to 24 inches wide.

\$1.75 36-inch Black Swiss Taffeta at a Yard \$1.39

10 pieces of Swiss Taffeta guaranteed for satisfactory wear; pure dye; soft finish; has nice pleases and tulle; is suitable for coat, suits and waists, flounces and plaited skirts. Cannot be had under \$1.75.

\$1.25 22-inch Black Beau 79c

Heavy double faced Beau de Soie; soft, melon finish; free from dressing; rich, deep black; excellent for coat, suits and waists; all silk; 20 pieces in the lot.

\$1.50 36-inch Black Beau \$1.19

15 pieces of a heavy satin finish faced Beau de Soie; are wanted just now for the long coat suit; every yard guaranteed for perfect wear; in deep rich black; all silk and positively \$1.50 values.

Undermuslins: Kimonos: Corsets.

Prices Less Than the Worth of the Material.

For special leaders we have selected a line of each of the above wearables for Monday's sale and as you are competent judges of values, you will not overlook such extraordinary offerings.

4-piece Cambric Undermuslin Set at \$1.98

An exceptionally fine set of Cambric undermuslins consisting of gown, long skirt, drawers and corset cover; all handsomely trimmed with button laces; every garment amply proportioned; thoroughly well made and all trimmings to correspond. If the pieces were purchased singly, they could not be had under \$2.50, but as a special Monday leader, offered at \$1.98.

\$2.00 Long Lawn 98c

Kimonos are one of the most popular of house garments. We keep our supply up to the minute and just now are in position to show the handsomest assortment of long lawns ever brought to the city. They are of fine lawn in fancy patterns; choice colorings; made full length; all nicely finished and positively \$2.00 values. On special sale Monday at 98c.

New "Royal Regent" \$1.50

We are the exclusive Los Angeles agents for this brand of corset and having made it a special leader for more than five years, are in position to know that it is the accepted corset of the majority of Los Angeles women. This particular line is a new form full model; of a new style. It is all the wanted styles and either white or dark; nicely styled and as good as most corsets sold at \$2.00 and positively better than any other sold at 98c on earth. SECOND FLOOR.

50c English Eyelet Embroidery a yard 15c

A large assortment of popular Swiss, Nainsook or cambric English Eyelet Embroidery; for waists, flounces, children's dresses or undermuslins; are in floral and embossed designs; values to 50c. They are all new and very popular for this season. On sale Monday.

Sale.

that we may have present the nights of the most beautiful of all seasons, we have brought direct from the Southern California mills, a large stock of new ribbons, of all widths, colors and patterns, at prices that will be a real saving to you. Our blanket stock is ready for any number of homes, hotels or offices.

Advance Showing of New Ribbons

Offered at a Saving One-fourth to One-third

Ribbons will be very much in evidence for all forms of trimming this fall and winter, and our buyer has just returned from the market, where purchases were made of everything that is going to be stylish in the eastern fashion centers. The first complete showing of the new ribbon creations this week, and prices are low.

New Ribbons Worth to 50c, at a Yard 19c

A lot of Taffeta, Louisiana and Mesaline ribbons; widths to 4 inches; black, white and all street shades; also ombre effects, Persians, stripes, plaids, Dresden and lace stripes; suitable for sashes, girdles or trimming, and positively values up to 50c. On sale at a yard, 19c.

New Ribbons Worth to \$1.50 49c

A large assortment of satin, satin Taffeta, Taffeta and Mesaline ribbons; some in Pompadour, some Dresden; others plaid or fancy stripes; are in two-tone and multi-colored effects; widths up to 9 inches; suitable for sashes, bodices, bows and belts or for millinery purposes.

Pompadour Ribbons Worth to 75c, at a Yard 35c

New designs in Pompadour, Dresden and Persian effects; light or dark-color combinations; some in widths for sashes, girdles, bows, ties and millinery purposes; actual values to 75c.

1 .35 Axminster Carpets at a Yard 98c

As a special housefurnishing leader for Monday we offer 2500 yards of finest Axminster carpet; in the very newest and latest colorings; no old shop worn goods or discontinued patterns in the lot; all of them have borders and can be made to match rugs or to fit an entire room. Are positively \$1.35 values.

Children's Dresses and Hats

School Wearables for the Little Girl's

Don't think of sitting down and making up school dresses when you can purchase such dainty garments ready-to-wear at such reasonable prices. All the new goods are practically in now, and as school is not far off, you can find something in the assortment to suit every individual taste. The following lines special this week:

\$1.50 CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES AT 69c

Dainty wash dresses for little girls; 5 to 8 years; all nicely trimmed; well made; pretty colors and patterns, and positively \$1.50 values. The sale price is less than the worth of the material by the yard.

Children's Accordian Plaited Skirts at \$3.95

Just the thing for the little miss 4 to 8 years; made with as much attention to fit and detail as those for adults; are the popular accordian plait; colorings blue, brown, red, light blue or white; all of good quality material and very specially priced.

\$1.50 Silk Mull Hats at 98c

Children's silk mull hats; blue, pink or white; neatly embroidered tops; a very desirable style for early fall wear; and the same that is sold in exclusive stores at \$1.50. On special sale this week at 98c.

New Fall Shoes and Oxfords

Our shoe department is positively the best stocked of any in the city—everything new and good; the very latest shapes; best of leathers and in full assortment of styles for men, women, misses, girls and boys. A few of the best specialties described as follows:

\$4.00 Women's New Autumn Ties at \$2.95

Patent leather Christie ties, Oxfords and Bluchers of Oxide and Vici kid skin in tan, brown and black; light and medium weight soles; are in quarter and half sizes and are positively not to be duplicated under \$4.00.

Men's \$5.00 Patent Leather Shoes—lace and Blucher Oxfords on the new Propeller lasts; all oak sole; hand sewed welt; Penny heel; are in half and quarter sizes and are as good as any \$5.00 shoe elsewhere. Our price... **\$3.45**

Boys' Dress Shoes—bright patent kid skin vamp; dull mat kid tops; Good-year welted soles; comfortable shapely lasts. \$3.00 values at, a pair... **\$2.45**

Misses' School Shoes—of soft Vici kid or calf with patent calf or stock tips; light flexible soles; school heels; all sizes; values to \$2.50. Choice, a pair... **\$1.47**

"Marguerite" Infants' Booties—soft kid in black, brown, blue, white or patent vamps; button or gypsy lace style; also Roman sandals. A sterling locket for baby with every pair. Special price... **50c**

Special Offerings in Agate Ware

Household Utensils at a Saving of One-Third

Kitchen utensils are always wearing out and it doesn't pay to purchase seconds or damaged goods, as they last but a very short time. We have the best grade of enameled ware in the city and prices no more than asked by others for inferior goods.

28c Enameled Lipped Sauce Pans at 15c

For Monday only; no phone orders; limit one and none to dealers. We offer a good quality double coated enameled lipped sauce pan, choice of three sizes—2, 2 1/2 or 3 quart; and sell regularly up to 28c at...

28c Sauce pans, long handle, 3 qt. size, at 15c.
28c Tea kettles, enamel cover, 5 qt. size, at 49c.
40c Berlin kettles, covered, 5 qt. size, at 35c.
45c Tea and coffee pots, 2 and 3 qt. size, at 29c.
50c Seamless dish pans, deep, 10 qt. size, at 35c.
28c Frying Pans, long handle, 2 sizes, choice, 25c.
18c Pie pans, deep and shallow, 9 and 10 sizes, at 10c.
38c Muffin pans, 4 cup size, at 25c.
28c Preserving kettles with bail, 5 1/2 qt. size, at 29c.
\$1.15 Bread raisers with ventilated cover, at 98c.
19c Wash basins, 10 1/2 inch size, each, 10c.
72c Two compartment rice, milk and oatmeal cookers, 59c.
25c Collander, 10 1/2 inch size, at 10c.
26c Enameled tea steepers, 1 pint size, at 15c.
9c Enameled basting spoons, 12 inch size, at 5c.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Kid or Silk Gloves, Pair 68c

An assortment of 1200 pairs, including real kid; 2 or 3-clasp; double tipped Milanese silk and 3-pearl clasp Milanese Suede Lisle gloves; also Suede kid and genuine Mochas. Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand; are in black, white and all colors and regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. On sale for the one day only at...

Expert Hair Dressing

Under the personal supervision of Mrs. Melville, late of New York. Scalp treatments singly or by ticket. As a special treat Monday we will give one treatment and a bottle of Anita Hair Grower for \$1. Women's manicuring, 25c; why pay more?

\$1.50 3-piece Comb Set at 75c

Amber or shell ornamented hair combs; 3 pieces in set consisting of neck and side combs; are Rose 10-K gold finished; nicely ornamented. Hand finished and warranted.

\$2.00 Lace Curtains \$1

Finest quality Swiss lace curtains 3 1/2 yards long by 54 inches wide; all double lace thread; new patterns; Irish point and Renaissance effects. Values up to \$2.00; special Monday.

THE WOR

NO EMPLOYER
WILL HAVE

When the Walking Dead
"Authority" is On

*Some Commit Suicide
Some End in Prison*

*While Others Manage
Political Jobs*

The walking delegate, Architects and Builders of Baltimore, is elected for a term of one year and has to be re-elected.

ing, and many, as we know from personal experience, differ in sentiment from the body that carries them out. Often they are carried out for the purposes of the nation, which has been the

haste and hate, and are exact in cold blood with a fever, engendered in a furnace to fever heat by Lord Falstaffs. Then, too, some walking delegates feel like

Oscar Haas, former warden of the House of Correction, says:

"Well," asked the boy, "you've got on, or do you wear 'em under dem?"—[Ladies' Home Journal]

[illegible]

...a strike was "or-
...the head of the telegra-
...ation. The attempt was
...two long lines of rail-
...in interstate commerce
...regardless of conse-
...complying with arbitrary

—Vegetable Growers Find Wealth in the Cauliflower.

A FEAST OF MELONS AT ROCKY FORD.

up on either side, served also as a receptacle for the fragments, which were swiped into the same, through an aperture in the top of the table, about seven inches wide. Numerous attendants were kept busy by the hungry tourists, who, armed with spoons—

A black and white photograph of a woman standing in a field. She is wearing a long, light-colored dress and a dark apron. She is facing the camera. In the background, there is a fence and some trees. The photograph is mounted on a page with a decorative border.



many of which, attached to a lettered ribbon, had been bought as "souvenirs" of the occasion—did ample justice to the feast. Signify to an attendant your wish for either a watermelon or a cantaloupe, and he immediately pounced on a victim, and laying it on the table, with one stroke of his long knife, severed it in twain. Those who preferred could take their melons out under the trees in the shady grove and enjoy them picnic fashion. The accompanying illustrations vividly tell the whole story.

Rocky Ford is a name identified with the melon industry, as from this center the largest shipments in the country are made. The contract was won by the Melon Growers' Association for the present season was

Colo., where the annual Arkansas Valley fair was being held.

About 19,000 watermelons were attacked in a gigantic pile, 120 feet long, twenty feet wide, and five feet high, surrounded by a border of luscious looking cantaloupes—all for free distribution. Around this little mountain of melons was built a rough table, three feet high, and in the center of the three feet wide, which, being boarded

for 950 carloads of watermelons and cantaloupes, which are being distributed all over the United States. The favored city is the National City or Notted Gem, Coachella, Cal., is the next great center of production in cantaloupes, but enjoys this great advantage over Rocky Ford that it is a full fortnight earlier in the market, and, therefore, its produce is sold at the top prices going at the moment of each season.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST

THE MARVEL OF PROGRESS AND MATERIAL GROWTH IN THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

An industry that promises to become an important factor in building lines in Santa Barbara, says the Prome of that county, is that of the Red Rock Road company, recently organized for the purpose of developing the vast deposits of red conglomerate lying along the base of the Santa Ynez range in a number of gentle basins ranging from the mountains, but for retaining walls and similar work.

The plant at the quarry has been installed at an expense of several thousand dollars, and has been constructed with a view to save useless labor in handling the product. The rock is quarried from the face of the mountain, and is taken up by blasting. It is carried in hand-cars to the crusher

and thence by gravity to the patent cylinder screen, making four grades of the finished material. Each grade runs through a separate chute to its bin, and from the bins the wagons can be loaded in ten minutes. All this is done with but one handling; the loading of the car that carries the crude material to the crusher.

The conglomerate is not only a superior article for road and walk-making, but it has other even more important uses in building. Experiments have been made by the American Contracting Company with the casting of artificial stone, using a patent double-casting process, which is expected to render blocks less liable to injury under climatic influences. The new ma-

trial will be given a trial in at least one new business 'house soon to be erected. It can be manufactured at about one-half less than the cost of brick, and mixed with the proper proportion of cement it becomes a stone of a pearl gray shade, in different-sized blocks, and a variety of facings, the one will be of use not only in building work.

Yellow fever first made its appearance in this country in Philadelphia in 1693, where it wrought great havoc. In 1879 the total number of deaths reached 14,909, when Memphis, Tenn., was almost depopulated. The disease seems to recur at intervals of about thirty years.

Light is allowed in the auditorium of this city, whose darkness

men performances are being given, the players performing to an audience in which they see nothing. Abdul will come in when the performance has begun and sit in some obscure corner and drink raki, a form of bitters.

"The Sultan reads a good deal, but his taste in literature is curious. He will never read anything but fiction, and fiction of the most sensational kind. He is a great admirer of the

makes necessary the use of an ear trumpet. She was seated next to the head of the Standard Oil interests, who was sitting in a full swing Mr. Rockefeller suddenly turned to the lady who sat at his side.

"Mrs. McCor-mick," he spoke into the trumpet.

"Yes."

"Do - you-know-where - I got that-ga-ly-I gave-to - the-Congre-ga-tion-alist?"

"Yes, Mr. McCor-mick."

He read all the novels of Gaboriau several times over, and he prefers to read to himself rather than to read to me. In spite of his love for fiction he has found time to learn to speak five languages perfectly since he came to the Bronx, for as a youth he never imagined that he would become Sultan, and he had to learn to speak five languages to decline the crown several times as he allowed himself to be invaded

Humor of Rockefeller.
John D. Rockefeller is not generally thought of with a sense of humor, but he is not entirely lacking in it. Following incident, which happened

He was last in Chicago and a student of Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago, goes to prove. It occurred after he had given \$100,000 to the congregational Church for some purpose.

Among the guests at a dinner given by Dr. Harper during the visit of McKeefer, was Mrs. Cyrus McCord.

.....

GAYEST

the same time you / the lamp pos

Danderine

GREW MISS LEWIS' HAIR AND WE CAN PROVE IT

The Great Danderine Never Fails to Produce the Desired Result

MISS Lewis' hair was very thin and it was less than two feet in length when she began using Danderine. She says her hair and scalp are now teeming with new life and vigor.

That's the main secret of this great remedy's success as a hair grower. It invigorates and fairly electrifies the hair glands and stimulates the scalp, causing unusual and unheard-of activity on the part of those once most inert organs, resulting in a straggling and continuous growth of the hair.

The following is a reproduction of Miss Lewis' last letter:

January 3, 1908.

Dear Doctor Knowlton:—

You know I told you in my first letter that my hair would not reach much below my shoulders, and that all of it regularly made one tiny braid.

I am sending you my photograph, which I had taken at Chicago, Ill. It tells the whole story better than I can tell it.

Everybody I know is using Danderine, so you see I am doing something to show my appreciation.

Sincerely yours, (Miss) EVA LEWIS.

Danderine makes the scalp healthy and fertile and grows the hair so. It is the greatest scalp fertilizer and thoroughly invigorates the hair. It is a natural food and a wholesome medicine for hair and scalp. Even a 25c bottle of it will make a genuine life in your hair that no other hair tonic ever made. It is the only hair tonic over made.

NOW at all drug stores in three sizes.
25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

FREE. To show how quickly Danderine can make a large sample free by return mail. Send this advertisement to your favorite drug store, Chicago, with your name and address. Silver or stamps to pay postage.

Latest Photograph of MISS EVA LEWIS
2878 Hamilton Avenue, Chicago

Sold at wholesale and guaran. sold. By F. W. BRAUN CO.

Hamburger's

WHAT OTHERS ADVERTISE, WE SELL FOR LESS.



The New Butterfly Skirt

We Are Exclusive Los Angeles Agents.

The Skirt that is the latest creation of fashion.
The Skirt that will be all the rage in Los Angeles this Fall.
The Skirt that is creating such a furore in New York now.
The Skirt that every woman should see.
The Skirt that every woman will buy.
The Skirt with a name—with a character.
The "Butterfly!" The "Butterfly!" The "Butterfly!"

Hamburger's have exclusive control in this city of the "Butterfly" Skirt. Shown for the first time Monday.

"BUTTERFLY" SKIRTS are in three styles—Bodice, Pleated or Flounced. The materials Panama Cloth Chiffon Voiles or Cashmeres. Colors, black, blue, brown, green, gray and all other popular shades. None genuine without the "BUTTERFLY" label; sewed in every skirt.

"Butterfly" Skirts Priced at \$7.50, \$10.75 Up to \$25.00



DRUG SUNDRIES

Special Prices Monday

- 75c Imported Extracts: Le Telle, Azura, Iris, Rosiris, Violette, Ducale; per ounce **50c**
- Rickacker's Violet Talcum Powder; one of the best 25c powders; **15c**
- Woodbury's facial powder; regular price 25c; special **15c**
- Hance's Cold Cream; an ideal toilet cream; 25c jar; at **15c**
- 75c Hair Brushes; genuine ebony back, with best bristles; special **69c**
- 25c Dentafoam; well known antiseptic dentifrice for teeth and gums; **15c**
- 25c and 50c Imported Tooth Brushes; genuine bristles; all shaped handles; special **19c**
- 25c Rubber Sponges; of best quality Russian rubber; special **15c**
- Colgate's "Colossal" Soap; for the bath; regular price 10c; special, per cake **8c**

\$1.50 Copyright 49c
A small list of some well known books and are of the very same you have been paying \$1.50 for in all book stores; on special sale Monday.
David Harum. Westcott.
Lamarre. Catherwood.
Tattling of a Retired Politician.
Crissay.
Buell Hampton. Emerson.
Round of the Beckervilles. Doyle.
Tark. Opie Read.
Mettle of the Pasture. Allen.
Forest Heath. Major.
Monsieur Beauchaire. Tarkington.
Alice of Old Vincennes. Thompson.

Fall Weaves in Dress Goods

Wanted Materials at Popular Prices

- \$1.25 Black Panama and Granite Cloth, at a Yd. 79c**
25 pieces in the two weaves; are 50 inches wide; all wool; bright lustrous finish; fine quality and positively matchless under \$1.19.
- 65c All Wool Panama Cloth, at a Yd. 49c**
25 inches wide; all the wanted shades of navy, red, brown, gray, tan and green; also black. Fall fabrics for children's school dresses and women's long coat suits. Positively worth 65c. First showing of 50 pieces Monday.
- \$1.25 All Wool Poshins \$1.00**
50 pieces of the new, most popular weave for long coat suits, fancy dresses and children's wearables; in the shades of gray, green, brown, tan, navy, mode, red, also black; a soft material in corded effect; drapes nicely and is never shown for less than \$1.25.
- \$1.25 and \$1.50 Fancy Wool Suits at a Yd. 69c**
40 pieces, 50 to 54 inches wide; including fancy Panama, Tweeds, Worsted, Mannish effects, mixed Homespuns; also all the wanted materials for the long coat suits and separate skirts and cannot be duplicated under \$1.50.

Women's and Children's Knit Underwear

Fin at Low Prices on Dainty Summer Garments

In California low neck underwear can be worn the greater part of the year. However, as our department in our present quarters is somewhat crowded, we must make a final effort to dispose of the larger part of our summer stocks. It will pay you to investigate the following offers:

- Women's 50c Lisle Summer Vests at 29c**
A lot of 700 garments including low neck, sleeveless vests; trimmed at neck and shoulders with Valenciennes lace; also allover lace Lisle vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace trimmed; and Jersey ribbed, high neck, long sleeve vests. All of them neatly silk taped and every one a 50c value.
- Women's \$1 and \$1.25 Lisle Vests 50c**
Swiss ribbed Vests; white, pink or blue; of genuine French Lisle; low neck, sleeveless with either lace yokes, lace trimmed or hand crocheted yokes. Not a large assortment of designs. These garments are all exceptionally high grade and regularly sell at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Will be on special sale for Monday only, at 50c.
- Children's 35c Knit Underwear 25c**
A large assortment of wearables including French ribbed vests and pants; vests high neck, long sleeve; pants ankle or knee or with lace trimmed bottoms; also fine Swiss ribbed French Lisle vests in low neck, sleeveless style. Not all sizes of a kind but all sizes in the lot and every garment a 35c value. On sale, while they last, at 25c.



Boys' Fall School Clothing

Get the Youngster Fitted Out Now

Any wool suit bought at Hamburger's that does not wear to the parents' expectations will be cheerfully exchanged for another. This is the fairest proposition made by any local clothing department.

- \$3.95 Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits at \$2.45**
The materials Cheviots and Tweeds in a large assortment of fancy brown and gray mixtures; coats lined with Italian cloth; have broad shoulder effect. Pants have tape bound seams, patent extension waist bands and patent buttons; ages 3 to 16 years; are a very serviceable school suit and are valued up to \$3.95. Specially priced for this week at, choice, \$2.45.
- BOYS' KNEE PANTS 75c**
WORTH TO \$1.50 AT \$1.25
Strictly all wool pants in Tweeds, Cheviots and Homespuns; for boys age 3 to 16 years; are in all the wanted colors of blue, brown and gray mixtures; made with patent extension waist bands, tape bound seams, riveted suspender buttons and have belt straps. Values up to \$1.50.
- BOYS' 25c HOUSE WAISTS AT 49c**
Colored blouse waists of fine Madras in a large assortment of patterns; have neckbands or attached collars; have double sewed seams; are finished with pearl buttons; have pocket on side; and are in sizes 2 to 9 years. Retail in the regular way at 75c.

Women's 50c Silk Lisle Hose a Pair

For Monday only a lot of 120 dozen plain black silk lisle hose will be a special feature; they are made with elastic tops and ankles; have double sides, heels and toes and are positively 50c values. No phone orders will be filled; a limited number to a customer and positively none to dealers.

\$1.25 Finger Shopping 65c
New shopping purses in envelope shape; fitted with extra inside coin purse; have finger strap attachment; are in brown or black Walrus effect. Will get their first showing Monday. Cannot be duplicated under \$1.25.

Men's \$2.50 89c
A manufacturer's sample line of this season's novelties, only one of a kind but more than one thousand to select from; all the popular colors, pearl, brown, black and others; soft styles only and values to \$2.50.

BIFOCAL LENSES
It's a new world to people who have impaired sight, to have their eyes straightened by the use of a pair of correctly fitting glasses. Our expert optician will carefully examine your eyes, without charge, by an improved Ophthalmoscope and Retinoscope.
\$3.20
BIFOCAL SPECTACLES OR EYE GLASSES—old and new; repair extra; extra fine frame with best optical lenses; \$1.50 to \$3.00 values. Choice **\$3.20**
GOLD FILLED EYE GLASSES—old eyes of spectacle. Fitted with best optical lenses. Specially priced at **95c** a pair.

Rattan Maple Furniture

For House, Porches and Lawns

- We have just received a carload of high-grade furniture; all of best material; expert workmanship. To introduce the new line to our patrons we will sell the first lot at practically cost as long as the goods hold out. We have reserved a large part of our basement saleroom for the purpose. Some are single; some are in three-piece sets. The furniture must be seen to appreciate its beauty and low price. A partial list of prices follows:
- \$5.25 Red Maple wood chair at \$3.75.
 - \$8.75 Rattan settee, at \$6.25.
 - \$2.25 Maple wood rocker, at \$2.49.
 - \$5.25 Maple wood rocker, at \$3.75.
 - \$6.75 Red maple wood chairs, at \$4.75.
 - \$7.00 Red maple rockers, at \$4.98.
 - \$7.00 Red maple wood settees, \$4.98.
 - \$6.50 Maple wood rocker, at \$4.98.
 - \$7.50 Rattan rockers, at \$5.49.
 - \$8.50 Rattan chairs with side table, at \$6.25.
 - \$6.50 Rattan Morris chair, at \$4.98.
 - \$8.49 Old Flemish chair, \$5.95.
 - \$9.75 Old Flemish rocker, at \$6.49.
 - \$9.75 Old Flemish quarter sawed oak chair, at \$5.98.
 - \$10.50 Old Flemish quarter sawed oak rocker, at \$6.98.
 - \$10.50 Rattan double woven tabourets, at \$1.98.
 - \$10.00 Red single lawn swings, at \$8.98.
 - \$15.00 Red double lawn swings, at \$11.49.
 - \$3.50 Child's combination high chair, and low wheeled chair at \$1.98.



VEILS; NECKWEAR; HANDKERCHIEFS

Three Wanted Lines of Dress Fixings.

- Automobile Veils** Worth to **\$2.50 at each 98c**
Chiffon automobile Veils; either plain or Crepe; also silk tissue in plain and dotted; some with triple satin borders; are full 2 yards long and the colorings plain blue, brown, red, black and white or color combinations. Values to \$2.50. Specially priced at, choice, 98c.
- New Neckwear** Worth to **\$1.00 at 25c**
Stocks, bows, ties and cravats of Swiss, Madras, Duck, Pique, Canvas, Venice and Valenciennes lace, Chiffon and silk; some of serim with folds and fagging; others of lace or silk with labots of Chiffon or of Valenciennes lace with medallions; white, black and color combinations.
- Women's Handkerchiefs** Worth to **\$1.00 at 25c**
Of sheer linen, Lawn, Swiss, India linen and Cambric; plain hemstitched, embroidered, Venetian, medallion corners or finished with hemstitching; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions; while others have scalloped and embroidered edges. All are new fresh stock and are values up to \$1.00.

Men's Fall Clothing

Introducing Latest Styles at Popular Prices

- Between season garments as it is getting a little late for summer and not cold enough for the heavier winter garments.
- Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Fancy Fall Vests 1.95**
Fancy vests in fall weights and colorings of best quality fancy Ducks, Worsted, Mohairs and French silk vestings; patterns are all the popular fall shades of brown silk mixtures; also the new black and whites.
- Men's \$2.00 Golf Shirts—choice of our finest grades French Penangs with dark combination collars and attached cuffs; pure Irish linen with plaited fronts piped with white; also light and medium shades of blue, gray and pink Madras coat shirts with fancy French Figue fronts; sizes range 14 to 18. Priced at, choice **98c****
- Men's New Fall Suits—all wool**
Worsted in the latest shades of gray; also black and white small pin checks; coats long sack garments, single breasted with heavy Serge lining; have long back vents and are an advance shipment from New York's leading factories; sizes 33 to 44; good \$15.00 values, priced at **\$10.00**
- Men's \$5.00 and \$10.00 Trouser—50 pairs of medium and heavy weight Worsted and Casimere for fall wear; gray pin checks, some peg leg style with cuff bottoms; all of them specially recommended for durability, and are in all sizes. Choice **\$5.00****
- Men's \$2.98**
Choice

September

\$5.75
11-quarter size blankets medicated red; no other any of them but warm, comfortable weight 5 lbs. to the pair duplicated elsewhere at, per pair.

10-quarter Cotton Blankets
gray; soft fleecy nap; good weight; and one to weight 5 lbs. to the pair. Worth regularly \$12.00. Sale price a pair

11-quarter Cotton Blankets
gray; have long, soft fleecy nap; good weight; and one to weight 5 lbs. to the pair. Worth regularly \$12.00. Sale price a pair

11-quarter Cotton Blankets
white, tan or gray; heavy weight; and one to weight 5 lbs. to the pair. Worth regularly \$12.00. Sale price a pair

12-quarter Cotton Blankets
made; extra heavy; and one to weight 5 lbs. to the pair. Worth regularly \$12.00. Sale price a pair

THIRD FLOOR

WANT WEAPONS SEIZED.
[SANTIAGO, Chile] Sept. 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Paraguyan government has requested the Uruguayan government to seize arms and munitions purchased by alleged leaders of revolutionary movement in Paraguay. It is asserted that the movement was prepared by friends of former President Escarria.

TWELVE PEOPLE DROWNED.
[SANTIAGO, Chile] Sept. 10.—The steamer, Venesia, was wrecked today near Reñaca, on the coast of Chile. The captain, his wife and ten of the crew were drowned.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SEVENTH YEAR.
PER ANNUM \$2.50

SEPTEMBER 10, 1905.

FIVE CENTS

PICTURESQUE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



Swans at Home in a Los Angeles Park.



How many days during the month do you need cream or milk—and there's not a drop in the house?

If you're using Lily Cream there isn't a minute of the day when you can't have a heavy, double-thick cream or a splendidly-good milk. Your grocer can bring you a month's or a year's supply at one time—every can keeps until opened.

PACIFIC CREAMERY CO., Los Angeles.



La Crescenta Wines

La Crescenta Wines are not the product of any one vineyard. The output of a single vineyard varies in quality from season to season. We purchase for this bottling wines from many vineyards and thus secure every season the very finest wines of each type produced in California.

La Crescenta Wines are rich, pure and of delicate bouquet—wines the quality of which we can unreservedly guarantee.

Sold in bottles only—never in bulk.

La Crescenta Wines are served at the best Clubs, Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants. Look for this label.

H. JEVNE CO.



NEWMARK'S PURE Teas

Pound Packages 60c. Half Pounds 30c.

A trial of Newmark's Teas will convince you of their superiority even to the most expensive teas. They are rich, full strength, delicately flavored teas, packed so securely that they reach you with strength and flavor unimpaired. Six flavors—Spider Leg, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Momikiri, Oolong, Gunpowder. The Oolong is especially nice for iced tea. Ask your grocer. He will refund your money if Newmark's Teas do not thoroughly satisfy you.

NEWMARK BROS.
Importers Teas, Coffees, Spices.

NIPS

The New Gum

From the eastern shore to the western shore, the song of the waves is "NIPS."

Every person, every crowd off for a good time, should be carrying a box of Nips.

A five cent box contains ten Nips—a good time for ten people.

Buy from any dealer, at home or at the seashore.

BISHOP & COMPANY
Distributors.

September 10, 1905.]

OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1907

Colorful in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

Tuned to the development of the country, to the exploitation of its resources and to the word-pointing of its wonders and beauties. The contents embrace a wide range of good reading matter: Popular descriptive sketches, vivid articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and bright miscellany.

The Magazine being complete in itself, may be sent to the public separate from the news sheets, except through the mails. It is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. The numbers will be found at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. Address THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles
Sunday Times

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THE DIVISIBLE ATOM.

The Association for the Advancement of Science, an itinerant body, meeting in different places each successive session. This year its session journeyed to South Africa and held their sessions in Cape Town. The presiding officer who gave the formal address on August 15, was the distinguished astronomer and author, Prof. George H. Darwin of Oxford University, and eldest son of the great naturalist, Charles Darwin.

Charles Darwin promulgated a new theory, some of which has been received with favor, regarding the origin or genesis of the moon, in a notable work "The Effects in the Solar System." But in this theory he stepped out of his special branch of science into the latest conclusion of physicists regarding the constitution and divisibility of the chemical elements.

While physicists have, in the last few years, begun to accept these conclusions in a tentative way as the logical result of their researches, yet Darwin's statement of it as one of the authoritative conclusions of a representative scientific body was so startling that the substance of the address was cabled to America and it has already been the subject of much diverse comment.

President Darwin concludes that the chemical elements have been considered the fundamental and indestructible units of matter ever since Dalton put forth his atomic theory more than a century ago, is actually made up of a very determinable number of very much smaller particles. The researches of Crookes, Roentgen, and others show that the chemical elements are disintegrated, that the hydrogen atom, for instance, consists of about 800 electrons, or negative particles of electricity—sometimes called corpuscles—held in a firm, but not indestructible, embrace by some positive electric energy. When the positive component of the corpuscular components of the atom collapses, is dissipated, and the

corpuscles fly off with a velocity comparable to that of light.

The atoms of those metals having very high atomic weights contain many thousands of these negative electrons, and the greater the number thus confined in one atom, the easier it is to destroy the equilibrium, and therefore the easier its disintegration is accomplished. Now radium and uranium are among those elements having the highest atomic weights, there being something like 150,000 electrons in a radium atom, and their disintegration is constantly going on, even under normal conditions. While the electrons are being continually given off, yet they are so infinitesimally small—many trillions of them being contained in a milligram—that their loss of substance has not been measurable by the most delicate scales. But their existence and motion has positively been proven by means of extremely sensitive electrical apparatus.

That feature of the address, however, which will probably attract the most attention, both from scientist and layman, bears upon the new light which this revolutionary atomic theory will throw upon the origin and development of life. His conclusion is summed up in this sentence: Biologists "should expect to find slight, continuous changes occurring during a long period, followed by a somewhat sudden transformation into a new species, or by rapid extinction."

PREMATURE SENILITY.

Is the human race wearing out and coming to a decline and fall? Some time ago a dispatch from St. Louis announced that a child had died of senile debility at the age of eight months. He had passed through all the intellectual phases that are common to mankind, but so rapidly that he had not time nor opportunity to gather the knowledge that comes of experience and precept, or wisdom born of thought. His brain developed and then withered, with a rapidity comparable only to the growth and decay of Jonah's gourd. The dispatch said:

"The face and head of the child made a striking feature. The head was wedge-shaped, broad at the top, and tapering to a point at the chin. It was surmounted by a crop of dark brown hair, rather scant, but strong and of full size. It was not such hair as grows on the head of an eight-months-old babe. It was as strong and coarse as that of a man of mature age. On the upper lip was a slight mustache, plainly outlined, while all over the face a straggling beard was discernible."

Evidently this child was born tired. Some of our young men look nowadays as if they had exhausted all there is of interest in the world before they reach their majority. Such people, however, are almost exclusively found in the large cities, where the pace is rapid, and nature is almost forgotten. Were it not for the constant injection of new blood from the farms and from abroad we would, indeed, be justified in fearing that the population of the country might become to a great extent degenerate, physically, mentally and morally, within the next few decades.

OF THE GREEK TYPE.

It is the old Greek life that is coming again to the shores of the Pacific. Here will be built our modern Athens, and great commercial cities upon the shores of the few harbors that indent our coast. Few and far between are the highways of commerce to the sea upon this coast, but where these outlets do exist traffic will flourish.

Upon one of these grand outlets Los Angeles is built. Through the mighty wall of mountains surrounding her has the railroad forced its way at Tehachapi and at the Cajon, so that coastwise may tend the commercial products of all the vast territory beyond the mountains. Los Angeles is not only the depot of supplies for a great region of country, but she is also the center for commercial traffic for the whole of Southern California, and when once her harbor improvements are perfected, and all her lines of railroad completed, she will send out to all the markets of the world her stores of oil and wine, her nuts and her olives, her oranges and her figs, and her inexhaustible supplies of corn and grain. Although now a city of 200,000 inhabitants, she is but the germ of the fine commercial and manufacturing city that she will be in the future.

REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

Whatever may be thought in regard to the question of municipal ownership, there can be no reasonable doubt that the telephone is a natural monopoly. If any public utility should be owned by the city, a telephone system undoubtedly comes first.

This is an age of wonderfully keen competition in the retail business, as in almost every other line of activity. For instance, whenever one clothing store advertises "\$30 suits for \$9.75," you may be sure that next day you will see displayed in the windows of its competitors "\$35 suits for \$9.75"—or something of that kind.

Scarcely a week has passed during the present summer that we have not read of some poor unfortunate who has given up his life on the desert while searching after golden wealth. No experienced prospector or resident of the Southwest would think of venturing out on the Colorado, or Mojave, or Death Valley deserts during the heated months of the year. Those who do so invite an agonizing death, and their friends should not be surprised if they frequently find it.

PRACTICAL ETHICS

PAUSE AND REFLECT.

WHAT a wild, reckless dispersion of energy we see on every side! What weary, anxious, old-young faces peer at us from lace-draped windows or confront us in the public places of all cities. What painful anxiety is this which is leaving its indelible impress on the countenances of old and young?

Why all this feverish restlessness, this bustle and confusion and whither is it tending?

O women, men! stop, stop! one faint would cry, and rest! Pause and reflect.

Pause and reflect. What is it you are madly seeking? Are you in search of gold, are you racked by the frenzied desire for glittering gems, or are you tormented by a passion for power or signal success? Then pause and reflect, I cry again. Waste not yourself in futile yearning or misdirected efforts.

Nor all the gems in the universe nor all the gold of Midas can command either contentment, love or self-respect, the most precious jewels in the crown of life. Power lies not without, but within. Success is duty well done.

Are you in quest of knowledge? Then pause with a listening ear and a seeing eye and be no longer disdainful of the great world book of common things.

Every person you chance to meet in your daily life presents a page for your perusal; read therein, and take to heart the lesson. In every duty that lies near you, you may discern the call of other duties, still higher and farther from you; every little deed, well done, may hint of other, greater deeds yet to do.

If you would find the immortal goddess, Truth, waste not the precious days in vain wanderings, which carry you ever farther away from her, but wait, not idly, vacantly, but thoughtfully, attentively, hopefully, trustingly, and all in the while prepare yourself for her reception.

See that your bodily house is in perfect order; let your mental apartments be well equipped; and your spiritual atmosphere, pure and sweet, then shall your divine guest enter, joyfully and eagerly to take up her abode.

Give up your wild chase after happiness in the by-paths of lust for gain and tawdry possessions; for she is an elusive fairy who flees from those who thus pursue her. Overcome your unwholesome desire for the accumulation of things which enslave you and draw ever more closely unto yourself all that tends to enlarge your field of useful action, that aids mental and spiritual power; embrace every opportunity to become more natural and thus alone can you command that freedom which is the greatest of boons, the freedom of developed heart and mind.

Pause and reflect, then calmly direct your gaze toward the life that is real, that is sound and inspiring and free from noxious vanity. Open wide the portals of your soul and cast out greed and selfishness, and in their stead, welcome light and love and the peace that comes of understanding, then indeed shall you dwell in true happiness and harmony.

BERTHA HIRSCH BARUCH.

THE PILOT.

Good-nights have been said, doors have shut,
And Sleep o'er the household has reigned;
And I, at my table, have put
My hand to the paper again.

For all through the evening of mirth,
Of which my light banter was part,
A Vision more fair than all earth
Has whispered its Word to my heart.

Ask not whence the Vision, nor why;
Ask not would it question or teach;
I can see it, but not with the eye,
It speaks, yet I hear not its speech.

Only now, in the night and alone,
With the sordid old earth lost to view,
It comes, with a grace all its own—
And I know that my dreamings are true!

Through all the long years of my toil—
Years darkened with pain and despair—
I have given the world its coarse spoil,
Yet clung to a treasure more fair;

And hidden it sacredly deep,
And prayed, in the stress and the strife:
"O God! Give me strength still to keep
The grace and the beauty of Life!"

Sweet Vision! Fade now, if thou must,
But neither the world nor its way
Shall weaken my heart to distrust
What my Soul has held fast to this day.

And though barbarous schemes shall be laid
To quench the high flame of Desire,
I shall go on my way unafraid
Though I bear but a spark of thy fire!
'Tis better, far better, to hold
The Dream, though in secret 'tis held,
Than to let the high Spirit grow cold
Until 'neath a brute bludgeon 'tis felled.

Though we suffer more hell in one hour
Than the sordid brute feels in all life,
God knows that in us is the power
Building beauty from sorrow and strife.
Till the ultimate sky shall be furled
And dust shall claim nations and breeds,
The Dreamer shall pilot the world
And father its glorious deeds!

ELWYN HOFFMAN.

The New Cuba. By Frank G. Carpenter.

BIG LANDOWNERS.

AMERICANS BUYING UP CUBA BY THE THOUSANDS OF ACRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO (Cuba) Aug. 1906.—Since our war with Spain more than thirteen thousand Americans have bought lands in Cuba and their purchases amount to over \$50,000,000. There are 7000 American titles registered in the province of Puerto Principe alone, at a purchase value of \$28,000,000, and estates are being bought in large tracts in nearly every part of the island. It is said that seven-eighths of the land in the Sancti

5000 acres, in order to get enough money to develop the remaining 5000, but, as a rule, he wants to sell outright, and that for cash or on short time. This has resulted in the American purchasers being syndicates or individuals of large means. I venture that 10,000 of the 13,000 purchases have been of this nature. Most of the transfers are for thousands of acres, and the average sale price represents a large sum.

About Nipe Bay a tract of 180,000 acres of some of the best lands of Cuba was bought five years ago by Hippolyte Dumois for himself and other parties connected with the United Fruit Company of Boston. This has been divided, Mr. Dumois and his immediate associates taking 40,000 acres, and the balance going to the Nipe Bay Company, an association of New England capitalists,

desirable plots and holding them for speculation or future development. There are real estate agents in the island who have such tracts for sale, and good lands are bought in big blocks at from \$1 an acre and upward. The same lands, when divided and colonized, will be worth \$30 or more per acre.

I have before me the lists of several of the American real estate agents showing their properties and prices. I do not mention names, but merely quote some to give a general idea of the prices asked. Here is a tract of 13,000 acres in Santa Clara province which has been bought for \$1 an acre. It is for sale at \$5 per acre. On the same page is a tract of 10,000 acres, including 2000 acres of guinea grass, at \$4.50 per acre. The most of this land is in woods, but it is described as rich land, suitable for sugar cane. On another page I see a tract of 10,000 acres offered at \$5 per acre, and one of 11,000 acres at \$40,000. Further on is a tract of 9000 acres at \$4 per acre. This lies on the north coast of and adjoins one of the best-known of the American colonies, where lands are sold in forty-acre tracts at \$50 per acre.

There is no doubt but that all good Cuban land will double in value in the near future, and some of it will be worth many times what it is now. I refer, of course, to undeveloped properties.

Government Lands.

The government lands of Cuba include about a quarter of the island. They are mostly forest lands, and many of them have been rented and others disposed of in the form of grants, the government holding an unpaid mortgage at 5 per cent. per annum upon their value. A large part of the government holdings is now offered for sale by the President of the republic. The sales will be at public auction, and in payment for the certificates and warrants issued to the soldiers of the War of Independence will be accepted.

These timber lands have valuable hard woods. They have mahogany and cedar, the mahogany bringing from \$27 to \$100 per hundred feet, and the cedar from \$15 to \$50 per hundred feet, according to the grade and locality where sold. Jacaro wood is worth 7 cents a



Royal Palms



Timber at Santiago

Spiritus district of Santa Clara is now owned by Americans, and a large number of important purchases have been made about Cienfuegos. Great tracts are being bought along the northern coast, and millions of dollars worth of real estate, in and about Havana, has gone into American hands. Some of this property has changed owners several times but the greater part of it is still in large tracts awaiting development or colonization by small farmers.

Americans Own Vast Estates.

Indeed nearly all the sales so far made are in thousands of acres. The eastern part of the island, where most of the sales have been made, is divided up into large tracts, the holdings ranging all the way from one thousand to seventy-five thousand acres or more. Some of these estates have been in the hands of families for generations; and, when sold, they must go as a whole. The Cuban, who has 10,000 acres, does not like to sell a fifty-acre or even a 500-acre strip. We may be willing to sell

which will invest millions in sugar mills and plantations. I have already described the banana, pineapple, coffee, cacao, orange and sugar plantations upon the Dumois purchase which in full bearing I am told will bring in something like \$1,000,000 a year.

In that same vicinity several other large tracts are for sale. They contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres each, and must be bought as a whole, the largest requiring at least \$500,000 to buy it. Once in the hands of Americans, these lands may be divided into small tracts for colonists. If so, they will be sold from \$30 and upward per acre instead of \$10.

Big Tracts Cheap.

Indeed, about the only cheap land in Cuba is in large tracts. It is easier to buy a 10,000-acre farm than one of 200 acres, and in the New Cuba, which means the large territory opened up by the Cuban railroad, almost everything is sold that way. Hundreds of Americans are quietly traveling over this island picking up the de-

while granadillo, yamaguey and cerilla bring in from \$10 to \$30 a ton.

Timber in Eastern Cuba.

A large industry in getting out Cuban timber has grown up since the war. Scattered along the coast of the Cuba road from Santa Clara to Santiago are many sawmills with great piles of mahogany and logs about them, and rafts of logs may be seen floating in nearly every harbor. In 1903 Cuba exported two and one-half million dollars' worth of forest products, and such exports are steadily increasing. Canadians have bought a large tract of timber land from Camaguey, which they expect to export to Michigan parties have just purchased 25,000 acres of land along the line of the Cuba road not far from the borders of Puerto Principe. The latter company has cut out the most valuable trees and ship them to the States by keels and then use the land for grazing and plantations. It expects to establish a town upon the land and will divide a part of it into forty or fifty-acre tracts for sale to Americans. I understand that the price for the land was in the neighborhood of \$1 per acre or about \$125,000.

Cuba has large areas of forest. Nearly the whole of the eastern part is covered with woods. The way from Camaguey to Santiago is through the forest. This is so on the branch line of the Cuba road from Alto Cedro to Nipe Bay, and I understand that the forests extend back for many miles on both sides of that road.

These Cuban forests are rank and thick. They are large and bound together with vines. A man can carry a machete in traveling through them in order to cut his way from one place to another. The trees include mahogany, cedar, ebony, walnut, ceiba, oak, pine, rosewood, logwood, cottonwood, vitas and about thirty varieties of palms. There are

A large number of dyewoods and many medicinal bushes and plants. Much of the wood is good for furniture, and a Grand Rapids company has bought 15,000 acres and is about to establish a factory in the northern part of the island, to make furniture for the Cuban market. At present nearly everything of this kind is imported and all home-made furniture is high priced.

American Colonies in Cuba.

The fact that most of the lands are for sale only in large tracts has led to the organization of American colonies. Private parties and syndicates are buying up estates of from 10,000 to 200,000 acres and dividing them up into thirty, forty and fifty-acre tracts, which are sold at prices ranging from \$30 and upward per acre. There are at present perhaps a dozen or so such colonies in active operation, but so far they have not been in existence long enough to say that they will be lasting success.

These colonizing companies present their lands to customers chiefly as tropical fruit growing propositions. They send out glowing prospectuses, stating that such tracts can be made to produce \$300 or \$300 and upward an acre per year. They say a farm of fifty acres in Cuba is worth more than one of 200 acres in the United States, and if the land is rightly chosen as to location and quality I doubt not that they are correct. The soil here is rich and the products are enormous.

Fortunes in Fruit.

I have before me a number of such prospectuses. They say that land planted in cacao, the tree that yields the chocolate bean, should yield at least \$300 an acre, per year. The cacao trees come into bearing in four or five years, and when full grown should average eight or ten pounds per tree. Two hundred and fifty trees can be grown on an acre, and the cacao beans will sell, so it is stated, at 15 cents a pound. As to pineapples, these prospectuses say 6000 can be grown on one acre and they will sell from 5 to 10 cents apiece, which seems to me high prices.

The stories of orange growing are even more glowing. A ten-acre grove, according to these estimates, will make a man independent and fifty acres will net him a fortune. In one advertisement I see that ten acres of oranges should yield within five years after planting \$1000, from which, deducting the cost of the land and the cost of the grove, leaves a cash profit of \$780. These figures are based on the hypothesis that a man cares for his grove and that the trees begin to bear at three years. It is stated that after the fifth year the yield will greatly increase, and that at the age of ten years the ten-acre grove should produce from \$9000 to \$10,000 a year.

It is a common statement here that a good orange grove in Florida is valued at at least \$1000 an acre, and that inasmuch as Cuba has no frost and the cost of getting the fruit to the markets is about the same, such lands should eventually be worth double that. Another estimate which I have before me, taken from a paper in the Havana Post, states that the cost of planting forty acres of oranges, including the houses and other buildings, is \$3000, and that a \$20,000 outlay will result in an excellent forty-acre grove at the end of five years. Such a grove, according to this, should produce at one box to the tree, \$4000 a year, and when it reaches its maximum in the tenth year, six boxes per tree, or \$24,000 per annum. These are interesting figures, and even if divided by half they make orange-growing attractive.

Public Colonizing.

At the same time I wonder whether there is not even more to be made in buying the big tracts of land and selling them than in putting them out in oranges. Take, for instance, one of the best-advertised colonies which I have seen, a rich banker of New York. Its owners have 200 acres of land, most of which they have bought at a liberal estimate, for from \$1 to \$5 an acre. They have 200 acres under cultivation, having planted orange groves, and they are selling land, both in orange and cultivated state. They began by selling land at \$20 an acre, but have since raised their price to \$30 an acre. The cultivated land, set out in oranges, was originally sold at \$500 an acre, the understanding being that the land would be cleared and planted and cared for until the trees were three years old. This year the price of such lands has been increased to \$720 per acre, and I am told that the sales are numerous and increasing. This colony has established a bank. It is building shipping houses where oranges can be packed and sent out on the railroad to New York, when they will be shipped to Nipe Bay and thence to New York. The proposition, based on the fact of orange growing, must be attractive or there would not be purchasers. It does seem that the difference between \$5 and \$720 ought to cover the cost of clearing one acre of land and still yield a profit somewhere between 5 and 10,000 per cent. In this it may mean to say that the man who buys the \$720 land may not still make an interest on the investment, but it does seem as though the exploiter was getting more than his share of the profits. As to the \$600 land, the purchaser of such tracts, if he is a settler, buys not only his land, but American schools, including school and church advantages, as well as better shipping facilities.

The most interesting of the land development projects in Cuba are the town and farm settlements of the American Colonization Company. These are railroad enterprises rather than mere land speculations, their aim being to build up the traffic and increase of the population and business. The lands are sold for comparatively low prices and on installment to approved purchasers. Sir William Van Trevellick estimates that one Cuban acre is worth as much as ten of the best American acres. He estimates that one acre of good Cuban sugar land will at a

low estimate yield \$255 per annum, and lands set out in oranges and other tropical fruits even more.

His farm settlements combine the advantages of the Canadian and American farm homes with those of the farm villages of Europe. The unit of division is the caballeria or thirty-three and one-third acres. Each farm settlement consists of eight caballerias in the form of a square, cut by two roads running at right angles to the middle of the square, and by additional lines bisecting the square and joining the corners. This makes eight triangular divisions of square which meet at the center of the block. The idea is to have a square park in the center and facing it the houses of the eight families which shall own the eight tracts of land. Each man's house will be on his own land, and at the same time his family will be close to those of his neighbors, affording social intercourse. Nine units of this kind forming nine farm settlements will be joined together in another great square at the center of which is a townsite. At the latter there will be a postoffice, a school, a store and a blacksmith shop. Such a town would have seventy-two families tributary to it, and it would probably have telephone connection with each other little settlement. It would be large enough to support a doctor, and as there would be more than 150 school children in the different families there would be no difficulty in getting a good teacher for a public school, and as none of the subordinate settlements would be more than a half-mile from the townsite, the children could easily attend school.

According to Sir William Van Horne's estimate such a farm of thirty-three acres is equal in its money-producing power to one of 300 acres in the United States, and it is about as much as one family can attend to with-



REID'S COUNTRY HOME.

out outside help. Those who wish more lands can buy additional units, the scheme being capable of indefinite expansion. The plan is much liked here and it will probably be adopted by other development companies in opening up their properties. If it becomes common it will result in giving the farmers of Eastern Cuba more social advantages than their class anywhere else, the world over.

In closing this letter I urge all would-be investors in Cuban lands to come to the island and look over the country themselves before making purchases. The opportunities for making money are enormous. Lands are bound to rise in value. The soil is among the most fertile of the world, and the island will probably become the fruit and winter market garden of the United States.

There is, however, a great difference in lands and locations, and freight rates will often mean failure or success. There are honest real estate agents here, but there are also land sharks. There are development companies operated as fairly as any in the United States, and although the lands sold by some of them are apparently high, taking everything into consideration they are comparatively cheap. The man who buys land in Cuba, however, should be on the ground and study the conditions; he should look at the property himself before he hands over his money. He should, if possible, reach the real owner, either himself or by agents, and, what is very important, he should have the title examined by a reputable native lawyer and if possible by one who resides near the property. Each province in Cuba has its local conditions, and the local lawyer often understands the titles about him better than those who live far away. Lawyers' fees are not high, and money so spent may be cheap in the end.

[Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

O to be with thee, sinking to thy rest,
Thy journey done,
The world thou leavest, blessing thee and blest,
O setting sun!
The clouds that ne'er the morning joys forget,
Again aglow;
And leaf and flower with tears of twilight wet
To see thee go.

—[John B. Tabb, in Harper's Weekly.]

Reid's Country Seat.

MAGNIFICENT WREST PARK, AMBASSADOR'S OUT-OF-TOWN HOME.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—By leasing from Earl Cowper that nobleman's Bedfordshire seat, Wrest Park, Ambassador Reid establishes himself on a scale of domestic magnificence far beyond that maintained by any previous American representing his country at the Court of St. James. With Dorchester House in the center of desirable residential London and Wrest Park for the months when "everyone" leaves town, the Reids are ideally situated for their own comfort and pleasure with facilities for entertaining, if they so desire, in a manner exceeding the expectations of those who prophesied that the family's official career in this country would be exceptionally brilliant socially.

Wrest Park estate is really one of the most beautiful in the United Kingdom, and far more desirable than many because it is only thirty-eight miles from town. This distance Mr. Reid will travel twice a day, in going to and from the offices of the American embassy in Victoria street.

The house shown in the accompanying photograph was built in 1836 by one of the last Earls de Grey in whose family the place has been since the Conqueror's time. Lady Anne Florence, Baroness Lucas, was the eldest daughter of this Earl and it was her marriage to the

sixth Earl of Cowper that brought the grand old place down to the present owner who is the seventh holder of the title.

Before beginning the present manor house, Earl de Grey destroyed all traces of the structure to which he fell heir, and although his ancestors planned the grand canals, and planted most of the glorious avenues of trees and hedges, there are ancient men employed on the estate today who as small boys remember Earl de Grey pegging out with pins and line designs for the wonderful gardens now in existence.

Built of reddish stone which contrasts strikingly with the abundance of green foliage on all sides, the house is considered one of the finest Renaissance structures in England. For the use of a small family like Mr. Reid's or for the entertainment of a large company the place leaves little to be desired and the Englishmen who know the likely estates up and down their island consider the American Ambassador most fortunate.

Standing in his front door, Mr. Reid will look across a mile of gardens laid out in various beautiful designs in which exquisite statuary plays a prominent part, while beyond these lie acres of wide velvety lawns shaded by giant trees, orchards, garden houses and an orangery containing trees whose parent stock came from the private grove of Louis Philippe of France.

Beside Wrest Park, Earl Cowper, who is a past Viceroy of Ireland and a Knight of the Garter, owns two other large country estates; Panshanger in Hertfordshire and Ratling Court in Kent; as well as a town house in St. James's Square.

C. B.

WHY SOME PERSONS DROWN.

In drowning accidents, where expert swimmers suddenly lose all control of their powers, the usual explanation of cramps is beginning to be looked upon as insufficient.

It has been noticed that persons having disease of the middle ear, who have already shown symptoms of vertigo, are especially liable to such accidents, and as the semi-circular canals are the organs of direction, it is suggested that even a slight hemorrhage in this delicate structure from a blow by the waves would result in utter helplessness. Persons with ears not perfectly sound are therefore warned against swimming in rough water.—[Unidentified.]

Improving the Philippines. By Frederic J. Haskin.

BEAUTIFYING MANILA.

MARVELOUS AMOUNT OF WORK DONE UNDER AMERICAN DIRECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANILA, July, 1905.—The first thing the Americans did after they marched their troops into the city of Manila was to organize a customhouse. Before the end of the first week the receipts from this source amounted to more than \$100,000. The postoffice was opened the second day after occupation. During the seven years since our forces took possession of this musty, ancient capital, there has been no cessation in the work of organizing and renovating.

While our political leaders have engaged in much discussion over the question of retaining or relinquishing the Philippines, thereby causing our people to become somewhat clouded on the issue, the officials here have suffered no abatement of energy. They have transformed this thoroughly foul and debilitated city

into a very presentable metropolis. Our European critics in this part of the world are sitting in solemn judgment upon what they consider American mistakes. They have been in the game over a century and we began seven years ago, yet by their comparisons they admit that we are in their class. What follows is an outline of the principal improvements that have been made during the American administration.

Street Cars are Popular.

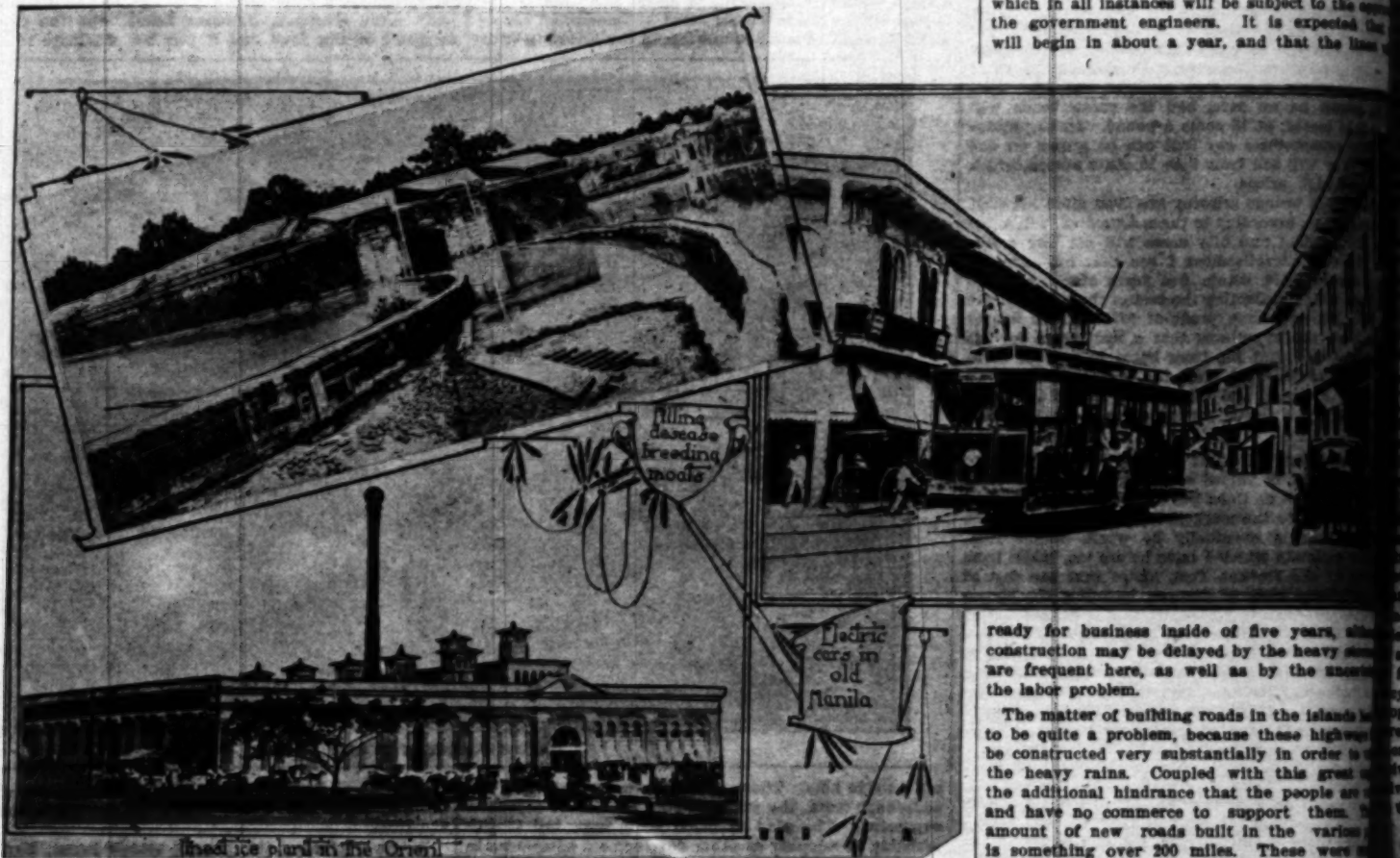
Ground was broken for the Manila Electric Street Railway in December, 1903, and the cars began running last April. The system includes forty miles of track. The farthest point reached outside the city limits is three and a half miles, but this will likely be extended in the near future to about twice that distance. Although the construction was performed by labor which had never seen any such material before, the work was completed on schedule time. The problem of securing operators was solved by finding six army men who had been motormen in the United States. They drilled the raw recruits until they were competent to take cars out on the line. At present there are fifty-five cars in operation here, but the number will be increased to ninety-five within three months.

During the first month the cars were operated, 250,000 people were carried; the number increased the second

month to 500,000 and the third month to 750,000. It is expected that the former will be completed within a year and the latter inside of eighteen months.

Thirty Millions for Railways.

Several English and American companies are in the field with the hope of securing the work. The estimated cost of the 1200 miles of track ready for interest is \$30,000,000, and the government guarantees a year interest on the amount of the capital actually loaned. After the contract has been awarded a year will be consumed in surveying and locating the line, which in all instances will be subject to the approval of the government engineers. It is expected that the work will begin in about a year, and that the lines



into a very presentable metropolis. Our European critics in this part of the world are sitting in solemn judgment upon what they consider American mistakes. They have been in the game over a century and we began seven years ago, yet by their comparisons they admit that we are in their class. What follows is an outline of the principal improvements that have been made during the American administration.

Fine Harbor for Manila.

The most important work has been that of improving the harbor of Manila. Formerly the anchorage in the bay was so shallow that ships had to remain over a mile from shore. During portions of the year, when typhoons and monsoons were frequent, vessels often had to remain here for two or three weeks before they could discharge or receive cargo. The Americans have dredged 350 acres to a depth of thirty feet, and have completed 11,000 feet of breakwater.

The mud obtained from deepening the harbor was utilized in making a tract of new land which is 190 acres in extent. This is larger than the old walled city of Manila, a triangular area three-fourths of a mile long and a third of a mile wide. This redeemed land is located in front of the park and driveway called the Luneta, and will be devoted to commercial purposes, affording a site for warehouses, office buildings, etc.

The sediment procured from the dredging yet to be done will be used for making a thirty-six-acre extension to the Luneta and to complete a driveway along the city front, a distance of about two miles. The unsightly disease-breeding moats encircling the walled city are also being filled in. Included in the grand scheme of improvement is the erection of a modern, steel-frame hotel on the Luneta. Nearly \$5,000,000 will have been spent on the harbor improvements in Manila when the extensive plans are finished. With a year of fair weather the wharves, warehouses, etc., will be completed so that the largest ships can find ready and safe accommodations. Additional harbor improvements are under way at Iloilo and Cebu which involves a fur-

month to 750,000, and the third month to 1,000,000. It is expected that hereafter the patronage will not fall below the last-named figure. The cars are equipped with first and second-class compartments, the fare being 6 and 5 cents, respectively. The management states that the average net fare, including transfers, is 4½ cents. When asked if their conductors were dishonest they replied that they had to discharge about the same number as if they were operating in the United States.

The street car company also proposes to furnish electric lights to the city of Manila. With this end in view the old Spanish company was taken over, and a new modern plant is being installed. The manager of this company told me that they were now putting up 800 miles of wire which would carry sufficient power for 600 city arcs and 60,000 commercial incandescents, as well as several thousand desk fans, ceiling fans, motors, etc. The installation of the combined street car and electric light plant will cost about \$3,000,000, the most of which was furnished by parties in New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Best Ice Plant in Orient.

Manila has the largest and most complete ice and cold storage plant in the Orient. It was constructed by the government and is worth upward of a million dollars, having a capacity of seventy-one tons daily. It was built to supply the needs of the army, where the allowance for each man is reckoned on the basis of a pound a day. It is estimated that the average civilian requires five pounds a day, but even at this rate it is easy to see that as the army is gradually withdrawn, and the capacity of the plant directed toward meeting the requirements of the civilian population, it will be practically able to fill the demand. The cold storage department has eleven rooms with a capacity of 450,000 cubic feet. This is sufficient space to accommodate 300,000 quarters of beef. The plant is now about half filled with fresh meat from Australia for the use of the army.

At the time of American occupation there were but

ready for business inside of five years, while construction may be delayed by the heavy rains, as well as by the uncertainty of the labor problem.

The matter of building roads in the islands is to be quite a problem, because these highways must be constructed very substantially in order to withstand the heavy rains. Coupled with this great additional hindrance that the people are poor and have no commerce to support them, the amount of new roads built in the various islands is something over 200 miles. These were built at a total cost of \$545,000, which makes an average of about \$2,700 a mile. This does not include a mile trail built through an almost inaccessible mountain region at a cost of \$35,000. At the time built there was some criticism on account of money having been spent on a mere trifle, the wealth of this district is so small that it will require years before it can afford anything more.

A Government Mistake.

Neither does the above estimate include the mislaid Benguet road which, although only five miles long, cost about \$2,000,000, or \$400,000 a mile. This road begins at sea level and rises to an altitude of 5000 feet. It traverses a mountain, ascending almost to the source of the Benguet River, which it crosses time and again, by twelve wooden suspension bridges with steel innumerable culverts. The slopes overlooking the road are of loose formation and it will always be subject to landslides. It required four years to complete the opinion seems general that it cost more than it is worth. The reason for constructing this road from opening up whatever resources the government possesses, was to provide a summer capital for the white inhabitants of the islands might resort to prevent the necessity of having to take a voyage during the hot season.

The critics of the government are divided into two camps, one contingent claiming that money is being spent in road building, the other asserting that a greater proportion of the money should be used in opening up the country, thereby incurring so much expense for educational purposes. An American contractor who had just returned from the mountains told me that he thought the roads were being built than the people knew how to use them. He said he had just completed a fine road, covered with ten inches of gravel, and placed by a ten-ton roller. It seems the particular section use buffalo carts, the axles of which are made in one piece.

These wheels are thick at the hub and bevel toward the rim like a knife blade. Each driver insists on following the track of another, so that in a short time the best of macadam is converted into a buffalo wallow. On the wide-tire ordinance can be enforced money. The work on macadam roads is practically wasted. The enforcement of this law in some regions was found impossible, because its enforcement would have stopped all traffic and brought irreparable hardships upon the people. The different municipalities are now supplying metal trucks to the farmers at a low rate, extending credit to those who cannot pay cash.

Draining the Country.

My informant smiled at the charge that the people were getting too much education. He said they were ignorant, or lacking in principle, that a teamster thought nothing of stealing loose planks from the highway, little thinking or caring how the next comer would be able to cross if the planks were removed. However, as the work of road building goes forward, however, will be stationed at intervals to protect the completed work. About 700 miles of public highway have been surveyed and approved, and the work of construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

It will be opened the first of next January for the construction of a \$4,000,000 water and sewerage system for Manila. It is proposed to complete this work inside of three years. At present there is no general system, there being only a few miles of pipes in the different districts. The installation of the new system will include fifty-two miles of pipe. At present the water for the city is being brought a distance of four miles, but the amount of its being so impure it is proposed to tap the river higher up. The new plant will be fed by a supply from the mountains at a distance of six miles, and will include twice the length of distribution of pipes now in use.

The appearance of the city of Manila has been greatly improved by the immense amount of work done upon the streets and parks. There are 165 miles of streets within the city limits, and all these have been repaired to a greater or less extent. Ten miles of new thoroughfares have been opened, constructed of wood blocks, macadam and concrete. All the old parks have been improved, and twenty-five acres of new pleasure ground have been added. A force of 525 men are kept constantly employed in cleaning the streets, which is, of course, an enormous task in the Orient. These street laborers are paid a wage of 35 cents a day.

Spending the Money.

From all this, other public improvements in Manila, bridges across the Pasig River, repairs on the water, section of telephone and telegraph lines, and to public buildings, etc., etc. The Americans have been criticized for spending a greater proportion of the revenues on improvements than other colonial powers. The latter look principally to the improvement of the home governments, while we Americans are endeavoring to give the Filipinos a lift on the road to civilization. The charge that we are spending extravagantly is rather tame when made by those who do not spend at all.

These crusades were extremely expensive, and it is not likely. Finally, the American colonial policy is radically different from that of any of the other colonial powers. The latter look principally to the improvement of the home governments, while we Americans are endeavoring to give the Filipinos a lift on the road to civilization. The charge that we are spending extravagantly is rather tame when made by those who do not spend at all.

MORTON'S TREE-PLANTING FAMILY.

Editor of Mr. Paul Morton," says an editorial in the Country Calendar, "new head of the Nebraska family, was a famous tree planter in a treeless Nebraska, and his sons are carrying on the good work of Mr. J. Sterling Morton at Nebraska. It was just a half-century ago that the first tree was planted in Nebraska, and the first tree was taken up a quarter-section and built the first tree at the time was the closest bit of civilization in the Rocky Mountains. Before Mr. Morton came, there was no tree in that country as the dodo. Today every farmhouse has its group of beautiful trees, and Arbor Lodge, the great Morton estate, is a beautiful arboretum, with a collection of pines that is said to be one of the wonders of the land. It was Mr. Sterling Morton that the Horticultural Society of Nebraska, in 1872, the suggestion of an Arbor Day, which has since become one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of national institutions. Nebraska City has benefited directly from the Morton enthusiasm for trees. The first tree was planted in Morton Park, a magnificent forty-acre tract presented to the city by this famous tree planter. This month the town is preparing for a gala day in honor of Mr. J. Sterling Morton, and the erection in the park of a heroic statue to the former Secretary of Agriculture."

MIGHT STAY ON EARTH.

Joseph Cannon, in response to a toast at a dinner, began his remarks so as to create the impression which is so much desired by orators as a basis for weightier matter to follow. "Gentlemen," he began, "according to the theory of the universe, which has just sat down, that an express train traveling a hundred miles a second would consume several days in reaching a certain star." "Next trip," he said, "the Speaker's neighbor, Mr. Cannon, 'what a man would be in if he should miss the train and have to walk.'—[Success.]

Mt. Shasta.

ITS INDIAN TRADITION; ITS CHRISTENING; ITS PRESENT BEAUTY.

By a Special Contributor.

NOBODY is more fond, more proud of the home farm of his own State than a Californian. But we must be neighborly, once in awhile, and this summer not a few of us have climbed the fence into the north pasture to gossip over the world's crops of art, science and mechanics, on Oregon's vine-hung porch, the pretty grounds of the Portland Fair.

In making the trip, both going and coming, our necks have craned, our hearts thrilled at one magic word—Mt. Shasta.

We are split children, with the geysers in one hand, the Yosemite tucked under one arm, vineyards, orange groves, flower garden cities strewn at our feet, but Mt. Shasta compels enthusiasm from even our critical eyes—perhaps all the more for its elusive charm that plays hide-and-seek with our car windows for two hundred miles of the route.

At Sisson's, Mahomet and the mountain meet face to face, and the prophet's vain repetition of superlative adjectives gives place to awed silence.

Mt. Whitney, 15,000 feet, and Mt. Williamson, 14,500 feet, are both higher than Mt. Shasta, which is satisfied with a measuring line 14,440 feet long, but some of us have not seen these greater heights, and besides these peaks have their foundations upon high ridges, rising only a few thousand feet above their bases, while Mt. Shasta's base is only 3570 feet above sea level, making Mt. Shasta more conspicuous than any other mountain in North America.

Its timber line is 11,000 feet up; its line of perpetual snow, 10,000 feet down, while at the timber line the mountain's circumference is 75 miles.

But we never think of statistics as we stand spell-bound before it. A mountain if it is worth while at all, is so human, so individualized, Mt. Shasta has become a queen, we travelers pigmy courtiers kneeling at her feet, our happiness dependent upon her smile or frown. And she can frown most royally! In an instant the light of her countenance may be lost in sulking cloud or her whole being become convulsed in a storm as passionate as one of Queen Elizabeth's tantrums. But when she smiles, how we forgive, forget, and worship. Nothing can dazzle uplifted eyes and hearts as her sunlit white beauty, her radiant, serene majesty. Yet a queen is a woman still, feminine caprice the power behind the throne, and suddenly she veils her face in filmy folds of trailing mist.

It is small wonder that the Indians in their untaught reverence cherished the tradition that this mountain, with its celestial whiteness, touching the sky, was the dwelling of the Great Spirit who spoke to them in lightning and thunder, in sweeping storms of wind and rain, in the still small voice of an evening star. But the legend did not stop here. Before the children of men had their wigwams upon the earth, it naively claimed, a mighty tribe of grizzlies, roamed about the Great Spirit's lodge in the wilderness. With a superb audacity these grizzly braves stole the Great Spirit's daughter and married her to a young chief of the tribe. From this noble union of the spirit maiden and the strong, unconquerable bear, sprang an Indian nation. No mere fiction this, my twentieth century skeptic, for proof behold, "little Mt. Shasta," the wigwag, the grizzlies built near her father's house for the captive daughter!

California is cosmopolitan not only in its population, but also in its geographical names. Indians, Spaniards, Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, etc., have all left their finger marks upon the nomenclature of the State. An early party of Russians traveling through California from North to South—but not with Pullman comforts we are enjoying on our trip—left many Russian names trailing behind them. The beautiful mountain under discussion they christened Tcheste, meaning white, pure, chaste. The final "e" was subsequently changed into "a." Our straightforward American tongue offers no apology for the pioneers calmly writing the name Shasta, and we think our sensible American ear readily forgives the final change to Shasta.

Like the snows melting from its sides, the name of Shasta trickled down from the mountain to the surrounding country. When county lines first criss-crossed the State, the county in which the mountain stood was naturally called Shasta county, but later this large county was divided, and the present Shasta county has broken loose from its moorings, and amusingly enough, Mt. Shasta, from which it was originally named, is now in Siskiyou county.

Mt. Shasta was once a volcano. In the winter of 1893-'90, an avalanche of snow thundered down from the summit, terrifying everyone for miles around with the panic rumor of a coming eruption, not so laughable a mistake, when we remember that the mountain has several craters, and that sometimes sleeping dogs wake up with a sudden bark. On its highest peak are still hot springs, while lower down there is quite a collection of little ones, the largest only three feet across, temperature 100 degs., the water impregnated with sulphur.

For a long time the climbing of Mt. Shasta, was considered too hazardous an undertaking, but now many a tourist makes the ascent. The pilgrim contents himself with reaching the timber line the first day, resting there all night. With an early start in the morning, the summit is reached and the descent made in one day.

"Next trip" we shall all attempt this climb: that is a hope hugged close to our hearts. That we may boast of our physical prowess on the trail? No, that we may exult in the glorious views at the top? No. Just for the breakneck joy of coming down the snow slide! For what California reader with sledding-day memories of

his eastern childhood whizzing through his brain can fail to thrill over an account of coasting down a mountain side on a blanket or a board "in one long, wild slide of several miles, the spray-like snow flying in a perfect cloud about one's head and blinding his eyes like a driving storm!"

But when we thus play hooky from business and decorum, we must come in July, August or September, for then only may Mt. Shasta be safely climbed. Long before the winter rains, may be expected heavy storms. Speaking of these storms brings vividly to mind a Mt. Shasta romance by a California writer, W. C. Morrow's, "A Man: His Mark," a story of deep pathos and breathless interest, told with inimitable charm.

The shrine that we have traveled so far to visit, the little fair fashioned by the hands of man, will pass away like a dream in the night, like the flash of a bird on the wing, but forever remain the hills of God.

"As the ages come and the ages go,

Girdling with flame these peaks of snow,

The crown and the pride of that sunny land

Shall the beautiful Mountain of Shasta stand."

MAY C. RINGWALT

"ONCE MORE, O MUSE."

Once more, O Muse, lend me thy wing,
Her praises worthily to sing;
With thought divine my soul inspire,
To praise the maid whom I admire.

I wouldn't praise her lustrous eyes,
Which beam like stars on southern skies,
For time will dim their brilliant glance,
Shall then my love die out, by chance?

Her lips are like the budding rose,
And teeth of pearly white disclose;
But all these charms will soon decay,
Shall then our love, too, fade away?

Her silken hair is soft and bright,
And yet, 'twill turn to silver white
As time rolls on and we grow old—
Shall then my love be dead and cold?

Far more than any transient charm
I praise her heart, so great so warm,
To me a heaven of glittering orbs
That all my thoughts, my soul absorb

Her heart so full of noble thought,
Cannot deceive, cannot be bought;
And as a mirror, she's to me
What I am not—what I should be!

And when I find me all alone
And all my fondest dreams are gone,
And when my soul is dark and sad,
One word from her will make me glad.

Her heart, so gentle and so kind,
Sheds beams of sunlight o'er my mind;
Before its glance all sorrows flee—
My talisman her heart shall be.

JULIAN O. SCHULTZ.

THE VALUE OF A HEN'S EGG.

Here are some facts and figures relative to the hen's egg which may not be without interest to the student of poultry possibilities. Its average length is two and twenty-seven hundredths inches, its average diameter at the broad end one and seventy-two hundredths inches, and it weighs about one-eighth of a pound. The pullets are smaller than those of old hens. The shell constitutes about 11 per cent., the yolk 32 per cent., and the white 57 per cent. of the total egg. Chemically speaking, an egg consists of two nutrients—protein and fat—together with some water and a small quantity of mineral matter. Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl, for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well-equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at 12 cents per dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at 16 cents, somewhat expensive, and at 25 cents and over, highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market prices of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.—[Franklin Forbes, in Success Magazine.]

DRAINING OF THE EVERGLADES.

The Department of Agriculture is specially interested in the project now on foot for draining the Everglades—an enterprise by which vast areas in Southern Florida will be made available for truck gardening. These half-flooded swamps to the south of the huge pond known as Lake Okeechobee are to be converted into dry and productive land by constructing dykes and pumping out the water—an achievement which, when carried into effect, will bring about the shipment, a dozen years from now, of immense supplies of tomatoes, new potatoes, cabbages, string beans, and other fresh garden produce to northern markets all through the winter. It has even been suggested that Lake Okeechobee might be drained by connecting it with the Atlantic Ocean by a canal fifty miles long, thus redeeming 600,000 additional acres of first-class farming territory.—[September Outing Magazine.]

The City of the Khalifs.

GLIMPSES OF ORIENTAL LIFE IN THE ARAB CAPITAL.

By a Special Contributor.

AT the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 I met a small Egyptian lad of 15, one of the famous donkey boys of the beautiful "Streets of Cairo," on the Midway Plaisance. His sunny nature and gentle manners soon won for him many friends, and thousands of those who visited that great exposition will remember Toby Mohammed as one of the most interesting characters of the Midway. Night after night he and I sat side by side on the benches along that glittering street of the nations, I studying Arabic and he English, and talking together of that far-away city in the wonderful land beyond the seas which was the home of his fathers. Even then we talked of a possible future meeting in the streets of the Old World Cairo, when Mohammed should show to me the true Arab life of his native city; but the

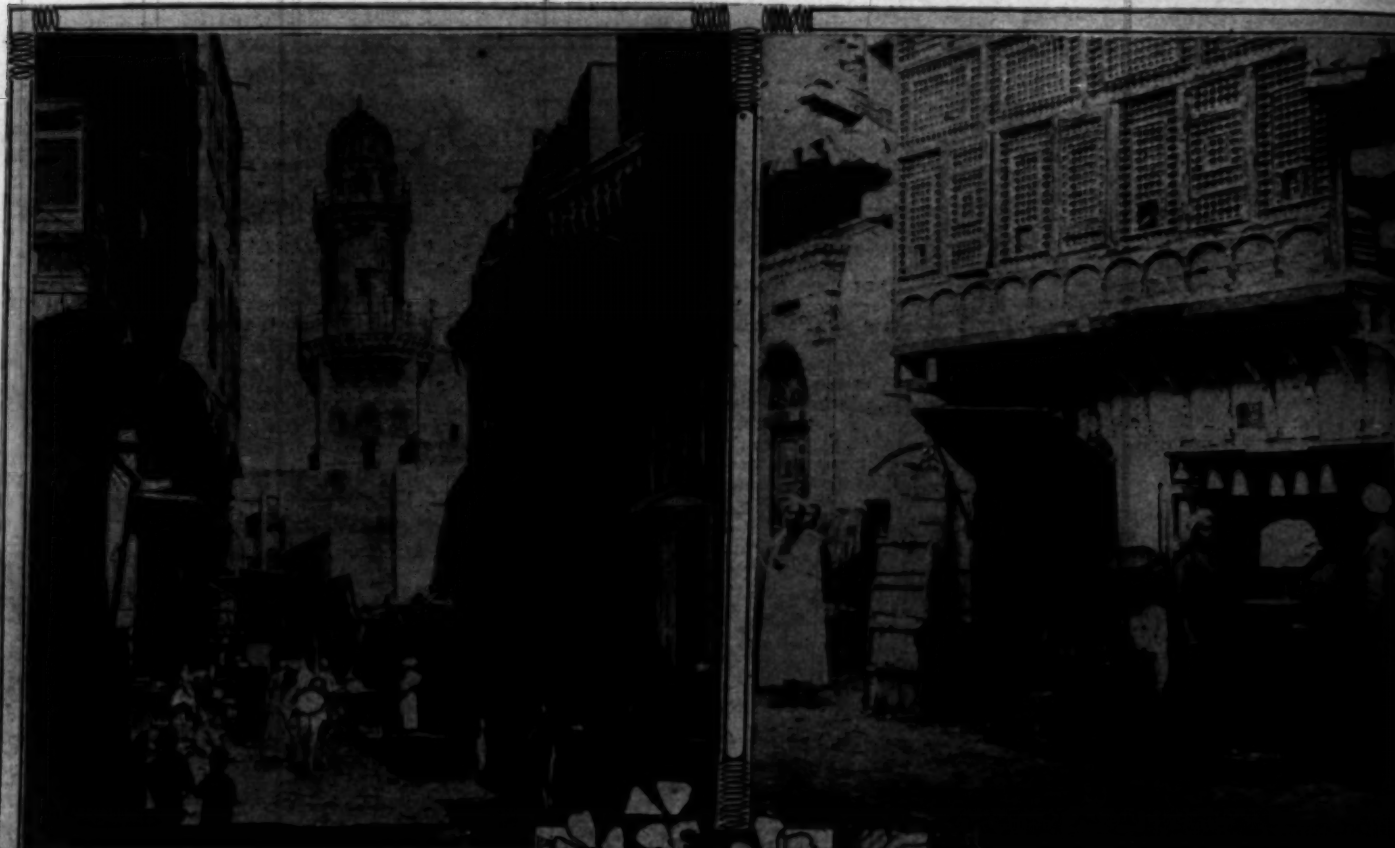
the wonders of Cairo. Day after day we rode our donkeys through the odd nooks and corners of the Arab city; through the perfume-laden atmosphere and the twilight shadows of never-ending bazaars; through winding streets so narrow that often we had to seek the protection of doorways to avoid being crushed by caravans of towering camels; through beautiful Egyptian gardens aglow with the glory of tropic vegetation; and out over the desert on wonderful trips to the top of the Mokattim hills to view the panorama of the city under the splendor of the African sunset. Together we studied the exquisite architecture of this city of dreams; the fine old mosque of the Sultan Hassan; the beautiful Alabaster Mosque of Mohammed Ali, and a hundred and one other enchanting gems of Arab art. And then what joy in that wild dash on donkey-back out over the teeming plain to ancient Heliopolis, that old "city of the sun" where Joseph found a wife in the daughter of the Priest of On!

Loyal Mohammedan was Toby, believing implicitly all the curious legends of his religion, and many were the wondrous tales he told of pieces connected by the Moslem priests with incidents of Bible history. We made a trip to the lake of Roda to see the Nilometer; and there, in a fine old tropical garden belonging to a great Pasha,

of the Arab quarters of the city are open to the streets and afford us an unobstructed view of the city. Egyptian barbers shave the entire head, with the exception of one lock of hair in front, which comes to lift the "faithful" from their graves.

Joy and sorrow go hand in hand in this beautiful city, and the gorgeous wedding pageants filling the streets with barbaric music often mingle in these narrow lanes with the loud-voiced mourners bearing a corpse to its tomb without the city gates. Before the house of death sit ragged companies of blue-gowned women, plastering their foreheads over with dirt as they did in Bible times, and ever and anon bursting into a loud chorus of the most dismal lamentations.

My "Arabian Nights" in Cairo were filled with wonders. Night after night we visited the Arab quarters of the city, listening to Egyptian story tellers, or to the oriental music performed by black-veiled women; playing Arabic games of chance by unknown Egyptians in various native cafés, and sometimes at midnight going to some distant quarter of the city to attend a "mawlid" for the dead. At these ceremonies large numbers



Minaret of Mosque near The Bab-en-Nasr Gate

possibility of such a meeting seemed remote indeed; and when at last that marvelous "White City" became but a memory to both of us, a great continent divided us and a mighty ocean rolled between. Then the small Egyptian, cherished in memory as one of the truest of friends, became but a part of that splendid picture which lived for a few short months on the shores of Lake Michigan and then disappeared, like the fairy city it was, from the sight of men.

Nine years afterward the dream of my life came true, and I was a sojourner in that wondrous city of the Khalifs which has been made immortal by the romances of the old Arab story tellers. The spell of the east was upon me. I had beheld the awfulness of the desert, and the glory of the Valley of the Nile; had wandered, amazed, through the shadowy bazaars and intricate byways of the African metropolis, but the mists of wonder still hung heavy before my eyes, and it all seemed more like a splendid dream than a waking reality.

Alone in that great Egyptian city of over half a million souls, I longed for Aladdin's magic lamp, that by rubbing it I might conjure up my friend of other days; when, wonder of wonders! as I rode my donkey along the Sahara Khamei one memorable morning I stopped the beast and rubbed my eyes in amazement, for there amid a group of donkey boys gathered at the gate of that splendid tropical garden known as the Ezbekiyeh, I beheld, in flesh and blood, my long-cherished friend of the Midway Plaisance, Toby Mohammed! The greeting was oriental in its warmth. The years had not changed his loyal Arab heart. His house and his friends were mine. His hospitality, as always in the east, was boundless. We had eaten salt together beyond the seas. That was enough.

My memories of that splendid "city of the desert" would not be one-half so delightful had it not been my good fortune to have had this ever-watchful friend almost constantly by my side to call my attention to curious phases of the strange oriental world, which might otherwise have passed unseen; and to explain and interpret the things which were beyond my occidental comprehension. He took me as a guest into his home, and made me acquainted with his many friends of the Arab quarter, and through him I was enabled to see strange phases of eastern life which the eyes of travelers are seldom, if ever, permitted to look upon. For three wonderful weeks with Toby Mohammed by my side I revealed in



Toby Mohammed on left, and two Turkish friends

Mohammed pointed out the place "where Pharaoh's daughter found the little Moses among the bullrushes." Inasmuch as this garden was at the top of a perpendicular stone wall fully thirty feet above the river and surrounded by a large "sakkieh" for irrigation purposes, I suggested that it was a hardly possible story, and asked how the maid could have brought the babe to the princess from the river to the top of that thirty-foot wall.

"Nothing easier," responded the ever-resourceful Mohammed. "You see, she climbed the sakkieh!"

The picture of that maiden of Pharaoh's household climbing a modern Egyptian sakkieh with little Moses and his ark of bullrushes in her arms, has been with me ever since as a most delicious bit of unintended oriental humor.

It is the ever-changing life of the streets which forms the most fascinating feature of this African metropolis. There are new sights and curious phases of oriental life to greet us at every turn. Groups of water carriers stagger along under great, dripping water skins, which someone has aptly likened to "black pigs which have been drowned and are oozing with water." The barber shops

of lanterns were suspended over the streets in the city of the house of death, and crowds of people sat in the streets drinking black, bitter coffee, and listening to the droning recitation of passages from the Koran, with merry-makings preceding an Egyptian wedding at midnight, and are not so very different from the "mourning" with the exception that all the same hanging with little red and white flags, and that the singing crowds drink sweet coffee instead of bitter, and oriental love songs.

One memorable night an Egyptian undertaker had, through our mutual friendship with Toby Mohammed, proclaimed himself to be my "Abu-Khalil" (Arabic for "a friend that sticketh closer than brother") announced a treat in store for me. As I went to Cairo go to see the dancing dervishes as a matter of course; but it is the same stereotyped affair as witnessed in Constantinople. There is, however, a strange order of dervishes, or Mohammedans, whose midnight orgies are so horrible that the people of Egypt, out of regard for the opinion of Christians, has forbidden by law the attendance of "glamour" or unbeliever. Through the combined efforts of Toby Mohammed and my undertaker friend, I was to be smuggled into a secret meeting of these fanatics. It was a night of proverbial Egyptian darkness, far from the mystic hour when sepulchers are wont to yawn, when, with my two Arab friends, I left an Egyptian café in Tulun quarter, and started on a tour of adventure. Many crooked streets and dark passages of the native quarter we traversed, passing through holes in mud walls and often in absolute darkness; picking our way cautiously through their peculiar devotions at the tomb of a sheik. The tomb was a small, domed structure, situated in the middle of a narrow street and at the immediate vicinity of the tomb was lighted by huge lanterns suspended on wires stretched from wall to wall, decorated with hundreds of colored flags. The crowd was squatted in rows upon the ground around the tomb, and, after tiny cups of black coffee had been passed around to all spectators the ceremony began. With a horrible howling and grunting like that of the dervishes goaded themselves into a frenzy, shouting the name of Allah. Suddenly they all became quite mad. Red-hot coals from a small

Typical stores of Arab quarter, Cairo

...were eaten with apparent relish. Swords and daggers were brought into play, and, before our very eyes, were thrust through the arms, legs and cheeks of the frenzied dervishes. One frenzied devotee thrust two daggers into his breast and fell backward to the ground. The shock leaped upon the hilts of the daggers, and, balanced there by other dervishes, offered a frantic prayer to Allah in maniacal shrieks which made my blood run cold. Surrounded by that crowd of frenzied dervishes, alone at the dead of night, one "Christian dog" among a hundred crazed Mohammedans whose religion promises untold bliss to every slayer of an unbeliever, the experience was thrilling, not to say exciting; and the fact that some of the more fanatical among the Dervishes were casting decidedly angry glances in my direction, and my certain knowledge that only the presence of my two Arab friends prevented serious consequences following my rash intrusion, did not add particularly to my comfort; and it was with something very much like a sigh of relief that I found myself in the small hours of the morning once more upon the Square of Ibrahim Pasha, and gazing again down the long line of glittering lights on the Sharia Khamel Pasha, the Broadway of the Egyptian metropolis.

The great event of the year in Cairo occurs shortly after the Feast of Belram, toward the end of the Mohammedan month of Shawwāl, when the great caravan of pilgrims to the shrine of Mecca starts upon its long journey with the "Kiswah" or "holy carpet." This carpet is a precious affair, beautifully embroidered with gold, and is destined to cover the Kaaba, or "black stone" of Mecca.

Early in the morning of the eventful day, Toby and I made our way to the Citadel Square, which we found packed with a dense multitude of Moslem humanity. Every Mussulman of Cairo who was able to walk or crawl was there in that mighty crowd, clothed in his finest apparel and prepared to enjoy to the utmost his greatest holiday and most splendid pageant. A comprehensible description of this "holy carpet" procession is quite beyond the power of words. The gorgeous massing of color; the barbaric splendor of the trappings; the wild music of the desert band, mounted upon camels; the military pomp and fanatical enthusiasm; the hundreds of multi-colored banners floating above the caravan; the throngs of wailing women in litters and palanquins, or mounted upon camels; all united in black and uttering in chorus that long, heart-chilling cry which only Egyptian women are capable of; the "Kiswah" itself, borne in a magnificent shrine upon the backs of two camels trained to walk in step; the wildly cheering Mohammedan populace; the booming of cannon from the gray old citadel; and above all, the intense earnestness and reverence with which the event is regarded by the people—all served to impress upon my memory as one of the most striking pictures of modern Egyptian life which I have seen my good fortune to witness.

Probably the most imposing feature of the Arab capital is the Citadel; a massive fortification built of stone taken from the great pyramid and crowning a hill outside the old city wall; the greatest glory of which is the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, a beautiful Moslem temple constructed of the exquisite transparent marble quarries of Assouan, near the first cataract of the Nile. This citadel was the scene of the horrible massacre of the Mamelukes by Mohammed Ali, and it is still the place where the single survivor of the battle had spurred his horse over the lofty battlements to escape the murderous fire of Mohammed Ali's soldiers.

The citadel walls are an ancient well 290 feet high, with an inclined passageway cut in the rock surrounding it, well pit and descending to the very bottom. The water was in olden times drawn to the top by a well, the well is said by the Arabs to be the identical "Well of the Scriptures," and is a good illustration of the baseless legends current among the Mohammedans.

A panoramic view of Cairo from the ramparts of the citadel is one of the finest and most striking in the world. Like some exquisite mosaic, the city of the Nile spreads out at our feet; with a thousand minarets glistening in the rays of the setting sun, and its beautiful white palaces rising from green fields in the wilderness of plaster-covered buildings.

From the citadel the city glides down the Nile, and through it glides the wonderful, mysterious river, so truly the creator of Egypt, the Nile, winding and glistening among the palm groves, bringing life and beauty out of the waste of desert sands. Far away on the horizon rise those stupendous structures which have been for ages the marvel of the world—the Pyramids of Gizeh—eloquent witnesses of that dim, far age of Egypt's greatest glory, when the highest civilization was centered in this beautiful valley of the Nile. On the one hand the yellow sands of the Desert stretch away into the awful infinity of limitless space; and on the other, rise the pink, craggy mountains of the Libyan Range. The short twilight descends upon the city of the Khalifa, and the shadows deeper into purple on the Alabaster of Mohammed Ali. The many sounds of the city far below us mingle softly to make the music of the day; and, far away through the murmuring of the Arab city, from the minaret of a distant mosque comes the faint echo of the muezzin's call to prayer.

"Allahu-akbar, Allahu-akbar.
Allahu-ill Allah!"
"God is great, God is great.
There is no God but Allah!"

HARRIE C. OSTRANDER.

The "Black Rod."

AN EXALTED BRITISH FLUNKY
WHO DRAWS BIG PAY.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—That noble body of hereditary legislators, the House of Lords, has become jealous of its most august functionary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Its Select Committee has recommended the appointment of a special committee to inquire into his "power to appoint and control the doorkeepers and messengers of this house," and further to inquire whether it is legally competent for this house to transfer such appointment and control to any other person.

The present Black Rod is Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, a hale and hearty tar of sixty-three on the retired list. For the sake of the pay that goes with the billet—\$10,000 a year—he has consented to play the role of an exalted flunky in knee breeches, silk stockings, silver buckled shoes and a spiked coat. He was appointed to the job only a year ago, on the death of Sir Martin Biddulph. Apparently he has given offense by exercising the patronage of his office to supply some old messmates with snug jobs.

In American political life there is no "clinch" comparable with that enjoyed by Black Rod. In addition to his salary, which exceeds that of a cabinet minister at Washington, he is given, rent free, a fine suite of apartments in the House of Lords. As the appointment belongs to the crown he is not liable to be ousted by changes of administration. It carries with it high social privileges. The glory of being chief gentleman usher to the Sovereign and usher to the Order of the Garter far outshines the honor of Chief Doorkeeper to the House of Lords. Black Rod is required to attend on the House of Lords only on state occasions, and the rest of the time he can take life just as easy as he pleases. Nobody can dock his pay. His functions are entirely ceremonial and no clerical work is attached to the job. The name bestowed upon him is derived from his staff of office, a short ebony wand surmounted by a silver crown. It is nothing like such a gorgeous affair as the mace, the emblem of authority of the House of Commons, which is borne by the sergeant-at-arms, but there is compensation for that as it is much more easily carried.

When Parliament is assembled or prorogued it is he who delivers the royal message "commanding" the Commons to follow him to the Presence. As he stalks through the long corridor which separates the Gilded Chamber from the Lower House the lobbies ring with the cry of "Hats off, strangers!" and any denizen of the outside world who chances to be strolling around must pay him this much homage. But when he reaches the entrance to the House of Commons time-honored custom requires that he should submit to a snubbing. The sergeant-at-arms slams the door in his face and bolts it. In this way the Commons are supposed to assert and maintain their independence of the Lords and contempt for their hireling minions. Nobody knows just what awful thing would happen if this ceremony were omitted. In a chastened spirit Black Rod knocks humbly at the bolted door three times. Then a little wicket gate is opened and through it he states his business and is admitted.

It was perhaps because the gallant admiral was so unaccustomed to having a door slammed in his face that when he was first subjected to this treatment he was so flustered that he entirely forgot the little message—couched in precisely the same language that had been used for centuries—which he had been entrusted to deliver to the speaker. Fortunately there were those around who knew it by heart, and prompted by them, he succeeded in discharging the chief duty for which he is paid \$10,000 a year.

Powerful as he is in his own domain of the House of Lords, Black Rod has had to fight for his position when the speaker and his mace have offered him battle. A notable instance occurred when the Commons went to the Lords to demand justice on Dr. Sacheverill, the famous political preacher, in 1710. As the mace heralded Speaker Onslow into the Lords, Black Rod interposed his wand, whereupon the Speaker exclaimed, "If you do not immediately take away your black rod I will return to the House of Commons." Unnerved by this awful threat the wielder of the rod gave way, to pluck up courage at a later stage when the Speaker was approaching the bar. Again the voice of the Commons thundered forth, "My lords, if you do not immediately order your Black Rod to go away, I shall return to the House of Commons." The Speaker again had his wish, but the scene was not yet over, for when the prisoner was brought to the bar, Black Rod placed him on the right hand of the Speaker, who loudly protested that if the prisoner was not placed on his left at a considerable distance, he would once more return to the House of Commons. Again the awful threat prevailed. The wish of the Speaker was granted by the scared peers, who straightway pronounced doom upon the erring doctor.

Things have long run more smoothly between the two houses, but that deep-rooted English conservatism which finds expression in its Parliamentary procedure insists on retaining the forms and traditions of earlier differences. The office of Black Rod is only one of the many picturesque archaic survivals for which British taxpayers pay a big price without a murmur. It illustrates some of the singular anomalies of the British legislature that the House of Lords, which, in the exercise of its legal rights, has frequently wrecked measures framed in response to the mandate of the nation, should express a doubt whether it is "legally competent" to veto the petty appointments of its own Chief Doorkeeper.

It is highly probable that the Admiral will win out in his fight with the Lords, for he is a great favorite of the King's, and is now his principal naval aide-de-camp. He is better deserving of a sinecure than most of the titled folk who generally obtain them. He has been twice wrecked, has served through two wars, and goodness knows how many "affairs." With the naval brigade he fought in a host of engagements throughout the Indian mutiny, and was several times mentioned in dispatches, especially for his gallant conduct at the capture of the fort of Chandepore. C. B.

THE BOY'S LAMENT.

It kinder makes a feller mad,
Say nothin' what he goes to do,
When he can never please his dad
Or get one word from Sister Sue,

I've run all day, at beck and call,
For dad, and Sue, and I've run tigh,
(When I'm not busy, playing ball,
Or in the cupboard for a bite.)

My Ma's the only one that's white;
She treats me like a feller wants,
If 'twan't for her I'd show 'em fight,
At sister's saam, and daddy's taunts.

Sue's got a beau what comes from town,
A dude that 'lows he's right smart,
He dasn't drive the oxen round,
Nor hitch them in the old bull cart.

He don't know nothin' 'bout a cow,
'Cept what I told him—he's a chump,
He thinks the milk is pumped, I vow,
Her tall the handle of the pump.

He dasn't ride on old Bill's back,
Nor swim the swimmin' hole with me,
He's 'fraild that Sue'll give him the sack,
'Cause his bathing suit ain't up in "G."

A feller like that makes me sick,
He just as well might been a girl,
All Sue will get is just a stick,
She says he's sweet—you know a girl.

Under the lounge I hid one night,
Just to see what was doing near,
'Twan't a very good place for sight,
But just a dandy place to hear.

You ought to heard that dude remark
'Bout "angels," "wenuses" and things
Oh my! 'twas just a jolly lark
To hear him say Sue's built for wings

I nearly giggled just right out
At "lovey," "syph," and "angel" names,
While sister ain't so awful stout,
She is an armful just the same.

Suspicious noises rose and sunk,
Like a duck's foot pulled from the mud,
When down the old lounge came—kerplunk!
Nipping my fun just in the bud.

I yelled, of course, it hurt like sin,
That loafer seemed to weigh a ton,
(And sister ain't so very thin.)
With both on top, I couldn't run.

Gez whiz! but what a row we had;
Sis cried—that measly beau—he swore,
But that was nothing to my dad,
Who stamped the floor, and ripped and tore.

I don't know what I should have done,
But Ma came in and stopped the row:
She saw it wasn't any fun,
And sent me out to feed the cow.

You bet I's glad to get away,
A feller never has no fun,
Having a sister doesn't pay,
I'd rather have a dog and gun.

RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS.

AS OTHERS SEE HER.

Her Sweetheart: The dearest, sweetest little woman in all the world.

Mother: If she would only regard my wishes more.

Father: I can't see where all that 'money went, still—

Brother: She'd be all right if she'd take a little advice from me.

Sister: She just wants the parlor all the time.

Optimist: Thank Heaven for putting such a glorious creature on earth.

Little Sister: She's too bossy.

Her Old Friend: She's a fine girl—, but she's changing.

The Little Corner Flower Girl: Ain't she just grand.

Disappointed Lover: She prattles all the time.

Her Rival: Her figure's all right, thanks to her dress-maker.

Cynic: Aw, she's like all the rest.

Dressmaker: Her shirt waists would have real style if her shoulders were just shaped right.

Her Maid: I know why she appears so beautiful.

The Photographer: She's good looking, but has no animation.

Her Girl Chum: The truest friend that ever lived—but she can't take my Ollie from me.

Her Grandmother: She's a perfect child. I suppose she always will be.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Season for Smugglers.

NOW OPENS WHEN SUMMER TOURISTS ARE RETURNING.

By a Special Contributor.

NOW breaks the dawn of autumn, when the customs man—he of the blue reefer and brass buttons—sharpens his never dulled wits to their keenest edge, for the summer tourists are returning to their native haunts in droves of thousands. A great ocean greyhound enters harbor, the wireless signal is flashed and out scuds the little revenue cutter, which lifts its ladder against its giant sister. A jackie in blue sailor blouse provides the temporary gang plank, up which climbs the first man on this side of the deep whom the smuggler has to fear—the boarding officer. In the main saloon, standing up the bay, he rounds up the passengers, takes their sworn declarations as to dutiable contents of baggage, and presents to each a square white card with a pencilled numeral marked upon the face. But the official of the passenger has only begun. On the dock he must present his white card to another customs official and wait his turn until one of the busy corps of inspectors can find time to dive into his trunks. Now the smuggler trembles in his shoes. He must be a clever actor not to betray by some nervous move or other the

Again there halled into port two American women from fair Japan. Their trunks, at superficial glance, contained nothing above the undutiable wearing apparel which the inspector handles as gently as possible, knowing what twinges are suffered when these flipperies are crumpled and disarranged. But, as a woman passenger said the other day, these searchers of the stern sex "know more about women's garments than any honest man has a right to know. They can tell you to a seam where the feminine attire may be lawfully tucked or ruffled or shirred; just where a bias or a chiffon violates all existing canons and so smacks of the contraband."

Well, the inspector confronting the two women in question "knew his little book" just about that well. Something about the fashion of the many garments told him that they were not put together just as they should be. Perhaps he had a wife at home, but that is immaterial. At any rate, there was a tug at a loose thread somewhere and one of these dainty impossible frocks commenced to resolve itself into a continuous sheet of material. The result was the disclosure of a plot to smuggle into our fair lapd yards and yards of linen, belts and bolts of silk and laces all run together, uncut, into sham, makeshift garments of every kind and pattern, to be easily smoothed back into the unfinished product once the gauntlet of the customs inspectors was run; and it was a crafty, almond-eyed Japanese who had done the work for them.

Then, too, in his unconscious cerebration the wily inspector combines with the acumen of the psychologist and the mysterious skill of the modiste, the profound

fictitious arm. The man in the blue reefer and brass buttons shook hands with himself and turned the maimed suspect over to a searcher, who demanded that the wooden limb be promptly unharnessed and "forked over." But it was found to be empty, and the passenger went his way, threatening a damage suit.

But how is it that these clues to probable smugglers are flashed over the wide ocean? In the chief cities of Europe our Treasury Department employs secret agents who keep track of sales made to Americans by all of the big jewelers and exporting houses. There are five of these in Paris, four in London, three in Berlin, and so on, each receiving \$3 a day and expenses. They receive ready coöperation from the foreign merchants, who do not wish to see the smuggler undersell them in their legitimate importing business. Certain large houses abroad immediately notify the Treasury agents when an American has made a purchase of diamonds, silks and other dutiable goods. One noted tobacco house in Havana regularly gives the same sort of warning. Moreover the Treasury agrees to divide the value of seized goods with disinterested persons giving a clue to a departure of smuggled articles purchased abroad.

Traveling Spotters.

In addition, there are always employed to go back and forth on the big ocean liners traveling "spotters," who receive \$10 a day and expenses, and whose business it is to ingratiate themselves with passengers and learn what they can concerning their foreign purchases. It is the favorite ruse of these Chesterfieldian detectives to grow very confidential with passengers and to drop the hint that they themselves are smuggling in some articles which they do not think the greedy government has the moral right to tax. Such disclosures, slyly dropped, are very apt to draw out the amateur smuggler, who, when he reaches the wharf, wonders how in the name of all things holy his motive has been suspected by the man in the brass buttons, who takes a peep into his trunk and then orders him carefully searched.

It is only of the amateur smuggler that we have been speaking so far. The really dangerous, professional criminals of this class are the sailormen largely employed to bring the goods over the seas and the small boatmen who meet these smuggling ships before the revenue cutter has a chance to pounce out and cast its eagle eye about. The smuggling ship arranges to approach the port at night and to unload upon the restless black waves its tarpaulin-covered cases of goods. This illicit freight is then gathered up by the small boatmen, who secrete it somewhere along an unfrequented bit of shore, whence it is quite as mysteriously transferred to a "fence"—generally a sailorman's saloon. Often the row-boatmen surreptitiously ship the goods directly to the dealer and thus save the commission of the "fence." By all of these means the government estimates that it annually loses \$1,000,000 in duties.

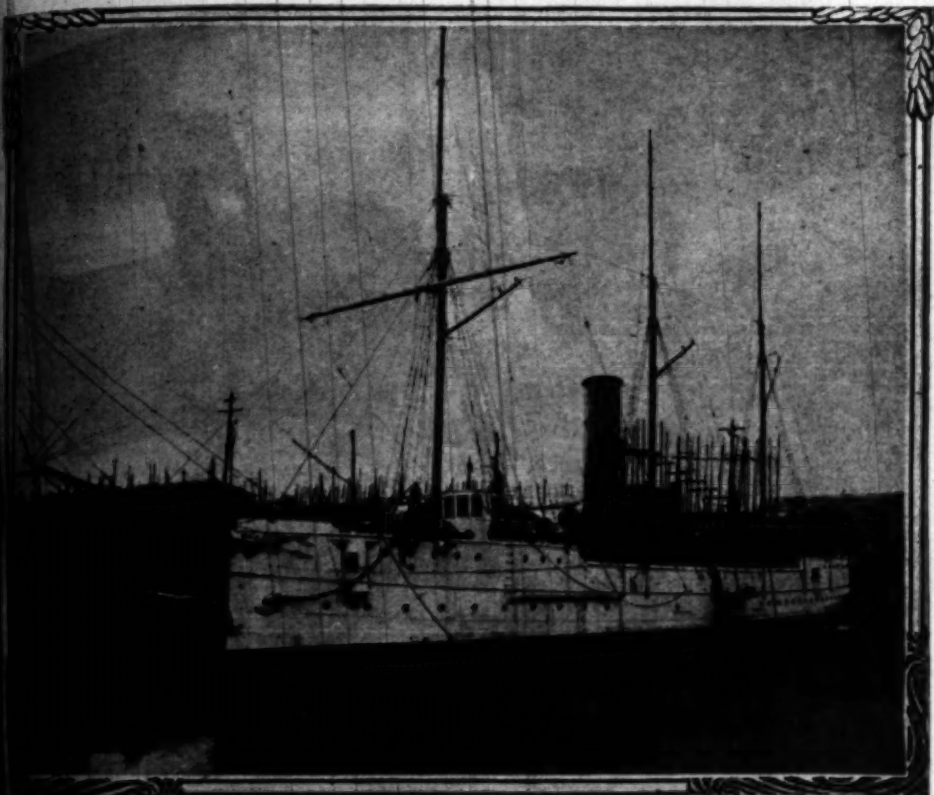
Another class of professional smugglers are those who operate along our Canadian and Mexican frontiers. Up on the Detroit River the government has long been at war with the "pigtail whisky league" of Chinese smugglers, in league with the syndicate of Canadian gamblers recently reported as building an alrship for the transport of their illicit goods across the border. But better news came to the Treasury officials this summer when Mexico notified us that it had abolished its "free zone." This strip, twelve miles wide, lined the entire border of President Diaz's republic, and until now all imports were admitted therein free, customs payments being charged only at the southernmost edge of the zone. This free zone was a strip of exceedingly poor country, and the object of admitting goods there free was to aid the inhabitants, but the absence of Mexican customs officers, who might otherwise have coöperated with us directly on our boundary, allowed of much smuggling of goods northward from the strip. In 1895 Congress passed a law putting an end to the practice of shipping foreign goods through the United States in bond if destined for the free zone. This was purposed to break up the enterprise of smuggling such goods back into our country from the strip, and thus avoiding duty.

But the most interesting institution connected with smuggling of any category is the "line store." Up in Vermont and Maine it has become somewhat of a fashion to build stores directly upon the international boundary line, so that the front half, for instance, may be in the United States and the rear half in Canada. Goods are bought in whichever country they can be obtained at the cheaper figure, and when the American customs officer arrives to make his inspection he finds all American goods carefully piled up in the American end of the establishment and, just so, the Canadian officers find their native goods in the end of the building which, technically speaking, is Canadian soil. Of course, it is the easiest matter in the world, when the customs men are not around, to move a barrel of cheap Canadian whisky to the forward end of the store and there sell it to a Yankee customer whose covered wagon is waiting outside.

One of our officers outwitted a line storekeeper recently. Discovering that some Canadian law had been violated in handling the whisky of the dominion, the Yankee officer interested the Canadian customs man of the district, and they planned to raid the store at both ends. The Canadian officer appeared first and the storekeeper promptly rolled the Canadian whisky over to the American side, out of the jurisdiction of the government whose law had been infringed. Just then the American officer appeared at his end of the building and seized the liquor for non-payment of duties. However, Uncle Sam can never completely stamp out frontier smuggling unless he adopt some such safeguard as the peculiar system of barriers erected by Italy along her Swiss boundary. Between tall steel posts is stretched wire, netting hung with bells which, when the fence is touched, start clanging and attract the attention of the patrol.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

[Copyright, 1905, by John Elfret Watkins.]



A REVENUE CUTTER.

of a gem, a roll of lace, a compact consign- ment of some of those other luxuries which smugglers unmercifully high.

The eye-eyed customs inspector is a psychologist, who knows 'tis dollars to doughnuts he would not un- derstand the compliment if you slapped him on his back and told him so. He is an adept in the psychology of the guilty conscience, and so is his sister, the inspectress. For the most striking case in point we

time ago the warning was flashed from Liverpool that a woman just shipped for America had purchased in an unusually large collection of diamonds. She was immediately when her boat got into port, a careful search of her baggage revealed nothing but the \$100 worth of wearing apparel which, by the way, might be admitted free. The inspectors searched her shoes. They showed no suspicious bulges, so they turned her over to the inspectress of the ship, who took her to a private apartment for a "spe- cial examination." Off came the dainty waist and skirt and the white filmy things beneath, but still the woman was futile. Then the fair passenger was told that she was free, and the inspectress sat by.

A psychologist once proved to me, with some of the instruments, that the hand will unconsciously betray the mind is laboring to disclose. The shrewd woman in question subconsciously knew this rule. She did not tremble in text-books, but from a study of human animal itself. The passenger, while dress- ing, observed now and then to make a peculiar mo- tion in the direction of her back hair. Like a flash the clue. She demanded a further search of her hair. The carefully kempt tresses should come down. One stood at bay. Commands in the name of the law prevailed and a personal encounter was had. The inspectress' sterner brethren being called in. The coils of silken hair at last came down. The door of the apartment received a shower of diamonds. Under the law the smuggler had to give the value of the gems, besides seeing them sent to the government. Had they been uncut they would have been exacted.

canons of anthropometry. Down to fine points he has the formulae of human proportion. For example, a very small face and yet a robustness of body in a woman passenger excited his suspicion. She was therefore turned over to the woman searcher who found that she had, bound around and around her petticoat, enough rare lace to trim a dozen dresses. During the process of its unravel- ing she was kept spinning about like a top for a quar- ter of an hour.

When spying a passenger who has a suspicious pro- truberance to starboard or port, these inspectors have a way of brushing up against the suspect in the most acciden- tal fashion and of then apologizing most profusely as they depart; but meanwhile they have felt that suspi- cious-looking bulge. This test applied to a man recently resulted in the discovery that he carried in one of his trousers' pockets eight little gold watches of the finest feminine persuasion.

Opium Hidden in Limes.

A customs man who recently stood at his office window congratulating himself that the ship's quota of passen- gers had been run through with, saw a lime fly over a high fence that inclosed a vacant lot immediately adjoin- ing the wharf. Before long another piece of fruit of the same species repeated the flight. The customs man thought nothing of it thus far, as the boys about the wharves are wont to throw missiles of almost any kind at the rats which escape down the ship's hawser. But when a veritable shower of limes commenced to fall he descended to the lot and dissected one of the little yellow things with his knife. He found each lime plugged, hollowed and filled with opium pills wrapped in oiled paper, the plugs being returned to place in watermelon fashion.

Searched Artificial Arm.

Of course, there are times when the inspector waxes oversuspicious. Word recently came from Bremen that a certain cabin passenger was bearing with him \$10,000 worth of jewelry. All of his baggage was overhauled without avail, he was duly bumped by the inspectors, was duly apologized to for the jostling and was about to be dismissed when it was discovered that he wore an ar-

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Picturesque San Pedro.

GLIMPSE OF THE TRANSFORMATION
SCENES IT PRESENTS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE reason why some of us are devoted to San Pedro is not because it is the seaport for the Southwest nor because the government is constructing here the longest breakwater in the world. We regret its hasty evolution into a smart modern city, but as we loved it of old, we do not desert it in these, its days of prosperity.

We did not need to have it connected with Los Angeles by two railroads and two electric lines. One was enough for us, in those good old days before the world's people discovered the town's charms and possibilities.

It is nothing to us that real estate values double every little while. The teachers among us are more inclined to be extensive than intensive in the matter of investments, preferring to roam over large portions of the earth's surface during vacations rather than to possess a stupid deed to any tiny portion of it. Least of all are the artists who haunt San Pedro concerned with the price of land, as they own the place and its environs in fee simple. For convenience, they divide their domain into background, middleground, and foreground.

The town proper, with its thriving business focus in the hollow and its creditable residence sections on the mesas to right and left of the commercial vale, is the middleground. This they graciously allow the inhabitants to occupy free of rent, and the real estate men to amuse themselves with as they choose, for these are matters of such small account that it is not worth while to be other than accommodating.



The background is the hill behind the town, the hill called Palos Verdes, though the reason for the name is a thing of the past, if it ever existed, for now it bears no "green trees" other than mustard stalks. Standing majestically alone, yet with no rugged or mountainous pretensions, it sweeps to its softly rounding summit in a succession of noble curves alternating with broadly-angled hollows. During summer and fall the dried wild grasses make it a harmony in browns, the winter rains turn it green, and in the spring it is a glowing Midas-heap of mustard.

The foreground is the waterfront. The government dredger chugs day and night to scoop out the harbor, that it may admit foreign vessels of the deepest draught, and yet the keel of our Spanish barks are never tempted hither, though we often catch the sun on their sails beyond Dead Man's Island, far out at sea. We must content ourselves with the forest of masts along the wharves. Dinky coal ships from Australia and British Columbia discharge their sooty cargoes. Hundreds of lumber schooners come laden with the fragrant loot of the Oregon forests. Hairy-chested longshoremen tug at oriental bales of mysterious contents.

The inner harbor, called "the river," and sometimes more familiarly "the crick," winds away to lose itself in the inland marshes about Wilmington.

Across this channel are more wharves and the Old Breakwater, the latter built some decades ago to connect a low, flat, sandy peninsula with an abrupt little clay-cliff protuberance out in the bay known as Dead Man's Island.

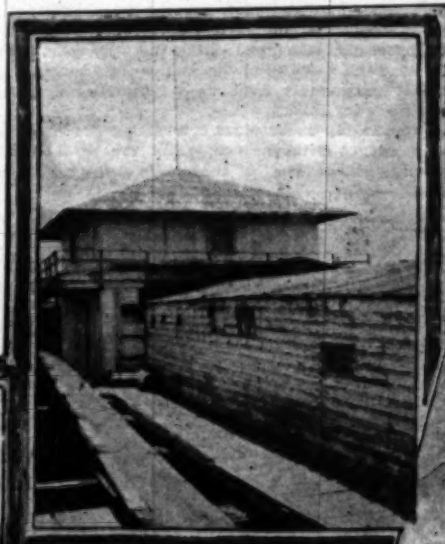
For more than half its length, the Old Breakwater has a barnacle-like encrustation of fishermen's huts built on piles, with their noses resting against the rocky barrier. Each amphibious dwelling is an architectural oddity, the joint product of its owner's requirements and the exigencies of the location. At high tide they seem to ride the waters of the harbor, while at the ebb only the toes of their stilts are submerged.

Each cabin has a platform for drying the brown nets in the sun; each one has also a rowboat stabled beneath it, hitched to a pile. Overhead the gray and white gulls, the chickens of the breakwater, sail and screech; ungrateful chickens they are—tame enough to be fed, but never coming home to roost, and laying their eggs no one knows where.

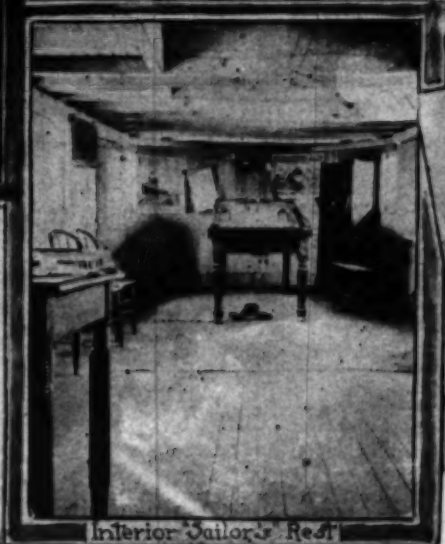
The brown fishermen sing over the mending of the nets—Italian songs many of them. In the late afternoon they will row out to the "mosquito fleet" of little fishing craft anchored a few strokes out in the harbor, and one after another sail will be wafted to the fishing grounds beyond Dead Man's Island for the nightly casting of the seines.

At least once a week, during the summer, the Old Breakwater is discovered by some adventurous and enthusiastic explorer, who raves about it, mourns because his kodak is already full of bathing scenes, lovers behind umbrellas, and such inconsequent trash; vows to write it up, and then wanders back into the world and promptly forgets all about it. Not so the real lovers of the Breakwater. We say little, but the vision of it is always with us, and if ever you miss us from our end of the telephone in Los Angeles, you may be sure we have escaped thither. If any of the rest of us happen upon these lines, they will smile reproachfully and murmur that I cannot really be one of the elect to be thus foolishly and indiscreetly expansive on the subject.

Following down the breakwater from the terminal end of it, the first landmark is the Bethel Mission ship anchored securely among the boat landings, wharves and pile-supported cabins. Old Californians will remember it as the Warrior, which for years did tug duty in the harbor and passenger duty between San Pedro and Catalina in the days when three trips a week during the sum-



The Old Bathhouse.



Interior Sailor's Room.

mer months was the sum total of communication with that resort. Now in its old age it has, like the Apostle Paul, been changed in name and devoted to the services of religion.

Bethel was established in this spot two years ago by Mr. Farr, the superintendent, and is undenominational. Mr. Farr came to the work with the experience of having conducted a similar mission on a canal boat in Ohio. Here on the old Warrior, Jack may read or write to his folks or play at bowling down in the hold. The cabin is now a chapel, and on Sunday jolly young tars, sunburned longshoremen, and weather-worn old seamen "whose beards have been shaken by many a tempest," all gather to hear of the friend of fishermen.

At its upper or terminal end, the old breakwater is now an anachronism. The pipe from the government dredger in the inner harbor has discharged enough sand in the last few months to build up several acres of beach between the sea wall and the ocean. Cottages that were once on piles and overhanging the tides are now at some distance from the new shore line. At present this new beach keeps the breakwater company only as far as the old bath-house, the next landmark of consequence. With two long, low wings and a higher square, central tower, the crumbling old bath-house is a decidedly picturesque relic. Its red roof and white walls are visible from afar.

After leaving the bath-house, further journeying is something of an athletic feat. At the best, it is a matter of climbing over the rocks or walking the tops of rotting and uneven piles. At the worst, it means sharing this cranky and unreliable footpath with the huge iron pipe from the dredger, or walking the pipe itself, an exercise that could well be recommended as preliminary practice for tight-rope performance. The scraping of the clam shells as they are whirled along within the pipe mingles with the purring of the ocean and the calling of the gulls. One wonders how those conservative and retiring bivalves enjoy this summary ejection from their

ancient holdings, and is obliged to take it and deriding, as the clam is proverbially unconcerned even when he has a chance, which he certainly has during this pipe journey.

Sam Jones, the evangelist, used to tell of a small boat on a Southern river which could not go any farther at the same time. When it whistled it was obliged to stop to a full stop, and so must the pedestrian who wishes to study the scenery, as otherwise the continuous pressure where to stop next absorbs the whole mentality. Breakwater scenery is well worth stopping for the very reason. Ahead is the long rock pile curving away and it finds its end in Dead Man's Island. To the left the eye follows the long sweep of shore, and distinguishes Terminal, Brighton Beach and Long Beach, each a dimmer for its greater distance. On clear days the Sierra Madre rise behind them, mirage-like in the outlines. To the right, between the fishermen's huts, one has glimpses of the clay cliffs of San Pedro from the lumber docks, and dingy customhouse, seen from the water of the "river."

Here on the Old Breakwater, Americans are the foreigners. The ancient bath-house, long since alienated from its original use, is now a haunt for artists and literary folk. One wing has been converted into a charmingly appointed summer home by Mrs. Idah M. Wickup, and is by her called "The Wickup."

Farther out on the rocky peninsula stands "Pharos"



belonging to Miss Sarah P. Monks of the Normal School. It is a rambling brown cabin, built in wise conformity with Breakwater architectural canons. The structure is a genus of starfish whose irregular structure suggested their lending their title to the picturesque house. They have still another association of place, for it was here and upon some members of the genus that Miss Monks conducted original research, whose value and interest were widely recognized by naturalists. Not only were starfish bereft of the and encouraged to grow new ones, but, what was wonderful, detached rays were set at the hardy reproducing a whole starfish, and demonstrated power to do so.

The Old Breakwater is a place of delight at all times, but at night it is enchanted. Real night has been lashed in these days to the wild places of the earth; men live it is an archaic and outworn institution. From the mainland on either side, it rests upon the men's cabins. You cannot see your companion, and yet all around you are the camps of besieged. The shore is dotted with the electric lights in the lions and promenades of Long Beach and Terminal. The San Pedro side, seven high-hung lamps on the are reflected in the water as seven great, writhing penta of light, all swimming toward you, yet short of reaching you.

All night in the silence each passing vessel sends three waves which wish a friendly greeting or bow against the rocks beneath the cabin floor. The long in coming that the passing of the vessel is half forgotten. A preacher might say that it is with the seeds we leave in our wake.

The wonderful new breakwater is just showing its back above the sea. It lies at right angles to the old breakwater, not touching it, but sweeping past it around it as a careless writer might cross a "Y" with a wonderful work, and we look at it with the same awe inspired by tons and millions, but the thought strays home to the dear humanized old breakwater, lying picturesquely in the sun.

AMANDA MATTHEWS

O Toyo San.

THE STORY OF HER LOVE AND HER DESPAIR

By a Special Contributor.

M. OZAWA knelt on his purple silk cushion with his arms folded in the flowing sleeves of his kimono and his gray head bowed upon his breast before him was a tiny brazier of live coals and near it lay his pipe—idle, which was in itself a sign of much perturbation of mind.

The cause of this unwonted gloom in the most cheerful and philosophical of men was to be seen in a letter which lay spread out upon the low ebony table in front of him. It was from his son and heir, the youthful Kikumaro, who by dint of great sacrifices on the part of the whole family had been sent abroad to acquire the learning of the West; not with the idea of improving one who was already perfect in itself, but of giving an extra air and polish, which would increase mightily his intrinsic value when he should be prevailed upon to accept a lucrative position under the government.

The letter was several yards long, and its quaint characters ran up and down the page like a vine pattern on wall paper. It was full of honorifics and phrases of stately courtesy, and was very filial in its tone.

"And now," the writer continued, "as the time for my return has arrived, I wish to express to your honorable self and my august uncle my gratitude for affording me these years of study and research in this wonderful America. I hope that it will not have been in vain that you denied yourselves so much in order that I might have these opportunities. And now I beg that your august anger may not rise when I tell you with all humility that I have married a lady of this country and expect to bring her back with me on the next steamer."

"It is not a new or sudden fancy, nor is ours a made-up story like the Japanese marriages, but it is a deep attachment between this lady and myself which has been developing all the time of my stay here, and I feel that I could not live without Delora, although I know you have other plans for me. In America, the young people are free from such old-fashioned customs. They marry as they please, and have no one to blame but themselves if the match turns out unhappily. She likes Japanese, and has no high notions, so our simple way of living will suit her well."

Mr. Ozawa stared at the words before him and made sudden to take up his pipe, but his hand dropped.

The sliding paper doors that looked upon the tasteful garden with its miniature hills and valleys were open, and Mr. Ozawa's worried eye caught the flutter of white upon one of the fairy bridges which spanned the two feet wide, which was supposed to rush through the Ozawa garden. Mrs. Ozawa was walking looking for the flowering branch of the exact angle to put in a vase in the parlor. She held a pair of garden shears in her hand, and was followed by a couple of dark-skinned maids, who, with much to-do and merry chatter, were carrying a ladder between them.

She dropped his hands and his wife came quickly to him. She slipped off her garden clogs, stepped onto the veranda and into the room, and said with animation: "Did you honorably call?"

His presence gave him courage to fill and light the bowl of his pipe, and he gave two or three puffs in silence while she waited respectfully her lord's pleasure.

"There is great news from Kikumaro," he said as he looked at the ashes out of his pipe and refilled it.

"Mother's soft, pretty face brightened. She looked young and childish as she knelt before her husband in a glad light of mother love and pride on her cheeks. She drew a long, slender pipe from the corner of the brazier, and some tobacco from another, and lighting the pipe, leaned forward with a deprecating light at the coals. She was entirely unaware of the blow that was about to fall.

"It is to return next steamer," remarked Ozawa.

"Splendid. That will be in about ten days, will it?"

"The fellow brings a bride."

"The pretty olive face grew suddenly grave and the smile vanished, the pipe fell with a crash among the ashes where the tobacco mingled with the embers.

"That was very rash in Kiku. And what of poor Kikumaro?"

"He is well," replied the mother.

"He gave a warning look as the paper screens slid back and revealed a sweet-looking young girl standing in the passageway.

"If I interrupted. I have just returned."

"O Toyo. Have you had a good lesson to-day?"

"You are early."

"I replied the girl, brightening at the sound of the mother's voice; "there were not many present, and our lesson gave us a lesson in pine and plum arrangement."

"We were very awkward, and 'the most of all, but I have brought my unskillful efforts for you to see."

"And dimpling all over her exquisite face, she came more to the door and brought in carefully a small stand in which were arranged, with precision, the branches of the pine and the flowering plum."

"Very well done," said Ozawa, with an indulgent smile; "what is the sentiment?"

"The sentiment of happiness," replied the girl, blushing.

"Very good," laughed Ozawa. "I suppose they are preparing for the spring weddings!"

"Here the girl's eye fell upon the letter, and she said: "A letter from Kiku Sama? How beautiful!"

"I read the letter, without animation, "he replied, "it is in my days."

"We must prepare!" said O Toyo joyfully. "Is

he much changed, I wonder? The last photograph was so handsome. How strange it will be to see him again!"

"Call my uncle," said Ozawa, and O Toyo obediently disappeared, followed by the approving glances of the couple. She was lovely, and much beloved by her adopted parents. Long years ago her father, dying, gave her with his blessing to Ozawa, his lifelong friend.

"Take Toyo," he gasped, "train her as you will. Let her be your son's bride, and a constant reminder of my affection for you."

Calling O Toyo, he had said impressively as his breath grew more and more difficult: "Toyo, child, your father goes to the upper ether. Go with Ozawa Sama; honor and obey him and his noble wife as you would your own parents. Be a faithful wife to his son when the proper time comes. Forget your own home and relations, and give all your faith to your parents-in-law and your husband, live only to please them; forget yourself."

Young Kikumaro then came forward and knelt at the bedside opposite the sobbing little girl, and thus they were betrothed, such a solemn engagement being considered in Japan as binding as the actual marriage ceremony.

So O Toyo grew up in the house, never expecting or desiring anything than to belong more nearly to them some day. She was much younger than the 16-year-old boy whose little wife she considered herself to be. She looked up to him as the embodiment of everything wise and good, while he treated her in a big-brotherly sort of a way and seemed to like to have his merry little comrade near him. Ozawa and his wife delighted in her beauty and brightness, and gave her every opportunity to acquire all the accomplishments which go to make up a Japanese lady.

Ozawa was not rich, but with his pension, and the modest salary of 25 yen which he drew from an office at the Agricultural Department, which he ornamented for a few hours daily with his dignified presence, he lived in comfort, for his wants were few and simple. A dinner now and then to his fellow-officials given at a tea-house was his only extravagance, while his wife showed great taste and economy in the distribution of the customary presents among their circle of acquaintances. They both looked forward to a peaceful old age, with their grandchildren playing round them, and with O Toyo's loving ministrations. No wonder, then, that they sighed as her cheerful familiar face disappeared and their eyes fell once more upon the fatal letter.

An elderly man entered abruptly, to whom both husband and wife bowed respectfully as he took his cushion near the brazier and accepted a lighted pipe from his niece.

"Kiku is married," announced Ozawa, filling his pipe.

"A-hm? That was rash of him," said the elder man calmly. "Not to a foreign young lady, I hope?"

"Even so. What is to be done?"

"Ha-ha!" laughed the other, "let her come. She will soon tire of this poor place and go back to her place and leave us with Kiku."

"But Kiku likes her."

"Nonsense! It is only the novelty of new surroundings that has entangled his heart. Get him back and show him charming O Toyo and he will come back to his senses."

"O Toyo," said Mrs. Ozawa that night, when they were alone, "our Kiku has married a foreigner."

O Toyo gave one startled look, but so well were her emotions under control that she only replied softly: "Yes, mother."

"We must receive her properly. You will be his sister now."

"Yes," came very faintly, but submissively. She listened respectfully to the older woman's plans, who, watching her very narrowly, thought: "She has the true Samurai spirit, it cannot be broken by misfortune."

Poor little O Toyo, her dreams of life all shattered and cast away, stared long into the darkness that night, while a dull despair filled her heart. She had loved Kikumaro with all the strength of her simple heart, and after that solemn betrothal it had never occurred to her that anything could come between them. Could she bear to see her promised husband in the possession of another—a stranger? Softly she lighted the andon which stood near her bed, and opening a tiny drawer in her block pillow, she drew out Kikumaro's picture, which reposed among her most cherished hair ornaments. She wept softly into her paper handkerchief as she gazed on the features she loved so well, and wondered whether any foreign lady could be good enough for him—so wise, so clever, so handsome, once all her own—now—and she wept afresh. Such anguish she had never known before.

They were all standing at the front entrance when the travelers rode up in their jinrikishas. Kikumaro rode behind his wife and hastened to help her out before he saluted the group at the door. The bride was smiling, and held out her hand to the new relations with a gracious air, and her husband hastened to explain the foreign custom of shaking hands to the mystified Japanese.

Delora knew nothing of oriental customs, and was about to enter the house, when her husband, with an embarrassed laugh, remarked: "We remove our shoes here."

"She pouted and held out her foot. "Oh, how tiresome! Take them off for me, then."

With a deep flush Kiku bent over the long, slender foot, while his family helplessly, but with inward indignation, witnessed what appeared to them to be his entire degradation. They then fully realized that their Kikumaro was changed—he was a Japanese no longer, he was nothing more than the slave of that foreign woman with her imperious ways, utterly incomprehensible to them.

In the little matted parlor the presentations took place, with no little embarrassment all round, as each was introduced to Delora.

"My father," And Ozawa came forward with a dignified bow; somehow he felt very small and insignificant

before this stranger, whose manner seemed abrupt and coarse to him.

"My mother." And she came with a nervous little laugh and took Delora's hand. She was so small, and her pretty oval face and innocent expression were so youthful that she seemed like a child to her tall daughter-in-law, who looked down from her height of five feet seven, and laughed in spite of herself. Not a gentle Japanese laugh, but the honest outburst of a school girl.

The uncle said something polite and entirely unintelligible when he was presented. Then came O Toyo, blushing and shy.

"What a dear!" exclaimed Delora. "Your sister, did you say? She's not a bit like you. How sweet! Kiss me, dear," and to the surprise of the others, who had never seen such a salute before, she kissed the delicate peach-blossom cheek.

Kikumaro, too, was struck with the loveliness of his "sister" and her gentle manners, so in keeping with the quiet Japanese surroundings. Her whole appearance satisfied his Japanese sense of fitness, and awoke within him pleasant recollections of his care-free boyhood. Delora no doubt was superior and loved him, but he often felt as if she considered the affection she bestowed upon him a great favor on her part. She seemed to condescend to him like a queen, and expected him to do all the worshipping.

The party were seated gingerly upon the edges of the red plush chairs, when a feast was brought in from a neighboring tea-house and placed on little trays before each one. But with the accompaniment of chopsticks and a certain twinge of homesickness, Delora alas! could eat but little. The evening passed dully for her, though she tried to be interested in the family photographs and the dumb show with which the little mother-in-law was trying to entertain her. Her eyes ever wandered to the sweet little sister, who somehow seemed to be always talking with Kikumaro.

"He's glad to see his sister again," she thought; "it must be very pleasant for them to meet after so long. But shall I ever get used to these people?"

At 12 the family retired, the plush chairs and the table were pushed against the wall, and servants entered with their arms full of wadded silk and cotton futons, which they spread on the floor for beds, with blocks of ebony for pillows, then withdrew with profound bows.

When the house was still, O Toyo arose, and opening carefully her camphor-wood bureau, revealed the wedding robes which she had helped to make with so much hope and pride. She took them carefully from their white linen wrappers, and laid them on the mats. Slipping out of her night dress she put on the soft red and white silk robes and bound the broad sash about her waist. Then turning to the silver mirror, she rearranged her hair, placing in it her most treasured ornaments and drew over all the filmy veil of raw silk. From a corner of the drawer she took her dagger, the last gift of her father, who had said: "Never use it until the last extremity."

She drew it from its sheath and passed its glittering blade across her sleeve carefully. Creeping downstairs she stopped for a moment outside the parlor door. "Sayo-nara!" she murmured under her breath.

At her adopted parents' door she paused and bowed reverently, then she stole softly out of the house into the garden. The pine trees whispered mysteriously, and the glossy leaves of the camellia rustled weirdly in the calm moonlight, as she turned to look back at the house that contained all she loved in the world.

There was no emotion on her placid face as she took her way to the temple grounds and groped among the shadows until she came to a tall shaft where she fell upon her knees. Drawing some sticks of incense from her bosom, she lighted and placed them in a stone censer in front of the tomb.

"Spirit of my father," she said, as she bowed low, "I have kept your commands always. I am repudiated by him I loved best. There is no place for me on earth any longer; receive, then, my spirit into the peace of the upper ether."

C. W. KAJI.

THE PENGUINS OF THE ANTARCTIC.

In his article on his explorations in the Antarctic, in Harper's for September, Dr. Charcot, the chief of the expedition, gives an interesting and amusing account of the penguin village which he came across in the Strait of Gerlache:

"In this rookery there were more than 800 birds, some with broods of little ones already half grown. It was a pleasure to walk about in this Lilliputian city, among these little beings, whose movements were so human that later we came to attribute to them human sentiments. Here was a group of half-grown penguins at play under the surveillance of two or three of the older birds; there, a long line of fisher penguins returning with wabbling gait from the sea, their white breasts shining in the sunlight. A mother penguin opened her big beak, and the neck of her half-famished little one disappeared entirely from view in search of food in its mother's crop. A male, tormented by one of the young birds, scolded and tried to send him back to the nest. But the little one pays no attention, and stumbles along in pursuit, while the male bird flutters and scrambles away in an attempt to escape.

"There a group of the birds approaches on the water. Suddenly there is a cry and all disappear. One sees their bodies glide through the clear water like torpedoes; then they leap quickly into the air and land on their feet on the bank, neat and slick. Farther on, walking slowly over the snow in Indian file, their black mantles thrown over their backs, the little old women penguins go to church. From time to time a long braying fills the air, and one looks involuntarily for the burro—but in vain. It is a male penguin, standing over his nest, his neck stretched up toward the heavens, his beak open, his wings stretched out, giving the cry of possession as he returns home."

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In Historic Monterey.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN CALIFORNIA'S FORMER CAPITAL.

By a Special Contributor.

MONTEREY, at one time the capital of California, has made little progress in outward appearance. The people still occupy the same old buildings which they erected a hundred years ago, and, in many respects, still cling to the same old Spanish customs. This antiquity, however, possesses a charm for the sight-seers.

During the period of its romantic existence, Monterey has been the residence of many of the world's renowned artists and men of letters. Strong, Beerstadt, Tavernier and Rollo Petero, together with such noted authors as Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles Warren Stoddard, Daniel O'Connell, and Bret Harte, sojourned there for a time, making it their headquarters for sketching, painting, and writing.

The town is situated in a natural amphitheater and protected from the keen ocean breezes by lofty forest trees and rocky cliffs that deflect the heavy fogs, leaving the city bathed in perpetual sunshine. The near-by bay is so beautiful that it has been called the Naples of the New World. Upon my arrival in Monterey, I put up at the old Robert Louis Stevenson house. The building is

mance connected with it. Years ago, when still a girl and noted for her beauty, the sweet little Spanish woman who nurtures this tree so carefully, met an American lieutenant, whose ship remained in the harbor of Monterey for some time. A speedy attachment sprang up between the two, which, however, ended unhappily for the beautiful, modest Spanish maiden. The lieutenant's ship was suddenly called away. Before his departure he went into the garden with his sweetheart, and assisted by her, planted a rose slip. As he planted it, he promised that he would return to Monterey to claim her as his bride before its first flower would bloom. The rose has been carefully cared for and has bloomed during these many years, but the lieutenant, who afterward became the famous Gen. Sherman, never returned for his bride. As I viewed the rose from a short distance I saw the sweet little lady standing in front of the tree, with that far-away look of sorrow and longing which indicates the soul's yearning for the return of some bosom friend.

I then visited "Calton Hall," in which the State Constitution was framed. The building is named in honor of the Rev. Walter Calton. When in 1846, Capt. Merwin, at the head of 250 men, raised the Stars and Stripes over Monterey and declared California a portion of the United States, Calton was appointed the first Alcalde. His first thought was to erect a capital. In his own words: "It has been erected out of the slender proceeds of town lots, the labor of the convicts, taxes on liquor shops and fines on gamblers. The scheme was regarded with incredulity by many; but the building is finished and the citizens have assembled in it and christened it after my name,

can be connected without a minute's delay. Water is needed, and water is thrown on to every street. They have, as you do, a few such jets of water thrown on to the ground level."—[St. James Gazette.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

At an important junction station in the northwest of Mississippi, Uncle Alex., an old-time planter, meets every passenger train with a basket of excellent salt rising light bread and half of a chicken, which sells for 15 cents each and the bread alone is worth the price. A gentleman who was astonished at the low price asked how much he paid for his chickens. Uncle Alex. evaded the question and continued to press a piece of bread and finally the gentleman demanded:

"I want to know where you got your chickens." "Why, boss," said Alex, "you're a Yankee from North."

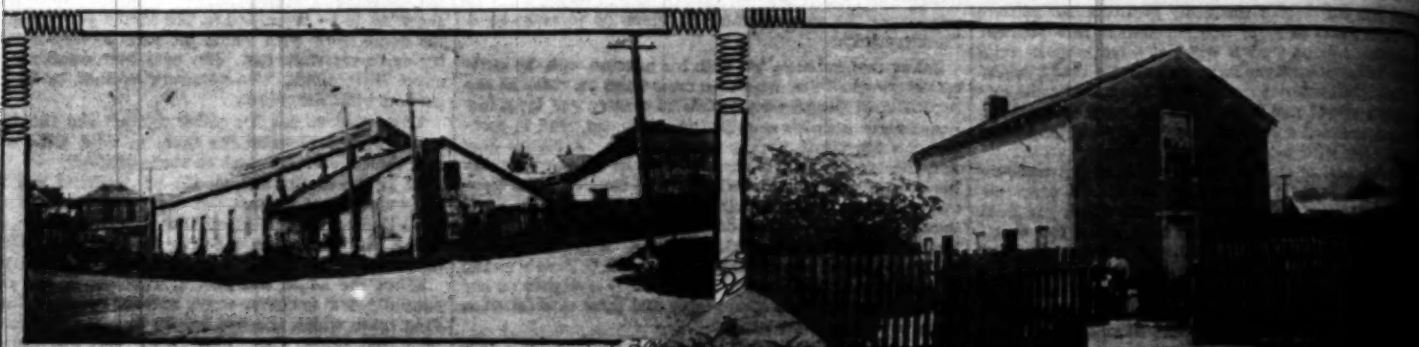
"How do you make that out?"

"Cause no Southern white man don't never make inquisition whar er po' ole nigger gits his chickens."—[Hoo-Hoo Bulletin.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Familiarity breeds contempt for mosquitoes. What man has done woman thinks she can do better. Shortly after marriage a man acquires the habit of listening.

Fortune's wheel revolves for the man who shoulder to it.



First theater in California

now somewhat dilapidated and is run by a Swedish lady as a second-rate lodging-house. But I willingly sacrificed form for the privilege of occupying the same room made famous by that noted author, because of his residence there during 1879 and 1880.

It was of great interest to me to note the spot where Padre Junipero Serra landed on June 3, 1770. What courage on the part of that noble missionary! What nerve, what determination! His arrival marked the beginning of this historic settlement. Little did he dream of such a splendid future for such a barren surrounding. From thence I drove to Carmel-By-the-Sea, where this noble soul now rests in peace.

Point Pinos also offered special attraction.

"I suppose you have heard how Point Pinos became noted?" asked my guide.

I replied in the negative.

"Well, then, it is as follows: In 1816, while Pablo Vicente De Sola was Governor of California, the coast was threatened by Buenos Ayres privateers, whose sole object was plunder. One day the sentinel at Point Pinos came galloping furiously into Monterey, and, rushing through the gateway of the presidio to the house of the commandante, José Maria Estudillo, announced that he had seen a strange sail coming into the bay.

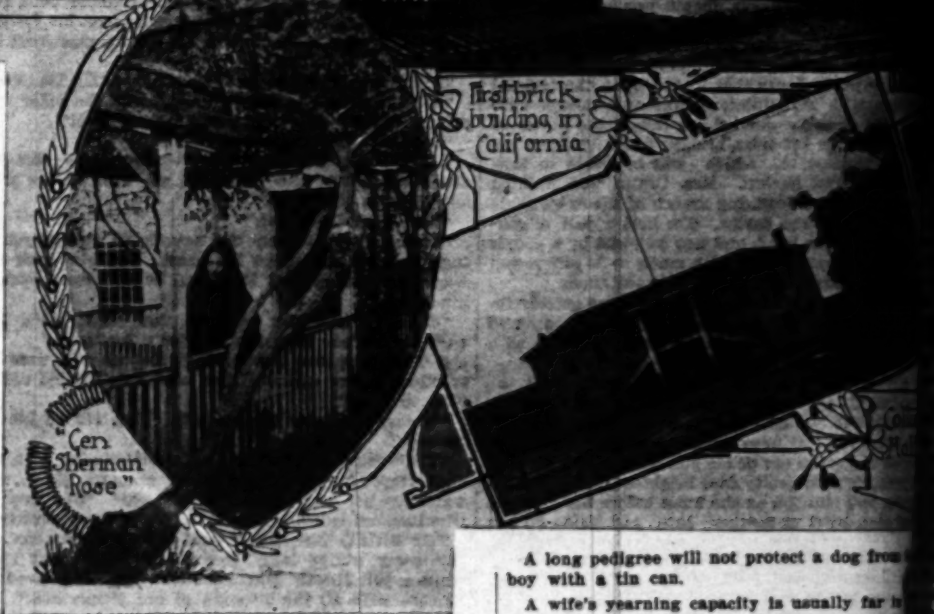
"A pirate!" exclaimed the commandante. He ordered the soldiers and men of arms to be called together and notified the Governor. In a short time all was bustle and preparation. They marched to Point Pinos, and, standing upon a rock at the water's edge, Pablo De Sola demanded through his trumpet what vessel it was. The captain of the ship answered that he could not understand Spanish. The Governor then spread out his chart of colors to ascertain the nationality of his visitor, but could find nothing corresponding with the flag at the masthead of the vessel. This was sufficient evidence to him that the stranger was a suspicious character, and he ordered the captain to present himself at once to give an account of himself at headquarters. As they were marching through the plaza, the noon bell sounded the 'Ave Maria,' and all fell upon their knees except the captain and his men.

"Get down upon your knees or the Holy Mother will strike you dead!" cried the guard. They obeyed. When prayer was over, they were led before the Governor, who asked the captain, through an interpreter, why he persisted in following the life of a pirate; at the same time urging him and his men to enlist for God and the King. "Pirate!" ejaculated the captain. "We are not pirates, but Christians."

"Then why do you carry such a bloody flag? Do not those red stripes indicate rivers of blood and those stars the cities you have taken?"

"Now it dawned upon the strangers why they were taken for pirates. Upon the explanation that the Stars and Stripes represented the flag of the United States of America, they were given their freedom, but were also requested to depart as hastily as possible."

Nearly everyone is familiar with the romance of the "Sherman Rose." On Alvarado street, just opposite the postoffice, stands a quaint old adobe house with a tiled roof. In front of the house is a long arbor covered completely by a Marechal Niel rose. This rose tree is visited yearly by hundreds of tourists because of the sad ro-



First brick building in California

which will go down to posterity with the odor of gamblers, convicts and tipplers." The building is now used as headquarters for certain labor unions and as a place for band practice. The walls of one of the rooms in which the labor unions meet were marked up with the names of men on the unfair list. What a pity to permit this historic building to be put to such a damnable use.

To many Californians it would be of interest to see the first brick building erected in this State. It is a two-story structure, standing about a block from the old customhouse. G. D. Dickenson built it as a residence in 1847, just after the close of the war with Mexico and before the great gold excitement. A Spanish family occupies it at the present time.

My last visit was to the first theater in California. Montereyans told me that upon its completion in 1847, it was opened with great success and that the first play produced on its stage was the now long-forgotten drama, "Putnam, or the Lion Son of '76." It is said that Jenny Lind sang in the theater in 1849.

J. A. KIEFERLE.

FIRE IN LONDON PREDICTED.

"Within the next few years, I tell you, there will be another great fire, attended by loss of life, in the city of London." This is the prophecy which Edward Atkinson made to one of our representatives.

As regards the mechanical appliances employed by the London Fire Brigade, Mr. Atkinson gave it as his opinion that we are far behind the United States. "Your appliances are mere toys," he remarked. "I read of your having an engine which can throw a jet of 500 gallons a minute, but that is not enough. I have not seen a single standpipe in any street here. In America the standpipe runs to the highest floor of the loftiest building, and is so constructed that the engine on its arrival

A long pedigree will not protect a dog from a boy with a tin can.

A wife's yearning capacity is usually far in excess of her husband's earning capacity.

Did you ever notice that the man who wins the lottery is not the man who wins the war?

What a pity that the truth is the most difficult thing one can say about some people.

Some men practice what they preach, but the majority are satisfied with preaching what they practice.

Occasionally a woman likes to have her husband mean things to her because it feels so good to be hurt.

A man may be able to prove to his own satisfaction that he isn't a fool, but he can seldom prove his satisfaction of his neighbors.—[Chicago News.

SUMMER PHILOSOPHY.

One touch of sunburn makes the whole world a different place. The summer girl makes cowards of us all. The proof of the picnic is in the eating.

Surf bathing levels all ranks. There's no fool like a summer fool. Flirting is its own reward.

A hand in the hand is worth two in the pocket. A little summer girl is a dangerous thing.

Seaside communications corrupt good manners. Absence makes the heart go yonder. Hilarity covers a multitude of sins.

Faint heart never won four ladies. Money makes the time go.

Take care of the tents and the towns will take care of themselves.

Two chaperons are better than one. A man is known by the secrets he keeps. Nice men tell no tales.

In a multitude of summer girls there is a little of everything. It's a long head that has no turning.

It's a sea breeze that blows nobody good.

A Wild-Horse Round-up.

WHEN DASHING INDIAN COWBOYS
PURSUE UNTAMED PONIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

DENVER (Colo.) Sept. 4, 1905.—Once a year, when the rains of spring have turned the brown plains of the Crow reservation into a vast carpet of green, the great round-up of wild ponies is held. There are round-ups and round-ups in the great range country of the Abenaki, but the wild horse round-up is not to be confused with any other. Nothing like it is to be found anywhere in the West, for the reason that one can look in vain for wild ponies on almost any other Indian reservation. The Crows, from time immemorial, were the great horse owners among the Indian tribes. The tribesmen were their equals at stealing ponies, and the Indians could equal the Crows in keeping ponies when once they had been stolen. In the days of its glory, when the tribe boasted 30,000 warriors, the Crow nation numbered its tens of thousands of ponies. Today this slender nation of 1500 people owns more ponies than any other western tribe, but, under the encouragement of the government, the Crows are selling their stock and turning to agriculture. Carloads of Indian ponies are shipped from the reservation every month,

agency storehouse, and soon it is loaded with tents, boxes of provisions and bedding, and is started out with instructions to the driver to meet the cavalcade on a certain creek, ten or fifteen miles from the agency.

The round-up is near the country hallowed by the blood of Gen. Custer and his men. In fact, the round-up wagon proceeds up Talluc Creek, the very stream which Custer was supposed to be scouting when he disobeyed orders and pushed on to the point on the little Big Horn where he and his men lost their lives. The creek has dwindled to a mere thread of silver, winding between rolling hills. In midsummer the creek bed will be as dusty as any part of the plain. After a quick journey over a fine road, the wagon driver comes in sight of a corral, where he is met by a cavalcade of horsemen, some fifteen or twenty Indians, all clad much like Felix Bear-in-the-Cloud and each man with his best horse under him, his best rope at his saddle, and ready for the work of the horse drive. With the men is the herd of extra horses, known as the horse cavy. Each man has five or six horses for use in the rough work of the round-up, as there is no more wearying task than bringing in the mavericks of the plains, and saddle horses quickly droop under the strain. And, by no means the least important feature of the cavalcade, one sees the camp cooks, Edith Bear-in-the-Cloud, the pretty wife of the round-up boss, and Fannie On-Top-of-the-Teepee, a slender Indian girl who is wearing black to show that she is both widowed and childless.

Camp is made in a hurry. The Indians have lost all

back toward camp. The ponies are running heavily and much of their spirit is lost. Soon the camp is reached, and the "wild bunch" is run into the corral—not the rope affair, but the stout inclosure of logs, several of which are scattered about the range, and where the work of rounding up is always carried on.

It is late in the afternoon, but the foreman determines that another ride must be made, as another herd has been sighted not far from the place where the first was seen. Accordingly the day herders bring in the horses again, the rope corral is stretched, and another lot of ponies selected by the Indian cowboys. As each fresh horse is mounted, probably half of them will give an exhibition of bucking, for the Indian pony is a spirited animal, whether he is branded or unbranded, and he generally tries to shake off a saddle. The cowboys stick to their mounts with ease, however, as each man is a crack rider. Indeed it is seldom that one finds a Crow Indian who is not a superb rider. Generations of horsemanship have told on this tribe, and the Crows are undoubtedly the finest bareback riders in the world. In any competition of relay riding they always beat the white cowboys of Montana, skilled though the latter are in the art of changing horses rapidly and making break-neck rides.

The second circle is a repetition of the first, with the exception that after the last relay has been ridden and the bunch surrounded, the ponies make a dash and most of them escape through the cordon of riders. The ponies of the cowboys are worn out, so there is no hope of overtaking the bunch again, and the round-up hands have to return to camp with only a fraction of the herd. It is no unusual thing for the wild-horse hunters to be out half a day, riding hard all the time and to return to camp without a single captured pony, so difficult are these Indian mavericks to catch.

Tired and hungry, and with jaded mounts hanging their heads in despondency, the cavalcade does not look as jaunty as the lot that started out at noon. Saddles are thrown off, and the ponies are turned out on the range to graze with their fellows, and the wearied cowboys fling themselves at full length on the ground, some of them not even bothering to unroll their beds, so exhausted are they owing to the hard ride.

But the cooks are busy, and soon the smell of beans and fresh bread arouses the cowboys from their lethargy. There are grunts of "Itai bot sots" (very good,) as the cowboys gather about the camp fire, each with his plate and knife, which has been secured from the tail of the mess wagon. Soon each plate is heaped with beans and fresh bread, and each cowboy has helped himself liberally to a sort of sauce which is simmering at the side of the fire. Grouping themselves picturesquely, the men eat with the eagerness that tells of the appetite sharpened by the crisp Montana air as well as by the hard work of the day. The cooks are kept busy turning out their pans of bread. Both girls work swiftly and with a deftness that would be the envy of a white cook. Their materials are mostly primitive, and yet they turn out appetizing dishes under circumstances that would be the despair of their white sisters. The Indian cook dispenses with the inevitable "Dutch oven" that is the white man's best friend of the wilderness kitchen. The dough is placed in an ordinary frying pan, after having been kneaded to the right consistency. Then some coals are raked out from the fire, and on these the pan is set. Then another plan is put over the top of the pan containing the dough, making a perfect cover. On this cover the cook drops a shovelful of glowing coals. In a few minutes the cover is removed, and behold! there is a lot of steaming bread, perfectly browned on top and bottom, and toothsome enough to serve as the chief dish at any banquet.

One of the cooks even dispenses with the cover to her frying pan. After raking out the coals and browning her bread nicely on the bottom, she tilts the pan on edge close to the fire, and the top browns from the reflected heat. Besides their bread-baking, the round-up cooks have many arts that have come down to them from the days when the Crow squaws used to follow their lords on great buffalo hunts. They can jerk meat, or dry it in the sun so that it retains all its sweetness. In the long afternoons when there is nothing to be done in camp, they wander about the plains, armed with long iron rods, seeking a toothsome sort of wild turnip, that is one of the greatest delicacies of the tribe. These wild turnips have roots of great depth. It is these roots that are edible. They can be pounded into a meal and made into a sort of cake that is delicious, or they can be eaten just as they are brought to the surface by the iron rods. With such cooks looking out for their wants, the cowboys do not go hungry, and the round-up "bahroosh," or "eat," is always liberal enough for the hungriest Indian in the lot.

In the evening, after the meal is done, and when the wonderful Montana sunset proclaims the swift approach of night, the cowboys gather about the fire and play their inevitable gambling games. There are greasy cards, or a sort of dice game, consisting of throwing several little bones into the air and catching them in a bowl as they fall. The night herders muddle their mounts and set forth to relieve the day herders, who are watching the saddle horses in the great basin that stretches to the surrounding ridges. The chill of the Montana night begins to creep into the camp. The western sky loses its glow, and the early moon begins to silver the east. The wolves and coyotes are mouthing it in the darkling hills, and the "wild bunch" in the corral is stamping and snorting in restlessness and fear, probably having some premonition of the branding to come on the morrow.

The cowboys carry tarpaulin beds to the big sleeping tent. Some of them merely roll in between the covers, preferring to sleep out in the open rather than under a tent. Soon there is quiet in the camp, broken only by the occasional crackle of the dying fire, and then one hears the wild, creepy Indian chants, sung by the night herders, signifying that the round-up day in the land of the wild horse is over.

G. W. S.



COWBOY CAMP ON THE WILD-HORSE RANGE.

spring and fall, most of them going to St. Louis and other southern points, and it is for purposes of sale that the Indians round up the wild horses that roam the range in Montana.

The range on the Crow reservation are for the most part so innocent of fence as in the days of old times, the greatest chief of the Crows, who lived on the Lewis and Clark. For miles and miles the range is a vast, open plain, which for generations have been ideal feeding grounds for ponies. The wild horses roam—small-boned, shaggy, and shaggy, with long, flowing manes and tails, and deep lungs and sound forelegs that would make any of a polo player light up with joy. The cowboy they have never known, and they feel the touch of the lariat. Whole herds of maverick ponies sweep across the level range into the arroyos, and clamber up the steep sides of the agility of mountain goats. There is no competition with each herd, exercising a patriarchal rule over the mares and colts in his care. Sharp cut the sky this sentinel can be seen, constantly on watch for danger. Wolves are the especial enemies of the wild horses. Let a wolf appear in sight and the band is called together, and stands on hind legs outward. Mr. Wolf is too wise to attack within kicking distance, and he merely bays the bunch at a safe distance, licking his chops and making the tender little colts in the center of the band, snorting bunch of ponies. The Indian pony is as wild as his heels today as he was before the cowboy cut up the great ranges. Those hind hoofs have been his only means of defense, and terrible as they have ever proved to be in the time of

capture strong, fleet animals such as this would be an impossibility, but your Indian cowboy would regard it so. In fact, nothing is impossible to the Indian when he has made up his mind to accomplish it. Nobody could follow an Indian horse round-up and the red man lazy. When the call for the round-up is heard, the best riders on the reservation, or the district to be covered, are called into service. The round-up fell to the charge of a slender man, Felix Bear-in-the-Cloud. His name is not a flattering mixture of the civilized savage than is the Indian's "good medicine." Felix's hair is black and tied with bright bits of ribbon, and there is a dot of paint on either cheek bone. His chaps are worn by any white cowboy, being plain leather with fastenings of nickel discs down either seam. He is of the conventional cowboy type, with a wide-brimmed hat and spurs, and Felix sits in his saddle as the great mess wagon brought up to the

the slowness of movement which characterizes them at the agency or in their hours of ease about their villages. Each man works quickly and deftly. The tents are up in a hurry, the bedding is put under the wagon, and two beds are unrolled for the night herders, who must snatch their sleep as best they can in the daytime, and the cooks are soon supplied with wood, chopped from big pieces of timber, dragged in at the end of a lariat. Dinner over, there is a few minutes given to story telling and smoking at the camp fire, but the thunder of hoofs tells that the day herders are coming up with the horse cavy. Every man jumps to his saddle, unfastens his lariat, and makes ready to pick his fresh horse from the bunch that is brought in.

The saddle horses are more than half wild. To use a cowboy expression, their breakers merely "took the top off them." They would soon put an unskilled rider on the ground. Kicking, squealing and snorting, they are bunched into a solid mass, and a rope corral is deftly thrown about them. No western horse that has been broken will try to break out of a rope corral. The very touch of a rope teaches them to be cautious. The cowboys gather about the corral, and one after another pick out their mounts and rope them. It requires expert roping to get a horse from the dodging, milling mass of ponies, but in an incredibly short time each man has led out his mount and has it saddled and bridled. When the last horse is taken out the horse cavy is driven away again, in charge of the day herders, to the feeding grounds.

There are a few directions from the foreman and then the cowboys are in the saddle, and the picturesque cavalcade starts out on the actual work of the round-up. The men "ride-circle"—that is, they spread out in fan shape, constantly widening the distances between the riders. Soon a bunch of wild horses is sighted, and the chase begins. Instead of all pelting after the horses, the cowboys so place themselves on the prairie that they can ride in relays. A few of them keep directly after the horses, while others ride over the plains in such a manner that they will be able to intercept the flying ponies a few miles ahead. They arrive at the point of interception with their horses comparatively fresh. Those who have been chasing the ponies are "all in." Their mounts are blown, and a run of a few more miles would exhaust them. But the cowboys who have made the cut-off take up the work of the chase, never giving the wild horses an instant's rest.

A third bunch of pursuers cuts in a few miles ahead, having made another short cut across country. The wild horses are beginning to show the effects of the terrific pace. They are as badly winded as are the heavily-mounted ponies of the cowboys. Some of the bunch begin to lag, and the swifter ones will not desert them. The little colts, some of whom are but a few weeks old, keep up with the herd in surprising fashion. But now the riders have gained the rear of the herd, and a few of the cowboys work around to the sides and eventually in front. Then the herd is turned, until it is headed

The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

ORIGINALITY IN GARDENS.

A PLEA FOR BETTER EFFECTS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF HOMES.

By Ernest Braunton.

[NOTE.—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful Department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture, or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more. The editor of this department will endeavor to identify, and name, all plants, either native or foreign. To have flowers, fruit and foliage is desirable, though any two of these will usually suffice. With foliage alone, unless strikingly characteristic, identification is very difficult.]

OBSERVANT globe-trotters have stated that the architecture of Los Angeles dwellings is more diversified than that of any other city in the world. Very little of it is ugly or stupid, and on the whole we are very generally complimented on the appearance of our city as one that shows a wide range of good taste in the choice of architecture suited to our climate and landscapes. We are also commended for our extensive, well-kept lawns; which are mainly due to our matchless climate, as is the great variety of plants we success-

originality is not conscious of itself. . . . The best originality in gardens consists merely in working out to perfection some idea that will exactly adapt the place to its conditions and surroundings. . . . The garden must be one's own in the sense that one makes it or directs it so that it shall express the very spirit of the place and of the owner. . . . I like best those amateur gardens that seem to be a real part of the home. . . . There you find yourself in a little world of your own. . . . The Englishman's garden is well-nigh as essential as his house. It is like an extra room to the residence. It is for the family rather than for the public. It therefore works itself into the developing consciousness of children, and garden-love becomes as much a part of the person as books and furniture and music do. With them, the love of the soil is bred in the bone. Englishmen of all classes love farming and gardening. In this respect our conglomerate people are centuries behind the English. The American garden is likely to be all in the front yard. It is usually of the look-at-me kind. It is made for the public to see. This may contribute to public spirit and civic betterment, but it loses in originality and vitality."

pleasing in variety that even the most careless eye can find no reasonable grounds for complaint.

The Giant Reed.

The giant reed (*Arundo donax*) is a plant peculiarly adapted to local conditions as is proven by its growth along our river banks, where it has become a pest. From its resemblance to the bamboos it is often mistaken among them, and indeed it belongs to the same family, but so do all grasses, corn, wheat and the other cereals. Though native to the Orient and Mediterranean regions, this reed is very cosmopolitan, having escaped cultivation in many lands where the climate is suited to ours. For masking outbuildings and unsightly objects this grass is very useful and is not at all peculiar in regard to soil, growing vigorously in pure sand, if it gets a little soil moisture.

Asters.

One of our principal crops for autumn flowers, asters and those not yet blooming should be watched. The plants are often attacked by the spider, which can be kept in check by liberal spraying. Too often the plants are injured by root aphid, which may be overcome by sprinkling tobacco dust on the roots of the plants, afterward sprinkling with water to carry the tobacco water down. All these pests may be overcome before the flowering period, or may be liberally over the plants often spoils the white color, staining them. Asters like a rich soil and should be fertilized liberally. The following is the best treatment, to assure success: If possible, get fresh old seed is more liable to disease. Sow seed in ground, not in boxes or under any kind of shelter, prepare the permanent bed where asters have never before (the same should be done with seed before). Work in plenty of well-rotted barnyard manure, thoroughly with the soil. Keep well watered, and of soil loose and free from weeds. The asters in garden are not true asters, botanically, but belong to the genus *Callistephus*. Of late there have been many improvements in asters that one is constantly mistaking them for chrysanthemums. Those acquainted with the up-to-date strains would not recognize them as asters, so large in size and so many in form have they become.

Gardens in Walls or Hedges.

Private gardens should suggest seclusion, and be, or less hidden from view, not open to public gaze in the same manner as a public park. A real garden is for more than mere ornamentation. Old World gardens are always screened by wall, hedge, or shrubbery, many flowers and plants need the protection from wind and sun which is thus afforded. Shelter is a principal reason for a garden wall, but there are other reasons for its existence, and many that appeal to the imagination. A hidden garden holds something in reserve for the visitor—everything is not apparent at first glance—and he may experience the pleasure of discovery. Much of the charm of a garden is in its entrance and the path leading to it, and it is difficult to make a feature of an entrance where the garden is too open, or wholly visible. One can really enjoy an inclosed garden and once within, taste and enjoy the enjoyment of floral retreat.

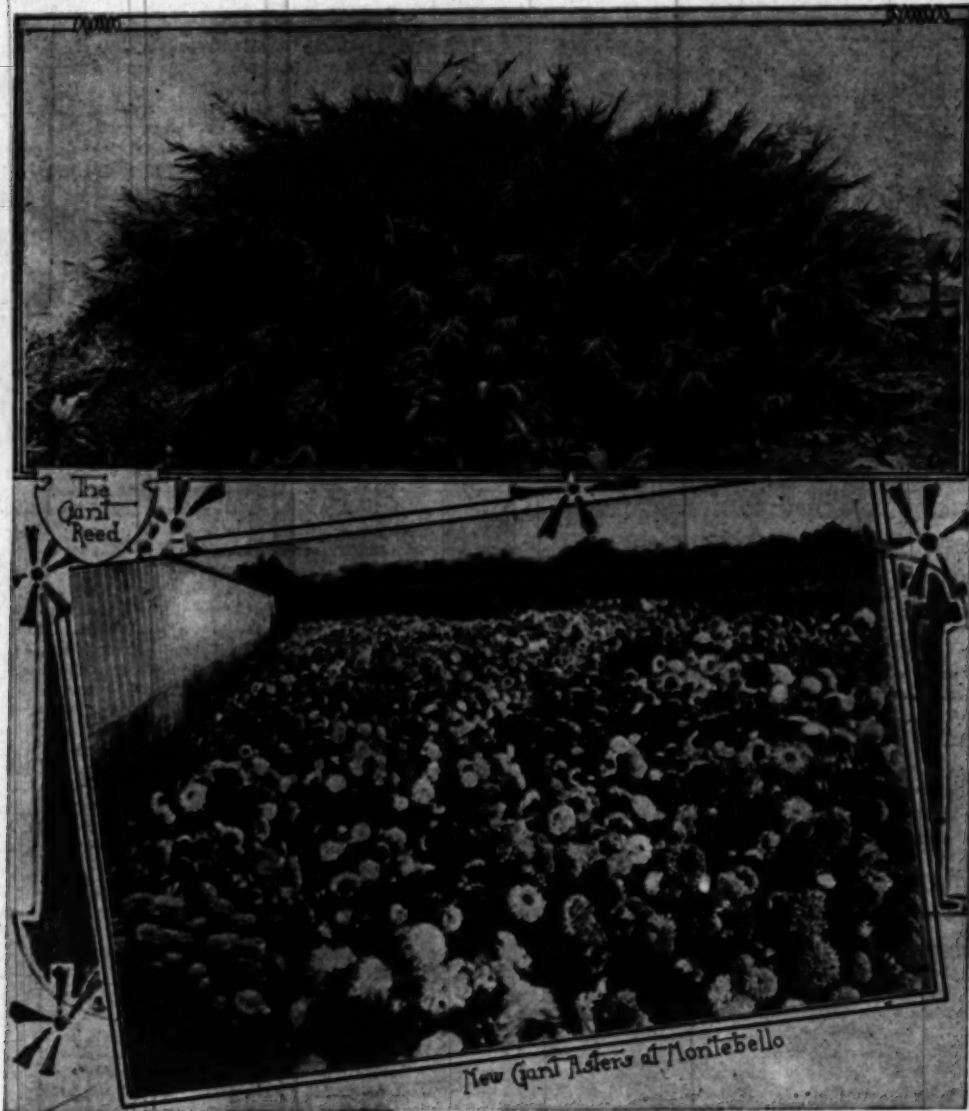
It is pleasant to have some spot out of doors where one can be out of sight, though perhaps not out of mind, and as already said, it is very pleasant to "discover" a garden. With a wall or hedge, it is possible; otherwise not. A wall has a certain value, too, which is sometimes appreciated by many loving plants. Let English ivy grow over the wall, and soon acquires the mellow look of age, which adds charm and beauty to any garden. English ivy is for the purpose than the so-called Boston ivy (*Aho tricuspidata*), because it is evergreen and its dark leaves are very effective against any color of wall. A still finer plant, though slower of growth, is the fig (*Ficus pumila*). For those who can wait this makes the finest wall covering yet. *Bignonia Tweediana* will also serve the purpose.

Proper Pot Drainage.

Air is as essential to the roots of a plant as is the top and this fact should bring us to a realization of the necessity for proper drainage in flower pots. Air in a pot soon loses its life-giving power and must be changed. Water accomplishes this by taking out the foul air and then when the water evaporates, fresh air takes its place. In this way the soil is thoroughly ventilated. See that the drainage is free enough so that the water can perform its necessary and all-important work.

Summer Diet for Plants.

Food and drink can be given plants through the soil, if liquid fertilizers are well regulated and watered. The air in summer is hot and dry and takes much of the moisture intended for plants. To assume, consequently it is during the hot weather the most rapid period of growth that plants require in soluble form. Liquid fertilizers are readily absorbed by the feeding roots and at once assimilated by the leaves of plants. The excess of moisture lost by evaporation is compensated for by the plant by taking in the part that is absorbed. Liquid fertilizer may be made from either stable manure or by using commercial fertilizers in water. In either case, using the solution too strong. Better to feed plants often than by overfeeding produce plant injury and dyspepsia.



New Giant Asters at Montebello

fully grow. Our visitors are, in general, from places where no such effects are possible, where flowers or even green leaves are seen but a portion of the year. They are very naturally pleased and surprised. We, too, are pleased but not surprised; we are fast in the belief that all things are possible in this climate. Many have lost a proper appreciation of our great natural advantages through long years of residence; a few had none to lose.

Perhaps the ease with which we may grow an unusually long list of desirable plants is responsible for our lack of originality in gardening. We wish to grow nearly everything in plant life that pleases us and either suffer such material to be planted without regard to effect or stuff our gardens so full that proper effects are impossible. It must be admitted that we are hopelessly sheeplike in our gardening—showing no originality of design—each one doing what has been done before. We do not have even so great diversity of design and planting as is found east of the Rockies, and even there the best writers are constantly urging the people to assert their individuality in planning and planting. Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, an acknowledged authority, an extensive and observant traveler, writes in a recent number of the Garden Magazine:

"The genius of true originality is as rare as common sense. To be original and not to be self-advertising may be called the rarest of attainments. In our efforts to be unlike others we become actors; and the pity of it is that everybody knows that we are acting. The true

In Los Angeles particularly, and quite generally throughout the South, we seem to have but one plan for cities and that is clearly a lack of any planning whatsoever. Nearly everyone buys a lot with fifty feet of frontage—builds a house in the center (two stories high)—the same distance from the street line as the others in the block—puts a walk down the center—plants a palm in both napkin-sized lawns; then drops back, like Sam Jones's "Deadwood" church members, and says: "Well, I'll never die till I'm dead." Nothing further is ever done to relieve the hopeless monotony of the premises or that of the neighborhood. In some parts of Los Angeles this monotony is little short of sickening; it is inexpressibly stupid. We shall never come to the highest realization of the city beautiful in this way. Real estate companies have added to this evil by stipulating that all houses in a tract shall be two stories high, instead of placing a limit on the cost of same. The general effect has been somewhat remedied of late by the opening of many suburban tracts where lots of 100 feet or more frontage have made it possible to have room enough to build and plant in a rational manner. This plan gives more of a chance for originality in gardening; in fact, the diversity of architecture in such sections seems to demand better work. It will be noticed that since the opening of such tracts, sales in the older sections where "stereotyping" was in vogue have perceptibly declined. This may be hailed as a healthful change in public taste and leads us to hope that we may soon have gardens so

The Roofing Tile.

ITS PICTURESQUE ADVANTAGES AS
A COVERING FOR THE HOUSE.

By a Special Contributor.

IT IS pleasant to see the increasing popularity of roofing tiles in Southern California, I hasten to explain that by "tiles" is meant the genuine burnt-clay article, not that counterfeit in metal which rattles when rain falls upon it, like an empty coal oil can. Some shams are more esthetically vulgar than others, but so other is less excusable than the metal tile, though of course apologists can be found for it, even as apologists may be procured for the defense of polygamy or any other crime.

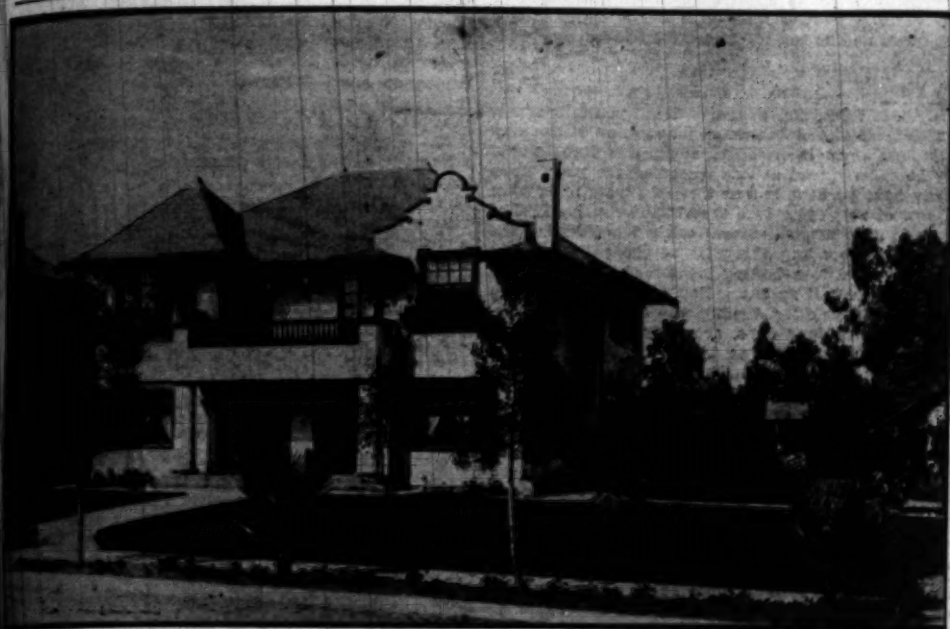
"But why, mother? it isn't wicked," protested Phyllis to mamma, who retorts: "No, my dear, it is far worse than wicked; it is vulgar!" Which precisely states the case. A sham, i. e., that which acts a lie by attempting

perfect condition that we had the old oak pins removed, and others of copper substituted and relaid them on the new roofs.

The large oak timbers, which had for so long supported the tiles were as sound as a bell and when split gave forth that sweet odor peculiar to ripe oak, and were sawed into boards for the beautiful paneling it was converted into. Some furniture made from it was of that wonderful color which today we vainly try to reproduce by means of acids, stains, burning, smoking and other barbarous tricks.

With the ever-increasing cost of timber in Southern California, the day cannot be far distant when, in the more important houses at least, it will cease to constitute the principal material; already is the province of the weather-boarded frame seriously invaded by the hollow cement block.

Stone and brick veneer will inevitably be succeeded by solid walls of these materials. Beautiful as shingles undoubtedly are, cemented to our affections by long usage and by historical association, they are doomed for use in modern cities. Moreover a shingled roof presents a poor, expedient-like appearance when surmounting the



RESIDENCE OF WILL J. RUDESILL.

for that which is not, is, esthetically speaking, a rarity, ergo, worse than a crime; and as such is excusable: Q.E.D.

A tile, a real baked tile, red as a flower pot, is a biscuit—I should say, cracker—is permanent in its indestructibility, and, like good wine, improves with the passage of years. The joyous ruddiness which it is distinguished in its youth when it looks upon the world from that lofty coign of vantage, a roof of good pitch, becomes deepened by the kissing of the sun, mellowed by that inimitable Time; the yellow gold of the lichen grows to a succeeding shower. The rushing rain sweeps the surface of a tiled roof and endows it with a smile, a better smile, the ruddy rose of June.

The mission tile contrasts with the weather-boarded roofs of the buildings of that monastic type; it does the plain, flat tile harmonize with red brick, or those of more monumental stone, and it is other clinging green clothes the building, which is set in shrubbery and lawns and with trees, no other roof covering can vie with its grace and honorable tile. It is the crowning glory of the color scheme.

Southern California roofing tiles should be made as cheaply as in Marseilles. In some forms, too, they are heavier than slates and are quite applicable to small buildings. More expensive than shingles, they never require painting or staining as time wears the burned clay with a charm of its own. Cabot and Dexter vainly endeavor to imitate in their preparations for shingles. Moreover the tile is self-venting and I, armed with a hammer, have proved that, even during the hottest weather, the attic is as cool as the cellar. Had the roof been shingled the heat would have been intolerable and beneath slates the climate cannot be adequately described by any array of figures.

Roofs covered entirely with tiles is just as reasonable as one completely sheathed with shingles, and is more durable. Shingles acquire a very soft, spongy texture in a little while, but clinging vines like Virginia creeper, English variegated, or Boston ivy only to look their best just as it becomes necessary to replace the shingles themselves.

On occasion I removed the tiles from a house, built by the Restoration on the edge of Newberry Canyon, famous as the field of battle of that name, the forces of the rebel Parliament first encountered the Royalists. The original house was partially destroyed during that fight, but "when the King came into the place again," Greenham Lodge was once more built; later it fell to my lot to direct considerable work on the brave old house with its fascinating gables and hips, rising above Tudor and Georgian brick and stone walls quaintly joined to the classic of the second Charles. The tiles removed from the original building, which antedated the Restoration by fully 300 years, were in such

nobler walls of stone and brick—something like a straw hat crowning a court costume.

Ralph Cram speaks of a "profound and underlying devotion to economical makeshifts" being apparent in our taste for display. When we are positively driven to adopt really permanent methods of building that "devotion to economical makeshifts" will probably impel us toward a somewhat sober style of architecture, in which effusive ornamentation will be replaced by the subtle beauty of line, and exuberant originality by the greater charm of restraint. The sloppiness distinguishing so much of the workmanship of today will yield to the demand created for careful, honest productions; artisans will quickly take pride in their work when greater discrimination is displayed by the public.

R. MACKAY FRIPP.

LIGHTNING ART WORK.

On the breast of one of the two brothers killed in New York by lightning while bathing recently was imprinted a likeness of a tree. It was about eighteen inches long and was perfect even to the smallest details, including the coloring of the leaves. The likeness was burned deep in the flesh. Physicians are unable to explain this phenomenon, as there was no tree within several hundred feet of the spot where the lightning bolt struck. The ways of lightning have long been past finding out.—[Boston Globe.]

ONE OF THE HOT PLACES.

"In the popular mind, the stovehole of a big steamship is the hottest place in which human beings are called upon to labor," said a steam engineer, "but the subcellar of a skyscraper, where the boilers, engines and dynamos are located, is a very close rival. In some big buildings where peculiar architectural difficulties have been encountered the engine-rooms are veritable furnaces. In summer one sometimes gets an idea of the under-sidewalk temperature wherein men are roasting when he passes an open ventilator and a wave of hot air that starts perspiration in a second strikes him."—[New York Sun.]

EVERY MAN HAS TROUBLES.

A Kansas man was seen alone on the prairie with a two-bushel sack of dollars by his side. He seemed to be in distress and was asked what worried him. "It is this way," said the man as he kicked disgustedly at a tuft of bunch grass. "I just sold my crop of wheat and there isn't a blamed bird to throw the money at. What I am to do with the stuff is more than I can tell."—[Kansas City Star.]

ALL TRAFFIC WOULD BEAR.

First Cabman: What did you charge that stranger for driving him around the corner to the hotel?
Second Cabman: Four dollars and ninety-seven cents.
First Cabman: Why didn't you make it an even \$5?
Second Cabman: Because \$4.97 was all he had.

A Pretty Home.

HANDSOME NEW RESIDENCE IN
HIGHLAND PARK, LOS ANGELES.

By a Special Contributor.

HEREWITH is shown an illustration of the residence of Will J. Rudesill, on South Avenue 58, this city. It is of the Florentine mission style of architecture. On the ground floor is the large reception hall, 18x18 feet square, to the rear of this room is a recess, 7x9, used for a cosy corner or den. The stairway goes up well back from the entrance. At the right of the hall, and entered through sliding doors, is the library, 18x24 feet, at the end of which is a large mantel of buff brick. At the left of the mantel are the book-cases built in. Directly back of the library, entered through sliding doors, is the dining-room, 16x20 feet, with built-in buffet. An artistic feature of this room is the east side of it, which is set almost solid with small panes of glass. The glass in the door, too, runs almost to the floor. This door leads out to a porch 10x20, arched in front and on the end.

To the left of the dining-room are the kitchen, screen porch, pantries and laundry, all furnished with the up-to-date accessories.

The wood finish downstairs is weathered oak and the floors are of hard, polished maple. On the second floor there are four large bedrooms, with large well-ventilated closets. On this floor are also a hall and a bathroom, fitted with all modern conveniences, every room being well flooded with sunlight.

The house is located on a half-acre lot on a high bluff, on the Arroyo Seco, with an unobstructed view on three sides, overlooking the Arroyo Seco and the nearby and far-off mountains. The grounds about the place are laid off in a very artistic manner. The pergola on the left, which is an inviting place of retreat, and the old well seen in the rear both add to the artistic merit of a very pretty landscape effect. Tropical trees of all sorts are planted about the grounds, the cost of the improvements was about \$8500.

MAN'S GREATEST ALTITUDE.

The highest point at which mountain climbers have stayed for any length of time is 20,992 feet, on the Himalayas, where an exploring party painfully stayed for six weeks in 1902. Higher still, at 21,910 feet, is the extreme point of Mrs. Bullock Workman's ascent, the greatest height reached by a woman. Bullock Workman kept on to a point 23,393 feet high, which is the greatest height reached by any mountain climber. The altitudes reached by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman were above those at which M. Berson, the aeronaut, began his artificial inhalation of oxygen. At 26,240 feet the aeronauts in general begin the continued inspiration of oxygen, and neglect of this precaution was responsible for the death of MM. Croce, Spinelli and Sirel at 28,208 feet, their companion, Tissandier, just escaping by a miracle. Mt. Everest, the highest point of the globe, is only 700 feet higher, 28,995 feet, and 3000 feet above that begin the cirrus clouds that are composed of spicules of ice. At 33,424 feet is the highest point ever reached by man. This is the height attained by M. Berson in his balloon on July 21, 1901.—[London Post.]

NO DEAD MEN THERE.

A Texas justice of the peace, in answer to an inquiry as to the business of a coroner, replied: "Your favor of 5-29 at hand. No, there has been no dead man found in or near—recently. Consequently, I have not had an opportunity to play coroner."

"The only dead thing around here is the town, and we are going to bury that as soon as we get people enough here to hold a first-class funeral."—[Case and Comment.]



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CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

FIELD NOTES.

Compiler Appointed.

SINCE the paragraph concerning the new statistical law was written, the Supervisors of Los Angeles county have appointed J. O. Lowe, formerly their clerk, to the position provided for by the law. It was a wise appointment. As there is a close inter-relationship between the counties of the South in the matter of agricultural products it would further the work of collecting reliable statistics for the appointees of the various counties to meet and devise some plan for making the result uniform and complete.

Shipping Overripe Fruit.

AN authority on pomology recently wrote: "To secure the best results from refrigerator shipments it is necessary to carefully observe the following points: First, the goods must be handled and assorted with unusual care to see that no injured specimens are left with the sound ones. It is a great mistake to suppose that refrigeration will make good fruit or vegetables out of poor ones. True, it is possible to ship overripe fruits farther on ice than in an open car, but though they may look fairly well on arrival, such goods will soon go down when taken from the car, and will not prove satisfactory. It is high time for the shippers to understand that it is only the satisfied buyer who makes a permanent customer. The effect of refrigeration is simply to retard the natural processes of ripening and decay. Second, load quickly; third, have the car properly insulated to keep out the heat; fourth, provide proper ventilation."

No Microbes of Dishonesty.

THE farmer readers of The Times will be delighted to know that the Department of Justice at Washington has reported to the Secretary of Agriculture that nothing in the case of Prof. George T. Moore of nitro-culture fame warrants proceedings by the Attorney-General. This, after President Roosevelt's personal attention and the thoroughness of the investigations of the department, justifies the public in its probable verdict of Prof. Moore's moral innocence as well, and that will no doubt be the conclusion. Had public opinion not been keyed up so tensely through other revelations in the governmental service this incident would not have been so prominent. The farmers all over the country hope Secretary Wilson will stand fast, eliminate all crookedness and remain through the present administration. The farmers know the Department of Agriculture has never been so diligent nor ever so great in things accomplished for agriculture. One Gallo-way is worth a hundred of the fellows who would like to displace the efficient force gathered by this great organizer of workers.

Running Large Farms.

THE Brooklyn Eagle has a long account of a model farm established by Dr. John W. Streeter. Over \$100,000 has been invested in the initial plunge. The experiment is supposed to have considerable influence upon agriculture, as the experimenter announces it as a revolutionary practice of farming. Buildings for employes, ice-houses, power-houses, barns, stables, immense piggeries and henneries with culinary attachments and many other appliances calculated to "discourage old-fashioned farming" have been built. Nothing is wasted. The pigs are not allowed to squeal away their strength from healthy hunger. Everything is sterilized. The workmen must change their clothes when coming from neighboring farms for fear of carrying cholera to the pigs, and every department is run upon the basis of fastidious care and profit figuring. This sounds well upon paper, but it is not revolutionary, because few farmers will join in the movement. Here in California we have some big farmers, but have you noticed how they are cutting up their farms for the small investor? Small farming will always remain the mainstay of this country.

The Gentleman Black Scale.

I HAD a query the day before this writing as to the appearance of the male black scale. I have never seen the man who is personally acquainted with this insect, yet I have seen a few who know the appearance of the female contingent of this pest. The fly was not discovered till 1893, Dr. B. W. Griffith of Los Angeles having made the discovery, an account of which was published in The Times on July 2, 1893. Dr. Griffith found this scale from November to April, and only in Los Angeles county, he says, though he searched for it repeatedly elsewhere. The fly is about two millimeters in length with a wing expanse of three millimeters. The scale from which it emerges is but little longer than the pupa. The discoverers found this insect upon the leaves, and this is where to look for it if you are searching for the unknown. As the theory of spontaneous generation has long since been rejected we must know that the gentleman is everywhere abroad, though never seen by other than such careful microscopists as Dr. Griffith. If this ubiquitous pest is always to be with us it would be well for some eminent entomologist to take a turn at its life history.

Bisulphide for Weevil.

TWENTY sacks of white beans infested with weevil and a remedy wanted. Some of the milkmen of Los Angeles have been using cyanide for killing insects in-

festing their bins, but the Burbank inquirer has no means of using this popular disinfectant. But bisulphide of carbon is the most inexpensive, the cheapest and most easily applied. It may be poured over the beans placed in a tight box, yet the most effective manner of application is by vaporizing the fluid from shallow dishes, or through bits of cotton waste. In either case the bisulphide does not injure the edible qualities or harm the germs of the seed. One ounce of the material is used for every 100 pounds of infested seed, but a heavier application may be used without injury to the grain. The treatment should be applied for twenty-four hours. It is claimed the germinating power of the seed is injured if exposed to the bisulphide for more than thirty-six hours. Again, users of this remedy should be reminded that it is very explosive. The vapor is not dangerous to inhale in small quantities. Bisulphide of carbon vapor is heavier than air, and the liquid should be vaporized on the top of the material to be treated.

Drying Figs.

G. W. of Pasadena, writes: "Could you inform me, in the columns of the Sunday Magazine of the way to dry figs. Any information along this line would surely be eagerly read at this season of the year, when so many have perhaps two or three fig trees in bearing and know of no way to cure them?" The recipe is simple, but it may require several trials to determine the conditions surrounding the trial of the process. The figs are dipped into a boiling brine made by dissolving three ounces of salt to one gallon of water. The fruit is placed on trays after dipping, the drying process requiring three or four days, according to the weather. The dipping is supposed to bring the sugar into the skin, hasten the drying and make the skin pliable. After the figs are dried they are placed in sweat boxes, remaining there two or three weeks, where the process is complete. It may not be new, but it is decidedly interesting that California is now turning out a commercial fig which is pronounced equal to the imported article—pronounced so by the trade and not merely to boom a new coast product.

Changing Conditions.

I HAVE referred several times to the cold storage of apples as one of the factors that has made the midwinter orange market less satisfactory than formerly. In this connection The Times has lent due aid to every effort offering to increase the keeping quality of the navel orange, advocating the establishment of facilities for studying the causes that now make it necessary to dispose of a large portion of the orange crop before it should be thoroughly ripe. The apple men have solved by cold storage what the orange grower must solve by more attention to cultural methods or whatever the faults that produce short-lived oranges, namely, the prolongation of the marketing season. By extending the time in which fruit may be safely handled the era and area of distribution is prolonged. The correction of cultural faults are possibly within the control of the grower, and like other farm economics, will be done as understanding increases. But there is one feature of the fruit trade that does not hold allegiance to healthy influences like this. The "banana trust" buys its fruit at starvation rates and runs it to the market in trainloads, each train in charge of a sales manager. It is hard to kick against the United Fruit Company.

Bread Riots and Cereal Crops.

WITH the largest crop of corn ever produced in the United States, the second largest crop of wheat ever grown and Canada overflowing with cereals, there have been bread riots in the city of New York. And this because the Supreme Court of the country decided that a man had the right to work as many, or as few hours as he wished. It was a protest, say the yellow journals of the great metropolis, against the decision of the supreme tribunals, that the State of New York had no authority to limit the number of working hours of the bakers. So the bakers went on a strike to secure what the Supreme Court held they could not have handed to them on a bread tray by law. This was followed by the rioting of the consumers, who attempted to force the bakeries to accede to the strikers' demands. The only question the court of last resort gave considerable attention was as to whether the bakeries upon the grounds of public health should be exempted from the application of the rule of industrial freedom. It decided that they should not be. But the farmers of the continent have certainly done their part to prevent a bread famine.

Some Lemon Profits.

THE Pomona Review says that the Blanchard lemon grove at Santa Paula, since the 22nd of June, has turned out twenty-eight cars of lemons, netting \$36,664 f.o.b. Santa Paula. Chula Vista is in the swim and the A. W. Wright lemon grove at Pomona has borne the heaviest summer crop ever known there, yielding a little over \$25,000. The Ventura Free Press states that the Wilcox lemon grove at Piru, comprising thirty acres has produced fruit to the value of \$27,000 this season, and \$7000 worth more will be picked before October. Everywhere is heard tidings of good prices for this favorite fruit, but we may not look for a general budding over of orange to lemon, for the growers of the latter fruit have had their sanity questioned

for some time on account of remaining in the lemon. But we rejoice in the prosperity of the lemon man. They are generally well-to-do people, but I heard of one last week who had lifted a mortgage of \$12,000 with the proceeds of two months' sales. There are many others who will have a merry Christmas if not a prosperous New Year in the lemon business.

One-sided Advantages.

THE changes made by the transportation companies in their equipment during the last twenty years have been very radical. Twenty years ago most of the cars in use had a carrying capacity of ten tons. It took eleven tons of freight were loaded in one car there was a penalty of an increased rate, charged on all the freight in excess of eleven tons. Of late years all freight cars have been built with a carrying capacity of fifteen tons. This change enabled the railroads to handle increased tonnage at a less cost to themselves, and having so much dead weight to move, the weight of the freight being increased in a much greater ratio than was that of the car carrying the freight.

The citrus-fruit growers and shippers have taken advantage of the increased capacity of the cars to secure lower rates from the railroads. When the railroads increased the minimum carload weight from ten to twelve tons, or 20 per cent., there was much objection, and the same objection was heard when the minimum was raised from twelve to thirteen tons. The minimum carload weight for citrus fruit has been raised 50 per cent. during the past fifteen years, but during the same time the carrying capacity of the car has been increased 200 to 300 per cent.—a decided difference between the two increases, being 30 per cent. to the fruit grower against 200 to 300 per cent. to the railroads.

From a railroad point of view the citrus fruit has not taken advantage of the inducements offered them by the roads, that is, by loading the fruit in heavier and in this way reducing the cost of handling them. Can this be done with safety to the fruit while it is in transit? The capacity of a refrigerator car thirty feet long, eight feet wide and six feet high inside measurement, is 2,483,320 cubic inches. An open box is twelve inches wide, twelve inches deep and forty-six inches long, contents 3744 cubic inches. One hundred and sixty-two boxes would contain 605,632 cubic inches. In a car of this size, loaded with tons of fruit, five-ninths of the space in the car would contain fruit and four-ninths of the space in the car would be empty. The Santa Fe Railroad reports that it has over 4000 refrigerator cars forty feet long, approximately a car of this length, when loaded with thirteen tons of citrus fruit, would have ten-twentieths of the interior space loaded with fruit, and one-twenty-first of the space vacant.

The greater ratio of vacant space in the car to the space occupied by the fruit, so much the more in the same ratio is the earnings of the car. The argument that the minimum carload weight should be based on the market demands of the smallest open market, is a question that could be answered by the railroads making a different rate, based on the weight of the freight in the car—the heavier the car loaded the lower per hundred pounds the freight rate. This would probably induce the citrus fruit grower to make a practical test of the question.

The handling of fruits requiring icing is more expensive than the handling of the common run of fruit. The switch engine is an important factor in this expense. The car has to be switched to and from icing stations at various points on its way across the continent. In the case of blizzards it is often necessary to put the car in the roundhouses to prevent its contents being frozen. All this is adding to the expense of handling the car. To show the importance of expense of maintaining switch engines at various points by railroads to see to this service, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that on June 30, 1904, there were in service in the United States 27,039 freight engines, and 7616 switch engines. This is one switch engine to less than four freight engines.

Often during blizzards, to protect the fruit from while en route from the coast the railroads take the engines from the roundhouses, leaving their expensive machinery out of doors exposed to the elements. The place the fruit-laden cars in the roundhouses, the expense of keeping the roundhouses warm, and fully keep the fruit while it is in danger from the cold. All this is without any extra expense to the shippers. They do all this when it is a question whether or not under any legal obligation to do so. To further protect the fruit the railroads, when it is necessary, send shippers to send their own employes on each car to see to the ventilation of the cars. This is also an extra cost to the shippers.

We have Booth Tarkington's definite confession the originating suggestion for his "Beaucaire": "I had been doing some pictures for a little while that failed, and after the failure I still had two or three sketches left over. One of these I picked up and put on my desk. It represented a little man in a suit sitting disconsolately at a table, while in front of him stood a big, tall man in a uniform that I could not English. The little man looked at me like a dog, and the other one was big enough to be a lion. So I began to write around the sketch, and the story was 'Monsieur Beaucaire.' At that time Mr. Tarkington had not been to Europe, and wrote his story without ever having been there."—[The Bookman]

Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable.

Leaf Mold.

I HAVE been discussing the idea of supplying the local gardeners with leaf mold with a gentleman who says he may go into the business if the demand is sufficient. There are a few people supplying this commodity already, but there seems to be no regular market for this business. I believe the demand would increase should the agricultural journals keep before their readers the usefulness of leaf mold in growing plants. Ferns, asparagus and other plants potted in pure leaf mold require no attention except to give them water. The economy in this line alone in the management of house plants would pay for the extra cost in securing the material. I know of a Boston fern growing in a large pot of mold that had no attention whatever for two years, except irrigation and there was not a day in all this time the plant was not in perfect condition.

Bringing Fancy Chicory.

THE chicory crop is made a specialty near Brussels, Belgium, being used as a salad and the roots as a substitute for coffee. It is sold in large quantities during January, February and March.

The seed is planted in April, carefully thinned out and hand cultivated during the summer. In September and October, the plants are taken up, the leaves cut off about two inches from the root and the plants placed in trenches in three layers, each layer being covered by an inch of earth and from twelve to fourteen inches of horse manure. The cover produces a heat which causes the chicory to sprout and send up leaves which are white and of very attractive appearance. The vegetable prepared in this way is salable all through the winter when other vegetables are out of market. Experiments have been made with heating layers of plants by hot water or steam, similar to that employed in rhubarb forcing establishments in this country. In all probability rhubarb houses or cellars could be used for heating chicory by the method described.

A light and moderately rich soil is recommended for chicory. The seed is sown in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. They are thinned to from six to eight inches and hoed frequently through the summer. It is found that chicory may be produced in mushroom houses or in boxes under greenhouses where a temperature of sixty degrees can be had. In some localities in France, caves or cellars are much used for forcing chicory.—[American Gardener.]

Dandelion is not very widely grown but deserves more attention. The best markets are Boston and the surrounding cities and towns. As we go out into the England the demand for it decreases. This vegetable is easily grown and has some advantages over most. It does not require a rich soil and grows best in a warm, sandy loam, where it will get an earlier start in spring.

sowings made in June or even in July the crop will be ready as early the following spring as from sowings made in April. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, and sow about a quarter of an inch. As it is very hard, the dandelion will need no covering during the summer as soon as the warm weather of spring comes the growth is rapid. The first of the crop usually sells for a dollar a bushel, sometimes more, but even at a dollar a bushel it can be grown at a profit. A

bushel is supposed to contain thirteen pounds of the greens.

Dandelion is sometimes blanched and used for salad. This improves its quality and may be done in a small way by placing a flower pot, or a small box, over each plant. A light covering of hay, when the plants have begun growth, will also bleach them, but in growing them for market on a large scale the bleaching is little practiced.—[Country Calendar.]

Bringing a New Crop to America.

THE work of agricultural scientists in bringing the date palm from the Mediterranean region to similar arid regions in our southwest has valuable lessons. It is of interest to establish in this country an industry to produce at home fruits for which we now send abroad \$500,000. But of even greater interest are the broad and effective methods employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture—the State experiment stations and private parties cooperating. The varieties, the climatic and soil conditions, the methods of cultivating and marketing in the original home of these plants were studied. Preliminary investigations were made to find the similar soil and climatic conditions in this country. New and cheap methods of shipping the young plants were devised and large numbers of plants of several of the best varieties were introduced in Arizona and other sections. The work has combined science and business methods in an effective way, which shows the value, not only of studying the life histories of all our economic plants, but of devoting public money to breeding and widely introducing into new sections plants and animals which will produce more wealth.—[Country Calendar.]

Marketing Lima Beans.

OWING to their poor keeping qualities, Lima beans must always be sent by express to market; those shelled one afternoon must reach the market early the next morning. Only those living where the best and quickest express facilities are available can make a success of growing Lima beans for market. If one lives where an express train leaves his station in the evening, reaching the city during the night, or early in the morning, he can get the beans on the market in good condition. Beans shelled in the morning, sent to the market in the afternoon, and lying in the express office over night are apt to be unsalable the next morning. When a Lima bean starts to spoil it is soon absolutely worthless.

An acre of Lima beans cultivated by one who knows all the details of cultivation and marketing, yields a net profit of from \$300 to \$500, according to the season, shipping facilities and market prices. Yet the amount of hand labor and worry connected with the business are so great that few are engaged in it.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Groundnuts: Their Uses and Cultivation.

GROUNDNUTS yield from 35 to 50 per cent. of a bland non-drying oil; in the tropics they yield a higher percentage than in temperate climes. The oil is used in Europe and India as a substitute for olive, or for gingly oil, and for toilet soaps, pomades, cold cream, etc. The residue, or oil-cake, left after the oil has been pressed out is an excellent condensed cattle food. Over 145,000,000 pounds of groundnuts have been exported from West Africa, in a single year, mainly to Marseilles, London, Hamburg and Berlin; 222,000,000 pounds are now annually imported from various sources into Mar-

seilles alone, this oil being the staple of the Marseilles soap industry. The total imports into Europe from Africa and India alone amount to nearly 400,000,000 pounds.

Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California, has recently been conducting careful feeding experiments with human beings to determine the value of nuts for food. Almost all nuts are rich in fat and proteids; the proteids are the flesh and muscle-forming substances contained in food. A pound of groundnuts which in California costs 7 cents, furnishes 1000 calories of energy at a cost of 3½ cents and protein at a cost of 36 cents per pound. As a rule, nuts are an expensive form of food, the average price per pound of nut protein ranging higher than the corresponding average of meat protein. Prof. Jaffa's experiments, however, show that the cost per pound in the case of groundnut protein is lower than that of meats, fish, eggs, milk, dairy products and prepared cereals. This proves what has long been believed in America, that groundnuts are a most useful and economical form of food. In the United States they are largely used in the preparation of a cheap and nutritious form of sweets, known as "peanut candy." The United States uses 4,000,000 bushels of groundnuts per annum for human food at a cost to the consumers of \$10,000,000.—[The Transvaal Agricultural Journal.]

Modern Sweet Peas.

THE sweet pea has long been recognized as a necessity in every well-ordered garden. It has been grown in America for at least a hundred years, but only during the last two decades has it become the universal favorite that we now acknowledge. This is largely due to the great improvement in varieties that has taken place since the time Mr. Henry Eckford of England began to cultivate the older sorts with a view to their improvement. To his painstaking and long continued labors we are indebted for most of our beautiful modern sorts. "When I first took up the sweet pea," wrote Mr. Eckford some years ago, "there were six or eight distinct varieties in cultivation, and experts in the art, as far as I could learn, had come to the conclusion that it could not be further improved. In the first two or three generations of the work this appeared to be a fair conclusion. But I had been for many years working on the improvement of various flowers, which work had proved so eminently beneficial that a first rebuff did not deter me from further attempts." The result of these attempts may be seen in any catalogue where the Eckford varieties form so large a part of all which are considered worthy of planting.

The different types of sweet pea blossoms are due chiefly to the variations in the shape and positions of the petals which form the showy parts of the flower. Like all complete blossoms, the sweet pea has four sets of organs. The sepals, which taken together, form the calyx, are the small green pointed bodies at the base of the flower on the outside; they are grown together below. The petals, which as a whole, form the corolla, constitute as just stated, the showy part of the flower. The peculiar form of the sweet pea blossom is due to the irregularity of the petals. The large upright one at the top of the flower is called the standard; the two recurved ones in the middle of the flower are called the wings, and the small lower one is the keel. Within the keel are found the stamens, which develop the yellow pollen, and the pistil which matures later into the seed pod.—[House Beautiful.]

CURSED BY A GODDESS.

A South Indian correspondent writes: Recently a very singular report has been abroad, among the women of this district respecting the bracelets they wear. The report is to the effect that certain bracelets are very dangerous, i. e., those that are made of "Bombay" glass and have small moons and crescents, etc., imbedded in them. It is affirmed that a certain small worm bores its way out of this glass and bites the wearers of these ill-fated bracelets, and that whoever is bitten by the worm becomes afflicted with plague or some equally fatal disease and dies. The worm is said to be a small one with a very hard head.

The report arose in Pithapuram, where three women are said to have died from the bite, and spread with great rapidity over the whole of the Godavery district. The result has been that thousands of these bracelets have been destroyed during the last few weeks. The report goes on to say further that this glass was "mined" in a quarry where there was an idol of a certain goddess, and that in getting the glass from the mine the idol was broken, and as a consequence the goddess has been very angry and has sent this disease as a punishment.—[Indian World.]

BLIND MAN'S NEWSPAPER.

For the first time in history the blind have now a weekly newspaper of their own. It is issued at a penny, too, and contains an excellent record of the events of the week, doings in Parliament, the war in the East, and so on. It is called "The Braille Weekly," after the French inventor of the greatest system of printing and writing for the blind, and is printed at Edinburgh on a cylinder machine by a new invention which alone enables the paper to be issued at the popular price of a single copper coin.—[London News.]

SINGULAR PROSECUTION.

IT was in this way that the major commenced his story of "Down South" during the war. The boys were hungry, I was hungry, we were all hungry. Supplies didn't come. I sent some men out to hunt and they brought in one poor little chick, not much larger than a man, let alone twenty. We concluded to make it go further.

"Shadow broth?" suggested the Yankee. Used something about it, when I was a child. Well, we put the chicken on to stew, but it hadn't been the fire long when a pig that had been grunting there for some time—

"Pig! hungry, too, perhaps?" ventured the Yankee. He was, at any rate he ran against the kettle, and ate up the chick.

"There were some bad words said?"

"There were."

"What did you do?"

"I thought me that the boys needed something to eat from their hunger and their large sized stomachs."

"That's a disappointment was larger than the chicken, wasn't it?"

"Considerably larger. So I told them the pig was a beast, that he must be arrested, and tried by court-martial. The defend that pig," said a smart young fellow, starting to his feet.

"Take the case for the prosecution," shouted another.

"First 'catch your hare,' for there was an execution after the pig. It was all arranged in due order, the witnesses, the counsel, the 'court,' and the trial proceeded in as solemn a manner as possible. There was an air of decorum, and much fine language used throughout the scene. To be sure, the prisoner was held

by one of his aural appendages, but that couldn't be helped. Prisoners do not always pose elegantly.

"The prosecution entered a strong plea; the pig was arraigned 'on the charge of stealing, and no common theft, but stealing a soldier's rations! Of all the horrid villains under the sun! Could anything be more atrocious; could any crime be blacker! An act of dishonesty, greed and heartlessness, cruelty and rapacity—stealing a hungry soldier's rations!"

"Then came the defense.

"The prisoner was ignorant, and therefore innocent. Utterly ignorant of any harm done, he was simply acting upon the natural instinct of hunger. He knew nothing of the circumstances, of the hungry soldiers and their privations, was innocent of any intention to defraud or harm; a perfectly innocent creature." The case was given to the jury. In thirty minutes they brought in a verdict.

"Im listening with bated breath," said the Yankee; "what was the verdict?"

"Guilty!"

"To be hung by the neck till he was dead?"

"No! to be shot. Three men were detailed for the purpose. Two of the guns were empty, one contained the ball. I gave the loaded gun to the best shot in the company. He was the best shot anywhere about, he could shoot a nickel held between my thumb and finger clean out, without touching a finger."

The major lingered with admiration at this point.

"Well, of course the pig was shot dead. The boys rushed upon him, and in less than an hour they had him skinned, cut up, etc. There was a hint of more provisions procured somehow, and soon the commissary wagons came in. But piggy had his revenge; either he directly or the chick back of him; for the meal made the men sick."

B. S. H.

Elihu Root's Nephew.

YOUNGEST STREET RAILWAY MAN-
AGER IN THE WORLD.

By a Special Contributor.

THEY said at the Metropolitan Street Railway Company offices, at Fifth street and Broadway, the other day, on the writer inquiring for General Manager Oren Root, that he was attending a meeting of officers in the Cable Building, some fifty blocks away. They said he would be back in half an hour. The spasmodic hand in the big electric clock in the office was then pausing at 2:30, so there was a half hour for a preliminary survey of the surroundings.

It was a big room—the room that had been occupied by President and Former General Manager Herbert H. Vreeland—and it was a big chair that accompanied the big desk standing exactly in the center of the room. Bigness and precision were visible everywhere. One could see it without straining his eyes. But was the present incumbent of the big chair and the bigger office—a young man barely 31 years old, who two years ago was called to one of the most remunerative and responsible positions in all this corporation of States and Territories—big enough, mentally and physically, to fill the chair made vacant by President Vreeland? Had he in two years shown this to be a fact? Still scarcely over 30 and the executive head of the greatest street railway system on earth!

Was he a young Fortunatus, born with a golden spoon in his mouth, or had he embraced a fighting chance in the strenuous game and won on his merits? How had he risen to the general managership of the greatest street railway system in the land at an age when most young men are still casting about for opportunities, or rather waiting for opportunities to come their way? What, in short, was the secret of his amazing success?

Success always is a secret to those who fail. But this one promises to be of interest to every young man with ambition to succeed in his chosen calling. Doubtless many a man whose mirror and friends told him he was growing gray rather than rich also would like to know how this young man had forged ahead with such Jack-the-Giant-Killer strides.

As my glance traveled around the room—with a place in it for everything and with everything in its place—it was arrested by a number of volumes dealing with labor and capital—those Siamese twins—and other facts and factors in the most absorbing industrial problems of the day. Tracts on tractions, precepts on precepts, lines upon lines—street railway lines made up the small library. There was nothing superfluous about it, nothing did not appertain to some branch of the street railway industry or some of its numerous allies—nothing of paramount interest to the average young man under 30 years of age. This library was eloquent of facts. Some of them were fairy facts—the kind that science is filled with—but all were facts—nothing but facts. Already it was becoming plain how Oren Root had become the youngest street railway manager in the world, commanding a salary which runs well up into five figures and holding in his name many millions of the securities of the various companies controlled by the Metropolitan interests.

Meanwhile the spasmodic hand of the clock was moving east-by-southeast toward the appointed hour, and as a sudden tick denoted its arrival, the door opened and General Manager Root came in—on time to the minute. This was another and even better answer to my question. They who win success say promptness is the right bower in the game.

This successor to President Vreeland had just returned from a conference with August Belmont, H. H. Vreeland, and other Interurban and Metropolitan directors, and veterans of industry, whose combined wealth would pay off the national debt, and still leave them millionaires. His this-is-my-busy-day step and manner did not promise a protracted interview. His time belonged to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Several interruptions were occasioned by clerks and minor officials from the hive of offices honeycombing the big building coming in to consult with the busy managerial bee. Many of the consultants were ancient and obsolete, a few were honest workers in the hive, asking no odds and receiving none; some were drones. They came for directions regarding everything under the street railway sun. One was inquiring about the new cross-town line in Eighty-sixth street. Another came with a report that sixty persons had declined to obey the car-ahead order and had been traveling back and forth over town for six hours on one fare. Still another came with a report of an accident on one of the lines in which a woman and child were the victims. Occasionally the young man to whom they reported for orders was already aware of the business which brought them—having acquainted himself with it at first hand during his tireless daily inspection of the road, and its collateral branches. Without waste of time or words he settled most of the questions concerning the comfort and convenience of patrons of the twenty-six lines under his control. Here was a hoary proverb being exemplified in modern life—for a young man was leading them.

Tall, broad-shouldered, raw-boned, keenly alert and, hardly more than a boy in general appearance, this young self-made man conveys the impression of being the industrial young athlete that he is. Perhaps it requires an industrial athlete to wrestle successfully with some of the problems which daily confront the manager of a system controlling 216 miles of trackage, 1200 cars, representing an investment of \$200,000,000, and giving

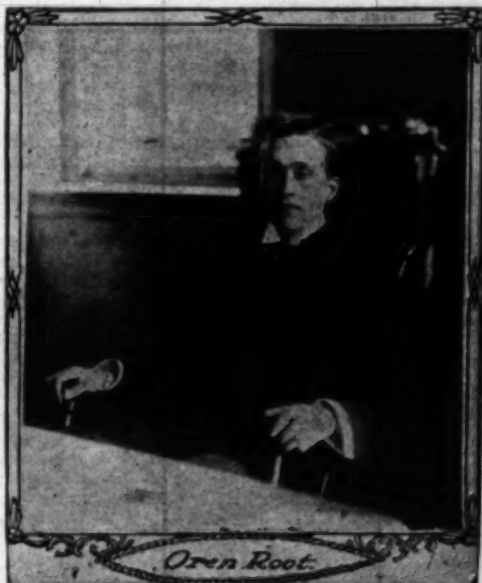
employment to 14,000 men. His clear, gray eyes are an admonition and example to the shallow army of sophisticated youth who seem only to make both ends meet by burning the candle at both ends.

Early to bed and early to rise is one of the unbroken commandments in his decalogue. This is with the proviso his work does not keep him up the greater part of the night. For his time must be its time who goes forth to manage the Metropolitan Street Railway system. So young Root is frequently abroad in the small hours of the morning, when only ghosts and physicians are supposed to be astir. What is he doing? Studying the men under him—studying every possible means of remedying traffic conditions on the island of Manhattan—studying his trade.

For this young man of tomorrow—like his predecessor and superior officer—rose from the ranks. He began with the construction gang. He shoveled dirt, dug up cobblestones, helped lay rails, was a motorman and became a timekeeper—most everything but a time observer. He knows the men as they are, and inquiry among them revealed the fact that not only are the men loyal to him, but they are becoming so many Barkuses, willing and anxious to hitch their trolleys to his star.

Oren Root is the youngest street railway magnate—he may be properly called a magnate now—in the United States. Only ten years ago he was one of the army of impecunious college graduates whose only capital was ambition, and more or less ability. He was graduated from Hamilton College, from which three generations of his family have been matriculated, and with which the Roota have been prominently identified for nearly a century.

He is a nephew of the Secretary of State, but despite his handicap—as was his novel reference to the connection the other day—he has toiled upward from the bottom of the ladder—done it in the night. Until seven



years ago President Vreeland had not evinced either by word or sign that he knew such a person was in the employ of the road. It was not until he had pushed his head above the surface of men of average ability and industry that the young man was discerned by his superiors—the men in the conning tower.

How did he get within range of their eyes? As the man of the colloquy says—that is the question. Other questions which he can answer from personal experience are:

Are corporations good employers and do they afford the poor young man a fair field for sowing his talents with some promise of reaping an adequate harvest?

What is success?

Does early marriage hinder or further a young man in his career?

Here is his remarkable story told for the first time:

On graduating from Hamilton College in 1894 it was to find myself adrift with some prospect of capitalizing. My father was a professor of mathematics in the college, as was his father before him, and was valedictorian of his class. My uncles, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and Walstein Root, who has earned perhaps more fame than fortune as a chemist, both stood at the head of their classes. I was not so fortunate, but did succeed in getting one of the Phi Beta Kappa keys, and so escaped complete disgrace.

My father strongly intimated that the best thing a young man in my position could do was to teach school. Perhaps it is because some persons would rather learn than teach—myself among others—that led me to decide against school teaching. Nor was I any better equipped for a profession. But it was necessary to do something, and to do it at once, or else go hungry. So as nothing turned up in some time, the hungry period soon came. Facts are hard things to digest.

It happened to be zero weather, and hunger and cold are bedfellows. This period, by the way, occurred after I had left college and had gone back to my early home in Missouri in search of hope and work. Some three weeks after getting my sheepskin I was crossing the big bridge spanning the Mississippi at St. Louis, and then began an uphill time. One of my brothers was a reporter on a newspaper there, but as he knew no one save newspaper men and politicians, the outlook became gloomy.

The month that followed still seems an age to me—although most of it was spent in bed. Yea, for as my small capital dwindled it became necessary—or at least advisable—for me to remain ostensibly asleep until after

noon each day in order to save buying breakfast. Things went from bad to worse—generally do when one is out of employment—until a torial position was offered me on one of the dailies at \$1 per day. The paper would have paid at that, for the first story—in the first person—the new reporter turned in convinced the city editor his cub had no eye for news. It was the beginning of the end of my life on the Mississippi.

Just a few more days in St. Louis convinced Horace Greeley was all wrong when he advised men to go West. As soon as this dawned upon me I started East on money borrowed from a friend, perhaps himself. Western hearts are bigger than our purses.

On arriving in New York—eight years ago—I met a Missouri friend who had known me in a tiny town of Columbia, and when we parted he had just 5 cents as an aggregate capital to start with. It is rather singular that that nickel was invested in the Metropolitan—as car fare.

I went down to see my uncle, who was then a lawyer, in hope that he could direct me toward some kind. He was acting as advisory counsel to the Metropolitan system, and recommended me to go there for work. My idea was to learn the business the next morning bright and early I was lined up with eighteen others who were looking for jobs.

My first work was on the construction gang of the Front street, to check in the men and horses. I was at that time the Fulton-Street Horse Car Line road was then making its first experiments with electricity as a motive power on Lenox avenue. My wages were only sufficient for necessities, one of which was a light room on the East Side within shouting distance of the Bowery. It was impossible for me to associate with my former college companions for pecuniary reasons, so I got in the habit of spending my evenings on Lenox avenue studying the new motive power the way the cars were operated.

Only a few days ago it came to my knowledge that one of the officers of the company had come up there at night and reported the fact to the general manager. An order came soon afterward transferring the new line as a motorman, with a slight increase in wages.

Six months later I was transferred to the wagon at double the wages. But a month thereafter I was offered a clerkship in one of the offices. One could remain with the company twenty years without learning anything about the operation of the road. My dissatisfaction caused ears of the division superintendent, who told me to the job or else go back to my old place as motorman at half the salary.

It was a hard thing to do, but I went back, and years later was offered a clerkship in one of the offices. This led to my being appointed assistant secretary, and then assistant to the general manager. One morning in March, President Vreeland appeared to succeed him as general manager. The order came by mail, and was an agreeable but complete surprise.

Regarding your inquiry, are corporations good employers? I have this to say:

If a young man is determined to push his way, has average ability and is loyal to his superior, a corporation affords a young man the best opportunity for success within my knowledge. Success is only the result of conscientious and intelligent effort in any line of industry; but to succeed with a corporation one must have and display absolute loyalty to the men he works for, so to say. While in the ranks any number of cases have come under my notice of men who, in the employ of this road brimful of enthusiasm, but who to make any sacrifices of personal comfort or convenience. When called upon to work overtime they murmured, and when called upon to assist a fellow without any prospect of extra remuneration, they refused to be excused. Every man has a right to take this stand—but it is the man who is willing to do anything and everything who gets promotion and climbs the ladder soonest.

During my ten years' connection with this corporation I frequently been called upon to work sixteen hours at the rate of 10 cents an hour. That is not wages. But the thing was to convince my superiors that I was worth more than I was getting. An employer can do that honestly he is on the way to promotion. No employer is going to pay a man every cent he is worth, for that would leave no interest on the investment, and when a man of average ability employs a man, it is an investment of some kind.

As for young men marrying—of course, a man must be his own judge in that matter, which is an affair of temperament. But I certainly think a man with his way to make in the world is better off by marrying before his position is assured.

A man with a wife has many duties toward his family; one of which is to give her as much of his time as possible. In my own case I always have been willing to give all my time to my work if necessary, but it was inconvenient. Marriage and a family mean less time and attention to be given by a man to his work, hence the head of a family will hardly be able to provide for those dependent upon him with the liberality as he might by laboring and waiting for a wife.

This is my only reason for advising a young man who has to be the architect of his own fortune to marry early. He who invests as much of his time as possible in his work, and who receives returns in the way of business success. This is the strenuous competition, and one of its most important lessons is for the young man to learn to labor for a wife.

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The Hammond Family.

ORATORS, STATESMEN AND ONE
ELEGIAC POET.

By a Special Contributor.

ON Battle Abbey Roll, we find the name Hamond. In Normandy, there is the Castle of St. Amand. Putting two and two together, one of the followers of William was of St. Amand—the lord of the castle—after touching British soil, where the aspirate character, he was Hamand, or Hamond, in time, Hammond. The captain of the guard of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, was Amound or Hamond.

The root, from which the word is derived, is said to be a Greek word meaning to shine, to glitter, or to be also faithful and true. It is even said that it may be derived from the same root.

We have all heard of Jupiter Ammon, and any Hamond who chooses, may claim him as celestial ancestor. The city of Thebes, where the god was particularly worshipped under his name Ammon, is called in the history of the time, Hammono. Then again another Hamon, son of Noah, was Ammon. The choice between Hamon and Ham as ancestors of the Hammonds.

The name also appears in old records as Hammons, Hamon, Hamont, Haimon, Haman, Hamoin, Hamon and Hamyona.

The nephew of Charlemagne was Amon or Aymon. The family of Granville of the English peerage is of Hamon stock, and a daughter of Fitzhamon, married the Earl of Gloucester. This was in the eleventh century.

The English Hammonds were seated at St. Alban's in the seventeenth century, or before. James



Hammond

the elegiac poet, was of the family, and son of Hamon, member of Parliament, known as "silver-tongued Hamond." Gen. Sir Francis Hammond was Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

John of Charles I. in his captivity, was Henry Hammond. The King said of him that he was a natural orator he had ever heard. He said one day, at any rate, that idleness was the heaviest of the most dangerous temptation of man.

Among early American ancestors, we find that Hammonds may be reckoned among our hardy and successful full of quality. William, one of the proprietors of Watertown, Mass., and Thomas, of the same State, were sons of Thomas of England, and his wife, Rose Trippie. The home was at Newton, near what is called Hammond's in the family for many generations.

John of William, of London, with three daughters, her son Benjamin, came to Boston, 1634, in the ship, she removed to Scituate, where she was a third member of the church. She was Elizabeth, daughter of William Penn. Her son married her, and they had six children. Another Hamond may be noted—Capt. John Hammond, of R. I., married Mary Scott, niece of Ben Franklin.

John of Col. Benjamin, of Newton, who was a Revolutionary soldier, used to tell the story of watching as he rode away to join the troops, and of months afterward, when he returned uninjured, the firing at Bunker Hill, and at night saw the firing in the air from Boston to the American flag.

When asked if she was not sorry to see so many of her people destroyed, she straightened herself and, with her questioner with earnest eyes from which tears shone, replied, emphatically, bringing her hand to her forehead: "No, sir; we had lost our appetite."

Revolutionary soldiers may be mentioned Col. Virginia, who had a distinguished record; Col. of Virginia. He was engaged in some of the most important battles as well. Late in life he was a surveyor of Georgia was surveyed by him.

Hammond was on the wrong side of the British naval officer, present at the occupation of New York. As he was knighted in 1778, we

may infer that he won his spurs by gallant action in the war.

Appropos to the orthography of the name, Hamond was a common form in colonial times. The name now is generally spelled Hammond, sometimes with one "m," occasionally without the "d" and in rare instances Hamant.

Some curious Christian names were Beuretta, Blankenship, Dianza, Sparm and Stam. Without wishing to imply anything at all, may we respectfully ask where the Hammonds picked up these appellations?

"Cotton is king," is a saying which originated with James H. Hammond, statesman, member of Congress, Senator and Governor of South Carolina, the early part of the nineteenth century. If anecdotes are in order, it may be mentioned that the first carriage in Swansey, N. H., was owned by Aaron Hammond, a prominent man, whose father, Thomas, one of the original proprietors of the town was a Revolutionary patriot.

The arms reproduced are azure, a fess ermine between three lions' heads erased, or. Crest, an eagle, wings expanded argent, beaked, and legged or, between two stag's horns, proper. This is the coat-of-arms granted to the family of Kent in 1779. The fess, as the reader doubtless knows, is a girdle or military belt of honor, and the lion is regarded as one of the most noble of heraldic symbols, occupying as it does three quarters of the royal arms of Great Britain. The eagle is also a royal emblem, Germany and Austria preferring it to the lion. It was an ensign of Persian and Babylonian kings, and denotes a man of action, speedy in apprehension as well as judicious. Politic, and foreseeing time and opportunity, is the meaning of the stag. One Hammond motto is "Tentanda via est" ("A way must be tried.") "Pro rege et patria" ("For king and country") is another family motto. This was the war cry of Thomas, who purchased the manor of St. Alban's Court, and to whom arms, granted in 1548, were argent, on a chevron, sable, between three pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many escallops or, a bordure engrailed vert. Crest, a hawk's head collared gules, rays issuing or.

Sir Graham Hamond, Scotch ancestor of one American branch, was granted arms in 1650. It is surmounted by two crests, one a naval crown, the other two arms erect, issuing from the clouds, and the hands in the act of removing from a spike a human skull. Above is a marquis' coronet, between laurel leaves, with the motto, "Sepulto Viresco." This crest tells the story of the removal of the head of James Graham, gallant Marquis of Montrose, from the Tolbooth, Edinburgh, where it was placed after his execution, the removal being effected by Sir Graham Hamond.

ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

WINTER QUARTERS IN THE ANTARCTIC.

In Harper's for September, Dr. Charcot, chief of the French South Polar Expedition, tells interestingly of how he prepared to meet the winter at Wandel Island:

"The work of installing ourselves in winter quarters began at once. The boat was docked along a rocky cliff covered with ice, in a little harbor which looked as if it were cut to order. Hawsers and chains were attached to blocks of granite from the ship's prow and stern. The prow was aground, and the taffrail of the stern was protected by a girdle of cables. The Port, which opens toward the northeast, is exposed to the heavy winds of this region, which bring in the storms and great quantities of ice from the open sea. We also built a dam across the harbor by means of a raft and anchor chain, which, held up about a meter from the surface, was subjected from time to time to considerable pressure. This dam had the double advantage of offering resistance to the big blocks of ice coming from the sea and of keeping in the harbor smaller fragments of ice, which then served as a kind of buffer. But even so, we had to endure at times shocks from blocks of ice weighing several tons, which, as they were brought in by the storms, struck our ship like battering rams.

"After reconnoitering the country the station was quickly completed. It was necessary to take advantage of the sunlight, for inclement days were numerous. As early as the 14th of March lamps had to be lit at 7 o'clock. We built a road with hard blocks of snow to make our access to land more easy. The portable house was put up in the valley, against the hill. At one side a shed was built; then a large ditch dug in the ice and covered with canvas served as our food dock. The provisions were stored there in snow houses, for the ship was liable at any time to be crushed by the ice. On this account it was prudent to unload as many of the provisions as possible. Two snow houses built after the Eskimo fashion served as slaughter-houses. Here seals, penguins, and cormorants were prepared. The choice bits of meat went to the storehouse."

RAISING ELK FOR PROFIT.

Elk are successfully domesticated in the Eastern States. In fact, they are the only deer that can be easily reared in captivity in practically any climate. They will live without shelter, and can subsist on a hardy diet of bark and twigs during the severe winter, when the domestic animals would not survive. They are prolific and their young thrive. All this raises a question of considerable economic importance. The pilgrims when they landed on Plymouth Rock found elk at home in New England down to tidewater. Why not make use of the waste land of the East again; rehabilitate it with elk that can, if necessary, find sustenance winter and summer on the barren pastures of abandoned farms, and thus create a new industry of raising elk for profit? According to Prof. William T. Hornaday, who of all authorities in America could perhaps speak with the most weight on this subject, there is no doubt that an industry of raising elk in New England may be created, providing only that there is a market for elk venison at a higher price than beef—say 50 cents a pound retail.—[Country Life in America for September.

Christian Citizenship.

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

IN its issue for September 2, Collier's publishes an inquiry into "Christian Citizenship" by an author, who, the editor says, is "A great creative artist whose reasons for anonymity seem sufficient to us as to himself." This great creative artist asks: "Is there such a thing as Christian Citizenship? No," he says, "but it could be created." In part he says:

If Christians should vote their duty to God at the polls, they would carry every election, and do it with ease. They would elect every clean candidate in the United States, and defeat every soiled one. Their prodigious power would be quickly realized and recognized, and afterward there would be no unclean candidates upon any ticket, and graft would cease. No church organization can be found in the country that would elect men of foul character to be its shepherd, its treasurer, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. It would be revolted at the idea; it would consider such an election an insult to God. Yet every Christian congregation in the country elects foul men to public office, while quite aware that this also is an open and deliberate insult to God, who can not approve and does not approve the placing of the liberties and the well-being of His children in the hands of infamous men. It is the Christian congregations that are responsible for the filling of our public offices with criminals, for the reason that they could prevent it if they chose to do it. They could prevent it without organizing a league, without framing a platform, without making any speeches or passing any resolutions—in a word, without concert of any kind. They could accomplish it by each individual resolving to vote for God at the polls—that is to say, vote for the candidate whom God would approve. Can a man imagine such a thing as God being a Republican or a Democrat, and voting for a criminal or a blackguard merely because party loyalty required it? Then can we imagine that a man can improve upon God's attitude in this manner, and by help of professional politicians invent a better policy? God has no politics but cleanliness and honesty, and it is good enough for men.

A man's second duty is to his family. There was a time when a clergyman's duty to his family required him to be his congregation's political slave, and vote his congregation's ticket in order to safeguard the food and shelter of his wife and children. But that time has gone by. We have the secret ballot now, and a clergyman can vote for God. He can also plead with his congregation to do the like.

Perhaps. We can not be sure. The congregation would probably inquire whom he was going to vote for; and if he stood upon his manhood and answered that they had no Christian right (which is the same as saying no moral right, and, of course, no legal right) to ask the question, it is conceivable—not to say certain—that they would dismiss him, and be much offended at his proposing to be a man as well as a clergyman.

Still, there are clergymen who are so situated as to be able to make the experiment. It would be worth while to try it. If the Christians of America could be persuaded to vote God and a clean ticket, it would bring about a moral revolution that would be incalculably beneficent. It would save the country—a country whose Christians have betrayed it and are destroying it.

The Christians of Connecticut sent Bulkeley to the Senate. They sent to the Legislature the men who elected him. These two crimes they could have prevented; they did not do it, and upon them rest the shame and the responsibility. Only one clergyman remembered his Christian morals and his duty to God, and stood bravely by both. Mr. Smythe is probably an outcast now, but such a man as that can endure ostracism, and such a man as that is likely to possess the treasure of a family that can endure it with him, and be proud to do it. I kiss the hem of his garment.

Four years ago Greater New York had two tickets in the field; one clean, the other dirty, with a single exception. One-half of the Christians voted for that foul ticket and against God and the Christian code of morals, putting loyalty to party above loyalty to God and honorable citizenship, and they came within a fraction of electing it; whereas if they had stood by their professed morals they would have buried it out of sight. Christianity was on trial then, it is on trial now. And nothing important is on trial except Christianity.

It was on trial in Philadelphia, and failed; in Pennsylvania, and failed; in Rhode Island, and failed; in Connecticut, and failed; in New York, and failed; in Delaware, and failed; in every town and county and State, and was recreant to its trust; it has effusively busied itself with the small matters of charity and benevolence, and has looked on, indifferent while its country was sinking lower and lower in reputation and drifting further and further toward moral destruction. It is the one force that can save, and it sits with folded hands. In Greater New York it will presently have an opportunity to elect or defeat some straight, clean, honest men, of the stamp of Jerome stamp, and some of the Tammany kind. The Christian vote—and the Christian vote alone—will decide the contest. It, and it alone, is master of the situation, and lord of the result.

Some people are saying that there are too many theaters in Los Angeles at present. In Shakespeare's time, when London had a smaller population than Los Angeles has today, there were in that city no less than 200 licensed playhouses.

The Curse of Curiosity.

A LITTLE CONVERSATION IN THE
HONEYMOON.

By a Special Contributor.

"I THOUGHT," I demanded, gazing sternly down upon Polly, where she sat on the floor of my den like an island of ruffles in the midst of a sea of scattered papers, pipes, pens, tobacco, and fishing tackle, "that I requested you—not to touch my desk!"

"And I thought," replied Polly, tilting her nose indifferently; "that Bluebeard was only a myth!"

I groaned.

"I even fancied," she went on, carefully sorting out a handful of tobacco tags and stowing them safely in the drawer devoted to my most valuable papers, "that he was exceedingly inhuman and unnatural; but now I have discovered that he was perfectly human and perfectly natural," and she designed to turn and take me in, from the tips of my riding boots to the top of my head, with a glance that plainly compared me to the ancient tyrant.

"Bluebeard," I remarked, hanging up my crop and helplessly sinking into the Morris chair, "would have been an ideal husband if Fatima's curiosity had not driven him to the verge of murder."

Polly tossed her chin and industriously flung the deed to our house and all my insurance receipts into the trash basket at her side, from which I surreptitiously rescued them.

"He was," I continued, "entirely too lenient."

"Too—what?" Polly stopped her rummaging to gaze at me.

"He gave Fatima the key to his secret closet," I declared.

"Well," rejoined Polly, resuming her work, "didn't you give me the keys to your desk?"

"Not all of them," I assured her leaning back to watch the effect of my announcement upon the small person at my feet. "Not the one to the little drawer where I keep my private—I mean my personal—"

"O-o-oh!" breathed Polly, "I wondered where that key was. But I never even dreamed you had kept it from me—purposely!" and the reproach in her eyes would have stung a harder man than I.

There was silence for a moment, and then I cleared my throat.

"Hm-m! Bluebeard," I continued, "in spite of his varied matrimonial experiences did not understand women. He—"

"Nonsense!" laughed Polly. "No man ever understood women—except perhaps Solomon."

"Solomon," I sighed, digging my favorite pipe out of a pile of rubbish and rescuing my tobacco from the trash basket, "was a happy oriental. Not one of his wives would have dared step a foot into his private apartments, much less rummage about his Bluebeard's closet."

"Or his desk!" giggled Polly.

"Or his pipes!"

"Or his pride and self-esteem!"

"No, nor attempt to lay his tenderest memories and darkest secrets bare to the light!"

Polly tore up an old dinner card with an energy worthy of a better cause.

"So there are secrets and scalps and corpses in your desk!" she exclaimed.

"I didn't say so," I replied evasively, "and if there are," I continued impressively, "why shouldn't you leave them there? Secrets, Polly, are like sleeping dogs, best left lying. Curiosity is the great feminine crime, the inherited curse of woman, which has descended straight down from Eve. One would have thought, after that scrape you got us into in the Garden of Eden, that you would have learned a lesson: But you are all Eves and Pandoras and Fatimas. There isn't a door or a closet that is sacred from you. Now, a man is never curious—"

"Pooh," said Polly, "of course a man is not curious! Why should he be, when women tell him everything? He has nothing to be curious about. You never heard of a wife with a Bluebeard's closet, did you? It is always the men who have them. They carry their secrets about with them as proudly as they would a decoration or a medal. They have even been known to take them to the grave. A woman couldn't do such a thing."

"No indeed!" I agreed cheerfully. "If she happened to die with one on her soul, she would be sure to drop it on the way to the burying ground."

"And as long as men continue to have Bluebeard's closets," pursued Polly, ignoring me, "women will continue to pry into them. That is the penalty of keeping your tender memories and your scalps lying about!" and she resumed her rummaging with an air of having settled the question.

I watched her from the depths of my Morris chair—and of despair—with what would have been a sinking heart, had not the sight of her elbows beneath rolled-up sleeves and of her curls peeping out from a ridiculously small and useless dust cap lightened it.

"Every man," I resumed, "has a Bluebeard's closet—a holy of holies, whether he keeps scalps and corpses or only old dance programmes, old dreams, and dead ambitions, in it. It is his inner temple of regret, repentance, and disappointment, the store closet of his past sins and failures, which he wishes to keep closed and hidden—even from his wife."

"But a wife never can understand—" began Polly.

"Well, why should she understand?" I broke in; "a man doesn't want to be understood. That is a purely feminine longing. The man who fancies himself entirely understood is as unhappy as the woman who believes that she is misunderstood. Every self-respecting masculine creature likes to feel that there is a little element of the complex, the incomprehensible, the mysterious, about him. No man can appreciate a woman's longing to pry

into the secret chambers of his soul or forgive her for wanting to know things which she shouldn't," I appended significantly.

Polly arranged herself Turk fashion on the floor and looked at me meditatively with her chin resting in her hand.

"But suppose," she said dreamily, "that the best part of the man should be locked in that holy of holies?"

"The best part of a rose," I replied, gently pulling at my pipe, "is the perfume; but you do not have to dissect the flower in order to enjoy it. You do not have to read the recipe book in order to relish the pudding; and you do not have to know whether a woman's complexion comes in a box or—a bottle—in order to admire it. Besides," I added, "when Bluebeard's closet does contain scalps and corpses and other gruesome objects—which it often does—"

"He should open it on the wedding day," cried Polly, waving my check book triumphantly, "and—air it!"

"And send poor Fatima flying home to her mother?" I inquired sarcastically. "That would be eminently foolish."

"Or else," added Polly, "he should be wise and clever and careful enough never to let her know of the existence of that closet. A woman doesn't really mind not knowing things if—if she never finds them out. But when a secret is thrust ostentatiously under her nose, it is like a locked closet or a closed drawer or a telegram. She simply has to open it! If Bluebeard had never warned Fatima away from the secret chamber, she probably would never have thought of looking in it," and Polly turned to her work of destruction once more with a renewed energy that sent the papers flying in every direction.

"I don't believe it!" I objected, "Fatima was on the feminine hunt for trouble, which usually occurs at the end of the honeymoon. And the woman who goes hunting for trouble can always find it, whether it exists or not. The trouble hunt isn't real sport. The game is too easily bagged. And nine times out of ten when a woman has found out what she wanted to know, she is sorry. She would very much rather believed her husband what she once believed him—"

"She can forget," said Polly, with conviction.

"No she can't. She may think she can; but the blood stains would not wash off Fatima's key and the stains of suspicion once confirmed will forever taint a woman's mind and color her opinion and soil her love. Now," and I glanced insinuatingly toward my desk, "if you had happened to open that secret drawer, for instance—"

Polly's eyes twinkled strangely.

"I should have dispelled the mystery," she suggested.

"And destroyed the perfume of the flower," I agreed pulling comfortably at my pipe.

"And seen the gruesome scalps and corpses."

"And desecrated the holy of holies."

"And found this!" cried Polly holding up a filigree box.

I caught my breath so suddenly that the smoke from my pipe choked me. The box was from my secret drawer! "Where—how—did you—get—it?" I gasped, clutching at my pocket and drawing out my key ring.

"Pooh!" laughed Polly, scornfully, "What woman ever needed a key—when she possessed a hairpin!"

I closed my teeth unsmilingly. At last I knew how Bluebeard had felt! I had to pull on my pipe several times before I could see quite clearly. When I did look up, Polly was kneeling at my feet and holding up the filigree box for my inspection.

"Look!" she said, quite gently, "I didn't open it, Jack, dear and now I never shall!"

"I took the box from her fingers, and stooped to kiss them. Blessed little Polly!"

"In that case," said I, deliberately sitting the key into the lock, "we shall open it together—and air the closet."

HELEN ROWLAND.

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A FRENCH FISHING VILLAGE.

UNIQUE CORNER OF AN OLD LAND—SHOPPING ON ORIGINAL LINES.

[Katherine Tynan in Pall Mall Gazette:] To be sure it was a great enterprise for us to take a cottage in a French fishing village, we having little French, and to import an English cook, who had no French at all. Our French-speaking friends raised their hands at our daring. "You will be frightfully cheated," they assured us. "How on earth are you going to do your marketing? Why, you don't even know the value of French money?"

That was true, of course. We had to begin by letting the vendors help themselves to their payments, but that was for a day or two only. Our friends underrated our intelligence, but we found the decimal coinage easy of understanding, and were only puzzled when some of the more unsophisticated skipped from centimes to sous with a startling rapidity.

Even here there is a season, which begins about the last week in July. We arrived in the third week, and were perturbed to find that a week later prices suddenly jumped up. That was because the big hotel was filling with English. Apparently the French visitors have no influence on the season, for the chalets were full of French people when we came; but of course Madame knows the full value of what she buys, and it would be quite useless to name an extortionate price with her. Indeed, we noticed at first that when Madame came to purchase at the efforts at the same time as we were purchasing, prices were mentioned in a whisper. However, that was before we learned to do without rather than to pay overmuch. When we had come to that point we began to be treated with respect. But before we arrived there Zelle, the fisherman, had made a tremendous haul out of us. We had paid her five francs for six small fish, the result of stupefaction rather than of anything else. Since then we have ceased to deal with Zelle.

Fish there is in abundance, and fresh out of the water very often. "All alive, O!" We generally dismiss three fish-sellers before breakfast. The early morning disadvantage. We are on the ground floor, and the door, with its screen of pierced ironwork, is not a head. It is disquieting when a cry of "Les poissons, madame, s'il vous plait," pierces one's ear, at 6 o'clock in the morning. You may buy seven balais for three francs, as our cook did yesterday, but so, one is not prepared for the marketing at 10 o'clock.

After bathing you may buy eels on the way to carry them home, writhing in whatever happens to be handy. Also, as you sit at meals, it is no uncommon thing to have a crab or a lobster thrust through the open window, each quite ready to show fight. We have bought them they promenade round the table to the amusement of our cook, whom we suspect of French descent. We also buy a flat, thick, white, which is very sweet and delicate, of a variety of sizes. Then there is a glittering silver fish, very like a salmon, which they call "bar," and for which charge salmon prices. It tastes rather like a mixture of salmon. Can it be barbel?

Mademoiselle, who sells us our fruit and vegetables comes out from Boulogne market. She has a big cart and a stout dog to assist "Tancrède" to hills and down. She has beautiful peaches and plums and tomatoes, and all manner of vegetables. As she sits on her cart, with her handsome dog, she is the center of a most pleasing picture. We hear the better that "Tancrède" is well fed and to sugar, and that the dog turns up his nose at bread. Still, she has picked over the peaches, giving us the least mature, while the French have selected the ripest and roundest. How impossible to remonstrate when one has little French! There comes a day when she can speak only in a per, and has her throat swathed up with bandages. Present her with some tabloids of chlorate of potash. The next time she comes she thanks us with a least we take it to be thanks—and we notice her lays aside our selection of a caterpillar-ridden lettuce, a better one. At Tuesday's market she takes care of us. We see her watching over us from afar, no longer does she pick for us the hardest and greenest peaches.

There is a delightful little old woman who comes from Cape Grizac with a donkey cart full of better eggs. The butter, swathed in cabbage leaves and white cloth, is delicious past the "best Devon" of shops. The eggs are brown and new laid. Some a child comes to the door with three or four worn on a platter, asking a few sous.

Again, there are those who appear at the door a shrieking and miserable pullet, or duck, with a tied together. Or the baker, like a conjurer, produces a rabbit from amid his long, brown loaves. Again, there is the woman with gateaux, her brown face in its wide-frilled white cap as brown as her hair, as her wares.

Once there is a misunderstanding. The best knife grinder has been hanging enraptured on an oyster man as he opens the oysters for his customer. Presently the boy appears in our open door. "Un pour une douzaine," we say in our halting French. "Franc quarante," he replies. "Very cheap," we say each other approvingly and straightway order a dozen. "We have not got them," he says, shrugging his head. We produce a long dish and hold it under his nose. His bewilderment but increases. Tomline fails. He leaves us at last still shaking head. Those mad English! he says to himself. It is only when we see him trudging by the grinder's cart that we realize our mistake.

We have favorites among those itinerant vendors whose it is hard to turn away, so that we rather load ourselves up with eels or eggs or whatever we cannot say "No" to the little wretched old women.

Occasionally we get other things than provisions. Today it was a couple of plausible fellows, faced children of the sun with a long cart full of the new varnish all gleaming in the sun. We sat on the chairs to prove that they are "tres bons," an excellent test it is, for they are great and even by those sons of Anak, our fishermen.

Or it is a tied-up bundle of silk bedspread, embroidered table-centers, costly and beautiful. We see to the bottom of the bundle, although it is full well that we shall not buy. Madame says it is a pleasure to make the display. When we convey our apologies she answers cheerfully that all in the way of business. "Merci bien, madame," says, going out. Certainly they sweeten life, the excellent manners of our French neighbors.

IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY FINGER PRINTS.

The system of identifying criminals by fingerprints becomes a most important aid to detective work in the sensational robbery of jewelry from a London house, traced to a gang of habitual criminals simply by the fact that one of the housebreakers had touched his hand a dusty skylight. In another instance the freshly-painted window sill; the piece of the sawed out, and the smudges photographed, with result that the culprit, a known criminal, was traced to earth. The identity of this accidental robber, the official record pigeon-holed at Scotland Yard, the culprit, George Smith by name, to make a sensation. Again, there have been several cases, in which the marks left by the blood-stained fingers of the assassin have been photographed, and used to fasten the crime on a suspect, against whom evidence would otherwise have been quite lacking. [The World Today.]

Some Ghosts.

WHEN THE QUICK AND THE DEAD MEET FACE TO FACE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE saying that there is nothing new under the sun often seems to come home with peculiar force to the student of ghost lore, so constantly do a few strongly marked types tend to repeat themselves from the earliest to the latest times. In fact an outline of the opinions of a Universal History of Ghosts would probably be no less monotonous than are works summarizing in the manner the visible world's successive wars, and treaties, and plagues, and sovereigns.

Yet, when we consider the subject rather more deeply, and go a little further into detail, we find that this appearance of sameness is really superficial, since there exists a greater variety in ghost stories than a rough general survey, which discovers only the more striking, and may be not the most important, features, would lead us to expect. There are not a few of them that have nothing to do with the demanding of vengeance, the committing of crimes, the foretelling of inevitable calamities, the playing of practical jokes, whereon the commonest, because the most sensational, of them turn; and as ghosts are at the present time persons of some consequence, and seem likely to become so in an even higher degree, it is certainly wise to regard them from every possible point of view, and it may be worth while to collect here a handful of well-authenticated cases in which their errands were more benevolent and more consoling.

We may thus describe, for instance, an experience of Richard Hill, C. B., the most eminent naturalist of the West Indies, whom Charles Darwin called "an observer after my own heart." Hill, a native of Jamaica, was a zealous abolitionist, and was in consequence exiled for many years from his native island. He had a friend and colleague, an Englishman named Lundy, who was working in Jamaica on behalf of the anti-slavery cause. At one time when Hill started from England in a sailing vessel bound for St. Thomas, on his way to Hayti, he and the captain occupied the main cabin, having their staterooms on each side of it. One evening, when the vessel was about in the latitude of the Azores, the captain and he were both in their staterooms, each of which was partially lighted by a large globe lamp swung over the table in the main cabin. Hill, lying awake, and recognized a familiar step, which passed through the cabin, and his friend Lundy appeared in the doorway of his stateroom, came up to the berth, and leaning on it, said: "Well, Hill, I have served the cause long as I could be useful, and now it has pleased God to take me." The apparition deeply impressed Hill's mind, but he mentioned it to no one. They landed at St. Thomas simultaneously with a vessel from Kingston, Jamaica, on board which was a young friend, whom Hill immediately greeted with: "I need not ask how Lundy is, for I know he is dead." At this the young man exclaimed with amazement, natural in days when wireless telegraphy was still undreamed of: "Why, how could you know that? I had only time to see the funeral into which Lundy and was obliged to hasten off to the vessel just going in." Lundy's last words had been a wish that Hill once more; and "it seems," the narrator adds, "that his wish was granted, and that he was permitted to be heaven by way of the Azores."

More important, the matter being of life and death, the warning voice being disregarded, the grand upon which Sir George Villiers, father of the Duke of Buckingham, is said to have returned from his discovered country. Clarendon relates the story, and he says, "a better foundation of credit than such discourses are founded upon." About six years before the Duke's murder, there was a well-known elderly officer in Windsor Castle, to whom one day appeared a specter, in which, half dead with fear and confusion, he recognized "the presence of Sir George Villiers, and the very clothes he used to wear, and at that time he seemed to be habited." Sir George, who had shown him great kindness in his youth, told him that he expected a service from him, which he should go from him to his son, the Duke of Buckingham, and tell him if he did not somewhat ingratiate himself to the people, or, at least, to abate the excessive malice they had against him, he would be suffered to stay a short time." The apparition then vanished, but the officer persuaded himself that it had been merely a bad dream; but the phantom reappeared to him, on the conventionally, on the two following nights, and on the third occasion replied to his excuses by telling him "particulars, which he charged him never to mention to any person living, but to the Duke himself, who would sooner hear them, but he would believe all the officer should say," and so with many threats and bitter words departed from him.

The officer contrived to obtain a private interview with the Duke, whom he met at Lambeth Bridge in the morning, on his way to hunt with the Duke, and with whom "he walked aside in conference for an hour," during which the Duke was sometimes "with great commotion." The officer subsequently reported that when he mentioned those particulars, which he charged him never to mention to any person living, but to the Duke himself, who would sooner hear them, but he would believe all the officer should say, and so with many threats and bitter words departed from him.

versation with her, toward whom he had a profound reverence," while she was "found overwhelmed in tears, and in the highest agony imaginable." It was noticed that when a few months later she received the news of the Duke's murder, "she seemed not in the least degree surprised, but received it as if she had foreseen it; nor did afterward express such a degree of sorrow, as was expected from such a mother for the loss of such a son."

In the following case, which concerns persons of less high quality, a ghost heard, but unseen, was able to preserve a menaced life. One night a Mrs. Roe was aroused by the voice of her mother, who had been dead for two or three years, calling to her outside her door. Mrs. Roe finding no one at the door, or anywhere on the same floor, went upstairs, and, going into her son's room, discovered it to be "so full of smoke that I was nearly suffocated before I could open the window, when I found my son apparently asleep, but quite insensible, till we got him into the air; and then when we aroused him, he remembered that when he came up to bed he laid the pipe he had been smoking on a pile of handkerchiefs, which had been put on the dressing table. They were completely burnt, and the table injured, but without flames. Our doctor thought that had I not gone just in time, my son would have been dead." A near relation of the present writer was saved from danger of exactly the same sort by a warning dream which sent his sister to the rescue.

Simply to report happiness found in a new state of existence, seems to have been the object of our next revenant, who, all things considered, could hardly have come upon a more fateful mission. The story is told by Miss H. G. Hosmer, the celebrated sculptor. When living in Rome, about 1856, she had in her employment an Italian girl named Rosa, who was obliged to return home on account of confirmed ill-health, and whom she used frequently to visit. One evening she found her better than usual, and as Rosa expressed a wish for a certain kind of wine, Miss Hosmer promised to bring her a bottle of it the next morning. In the dim light of that morning, Miss Hosmer awoke with a feeling that someone was in the room, but reflected that no one could get in except her maid, who had the key of the locked door. Thinking that someone might be behind the screen at the foot of the bed, she said: "Who's there?" but got no answer. She heard the servants stirring in the apartments below, and as a clock in the adjoining room just then struck 5, she resolved to rise immediately. "As I raised my head from the pillow, I saw standing by my bedside the figure of Rosa, who looked inside the curtain, and smiled at me; and in some way, though I could not venture to say it was through the medium of speech, the impression was conveyed to me from her of these words: 'Adesso son felice, son contenta' (now I am happy, I am content.) And with that the figure vanished."

At breakfast Miss Hosmer related the occurrence to the lady who lived with her, and expressed a strong belief that Rosa was dead. Her friend naturally persisted in assuring her that it was a dream, but Miss Hosmer sent a messenger to inquire, and he returned with the tidings that Rosa had died that morning at 5 o'clock.

The spirit, a soul of truth, we may trust, of these stories, has rarely been given a more beautiful form than in this little poem:

"O thou wouldst nevermore be blind
If thou couldst see, if thou couldst see
The white-robed and the dreamy hosts
I lead—some call me Death—ah, well!
They would not call me thus, those ghosts,
If they could tell, if they could tell.

"Beyond the land by light forlorn,
I bring them to such fields—ah well
For my beloved ye would not mourn,
If they could tell, if they could tell."

JANE BARLOW.

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LOSING ONE'S "CHARACTER" IN ENGLAND.

In England, no servant can get a really good situation—that is, a situation with a reputable, first-class family—without furnishing a "character" from her former employer. This character does not consist in a letter written by a reputed mistress, but a personal interview between the lady who has been the girl's employer and the one who desires to be.

I shall never forget the way in which the tragic aspect of the "personal character" question was first brought to my notice. I had been asked by a friend, who was suddenly called out, to see the applicants she expected that afternoon in answer to her advertisement for a parlor maid.

A very fine looking young woman, of possibly 28, seemed to me to be in every respect what my friend needed, and so I kept her waiting, and in conversation. After I told her that I felt sure she would suit, she said in an embarrassed, halting sort of way:

"But, madame, I must tell you that there is a very serious thing to be taken into consideration about me. I have lost my character."

"You see, madame," went on the young woman, "Lady — gave me an excellent character when I left her. She did not like to part with me. The lady to whom she recommended me lived quite alone and I became a maid to her. This lady died three months ago. Lady — is now in some part of Australia, where I cannot reach her, or I would write and ask her for a second character, which I am sure she would give me, although that is not customary, of course. Yet, even that would be a written one. I have been trying to get a situation for three months now, but it is so difficult when one has lost her character."

The girl's eyes filled with tears. But it all ended happily. My friend engaged the girl mainly because I offered to stand sponsor for her in lieu of the "character" she ought to have had, and she still serves the mistress whom she adores.—(Elizabeth Banks in The World Today.

To Australia by Sail.

NINETY-ONE DAYS WITHOUT SEEING LAND.

Arthur Lambton, in London Express.

NINETY-one days out of sight of land suggests a romance by Jules Verne. It is merely the accurate description of a sailing voyage to Australia, an experience open to everyone, and yet at the present moment I can only recall one man of my acquaintance, other than my fellow-travelers, who has done the same thing. The great objection to this mode of progression is the appalling monotony. Macaulay says: "There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably dull. Anything is welcome which may break that long monotony, a sail, a shark, an albatross, a man overboard. Most passengers find some resource in eating twice as many meals as on land. But the great devices for killing the time are quarreling and flirting. The facilities for both these exciting pursuits are great. The inmates of the ship are thrown together far more than in any country seat or boarding-house." And in this case there was no Baroness Imhoff nor, in fact, any other woman on board.

On arrival at Port Melbourne, when we saw women walking about on the quay, they appeared strange to me.

A sailing voyage to Australia until you get below the Cape is in no way dissimilar from a very protracted voyage by steam, except that you may indulge in the luxury of being becalmed, and even find yourself turning round.

Birds, too, have perhaps a greater affection for a sailing vessel than for a steamer. Hordes of Cape pigeons, mollymawks, the sooty albatross (a most uncanny-looking bird whom the sailors call a "stink-pot," and the albatross proper (a grand fellow as he hovers over the poop, wings outstretched) wait attendance upon you.

A curious feature of all three kinds of the albatross is that, although they followed us through all temperatures they will not live north of the equator. Also those we caught were immediately as ill as anyone could be on the worst channel crossing. Flying fish and bonito pay their respects, and I was lucky enough to see the nautilus or Portuguese man-of-war sailing down in full trim—the prettiest sight of the voyage.

But it is when one reaches the "roaring forties" that the novelty begins. As the captain remarked to me, "Few men in the navy see the sea as it is seen here." In "Biscay" the steps of the poop were carried away and part of the live stock with it, and I thought I had seen the worst, but down there the sight reminded me of Switzerland.

The first day we shipped a sea proper, like all landmen, I thought something had gone wrong, and reflected on all my past sins. There the vessel lies in the trough, thousands of tons of water pour over her, and between decks is formed a vast swimming bath. Every drop, however, runs out through the scupper holes, and in three days I was standing on the bridge no longer calculating how long the boat would last out, but regarding the operation as an everyday occurrence.

Reading is impossible at this stage of the voyage, for one is thrown about like a shuttlecock; food is taken by juggling with the plates; and at night, when battened in the bunk, one's arms become the color of a rainbow. The carpenter took three days erecting a huge wooden screen to protect the saloon. One sea smashed it to matchwood.

Even on the poop are lifelines, and all steps and cabins 'tween decks are removed before running into the gale. "This is child's play," said the captain to me, "to what we always get going back by the Horn, and there we get the icicles, too." I took his word for it, as it was quite cool enough for me, and rough enough, too; and as I was fortunate enough to see a most perfect specimen of an iceberg, I could afford to forego seeing icicles on the rigging.

On our ship there were some forty cadets under Lord Brassey's scheme. They are all now in either the P. and O. or Orient line. To see them aloft furling or unfurling sail is a sight enough to give the landlubber apoplexy.

The object of each skipper is naturally to make the shortest voyage possible. Ours was unlucky. On Tristan D'Acunha—which we did not sight—only 13 per cent. of the winds are head winds. We were treated to the whole thirteen. One of the quartermasters remarked to me: "I can't make it out, sir, there's no parson aboard; if I do find out who is the Jonah, I'll pitch him overboard, and go to the captain after, and take my chance."

However, happily we arrived at Melbourne with our full complement. One night a quartermaster lost his nerve (I still wonder how any of them ever kept it.) He had to be replaced. I said to the captain: "Suppose they all lost it." Then he said quite quietly: "I should have to take the wheel myself."

When I reached Melbourne, the captain's parting words were: "Well, old chap, if I can't do anything else, I can sail a ship." And, by Jove, he could. It was an experience—ineffaceable—never to be forgotten, and replete with many enjoyable hours; but the monotony compels me to exclaim, "Never again."

A race of bees has been brought to this country—as an experiment by the United States government—that has been found the gentlest in the world. The one great drawback to bee-keeping for most people has been the fear of stings, but recent experiments at Washington, D. C., have proved the Caucasian bees to be the most remarkable bees in existence for their gentleness. We do not mean by this that the bees are stingless, for they possess this organ so necessary to their welfare, but so seldom do they resort to its use that they are for all practical purposes non-stinging.—[Country Life in America.

BY ELIZABETH GRINNELL

Author of "Our Feathered Friends," "Birds of Song and Story," "Stories of Our Western Birds," etc.

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT BIRDS AND FOWLS ANSWERED.

Dear Mrs. G.—We are perplexed here to know what a number of the birds, scarcely any are in sight or hearing. One has just taken a slip in and out of the bushes, and a solitary one has flown to the water dish. A half-fledged mocker-peep is in the gutter, but as dumb as a stuffed specimen. Where are the others? More than mere we can tell. The children and I are tired, but they are untiring, and the garden lunch-
box is not empty. Our neighbors and friends make the
best of the situation. The ants, who help themselves, and
the caterpillars, who are not so good, are doing their best.
Yours for the birds, MARION H.

Several persons interested in wild rumors concerning albatrosses have asked me about the truth of a late rumor concerning the carrying powers of the albatrosses. In a recent bird story it was asserted that a female albatross "carries her egg upon the web of her foot, moving the egg from place to place at the beating will." Nothing could be more absurd! The foot of the bird is not concave like a basket or saucer. An albatross does not walk, it flies. Did the writer intend to suggest this means of the bird carrying the egg many miles at sea? With her and back again to the same depositing place on some rocky shore? Read the impossible stories with fortitude and good sense. Look at the picture of a water bird's feet, forming a web according to the rules of science. It reminds me of the early stories belief in which was told by bird students, as to the hibernating habits of some birds, "down under the ice with the fishes, or at the bottom of a tree hole with the squirrels," all because the birds were not seen to migrate by daytime.

March, Ag. 25.—[Editor Feather Kindom:] If you were
 interested with Leghorns as I am, especially with your
 Leghorns, you would hesitate before declaring them the
 best of all. California — If California keeps her
 Leghorns as so light and airy. My neighbor declares she
 has every week, but over they come to my side of the
 fence. I myself I have made a picket fence around my own
 Leghorns. I divide the line between my place and my neighbor
 appear upon the scene of my tomatoes and roses.
 If you discontinue good words for the Leghorns. Call
 trespassers, thieves, robbers, sneaks, any term in
 the book.

bad! I will own that from an experience of years in this location, Leghorn fowls have a smack of offense between neighbors generally. I am to admit that in many instances I have lost the owners of Leghorns and kindred light fowls, do not build a fence around their lots to better insure the protection of neighbors from their fowls to depredate. Whether this omission is designed or not, the facts remain. Owners of little hens are aware that the fowls love to cross and if no barrier supervenes between them and their neighbor's garden the hens will go from the neighbor's off across the division line. Now, to be a person who keeps the lightweight hens should build a fifteen-foot fence or dispose of the fowls. The height of selfishness to permit any creature, man or hen, to bother a neighbor's premises. And should not hesitate to invoke the aid of the police if the error is repeated. Nothing is such a nuisance as the neighbor's chickens, or a young calf tied out as far from the owner of the calf as is consequently nearer the neighbor's.

The Comanche Indians were first brought in on their path I personally knew a chief by the name of the striking Bird. I often wondered if there were in the world distinguished by such a term. At first I was not informed as to the ostrich, for I thought that there was no ostrich farm in America. I am sure there is such a bird, though how the Comanche Indians had heard of it I cannot conclude. I clip the following from a South Pasadena paper:

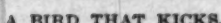
Reed, a keeper at the Ostrich Farm was severely injured by an ostrich yesterday. Reed's injuries consist of a broken leg and a number of minor bruises caused by the terrible force of the big bird's feet. Reed and several other men were working in the inclosure when a male ostrich named Teddy Roosevelt, attacked the party. All the men were thrown to the ground. Reed was not quick enough to get out of the way and was struck on the leg.

enough and the ostrich felled him by the first blow followed up by a vigorous onslaught. Reed managed to roll against a fence which partially saved him from severe knocks and the other men rescued him by pushing the big bird away with boards and shovels."

Upon reading this account a neighbor 'phoned me to know if it be true that any bird, big or little, can kick. Too true! too true! the ostrich is able to match a mule in this pastime. Many times I have seen the keeper at the Ostrich Farm warn reckless tourists against leaning on the inclosures. The keeper is obliged to be on guard all the time when visitors are about. I have seen some of these in the act of crawling between the bars of the pen of a pair of the big birds. They look "so innocent, as if they would like to be stroked, you know." One of the trespassing tourists said in defense of his audacity, "Why, Mr. Keeper, I am in front of the ostrich, how can he kick me? I can turn around as quick as any bird." Naturally enough a glance at the heel of an ostrich does not suggest danger; but look at the big toe. An ostrich kicks in front of himself and kicks to hit every time. A mule is liable to hit wide of the mark, that is he may do this mistake, but an ostrich never.

The Missing Link

The ostrich is said to be the missing link between animal and bird; however, as "missing links" are very numerous it is impossible to make this solitary statement with full assurance. But the big bird certainly has the foot of both bird and beast. The legs and feet are covered with large scales. The foot proper is divided to form two toes, of which the larger and longer is on the inside, like an ordinary "great toe." This great toe is the big bird's main defense, and woe betide the man or beast overtaken by it. It is said that in its native wilds the hunter places a gigantic ostrich skin around himself, pushing a stick through the neck by which he moves the head above in natural motions.



thus deceiving the game. But he does not always succeed, as the real bird is better able to use its heels than is the hunter. However, the wild birds do not kick one another in fight so commonly as they kick outsiders whose bodily form affords a better target. Let all visitors to the wonderful and interesting ostrich farms of California beware of the big birds' great toes.

Mrs. Stowe's Remarks.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Dear Mrs. G.: I would like to know where I may read the entire dissertation you quote in the recent Kingdom Page, regarding Harriet Beecher Stowe's remarks about "pigs, horses, sheep and poultry." You astonish me by such an assertion as you make. Did I not know you as a truthful woman I would dare you to prove what you quote. Yours for the truth, whatever it is.

ARTHUR J. J.

Be calm Arthur, and satisfy yourself of the truth. Get a volume of The Housekeeper's Manual, published by J. B. Ford, of Boston, in 1874, by Catherine E. Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Read it through, and you will be wiser and better. I will quote further from this authority as regards poultry, page 400: "Geese need water." Does anyone, yourself Arthur, doubt this statement? "Any kind of grain is good for poultry." Do you doubt the truth of this statement or the authenticity of it? Here is still another, "It is well to grease the body of the hen and the heads of her chicks with lard, in order to prevent their becoming lousy." See how the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" understood the habits of the louse, which name signifies to "devour." From her we learn that hemiptera generally object to gravy on their meat. Therefore anoint the flesh upon which they dine with fats of any sort. Grease simply drowns the lice or prevents their further inroads upon forbidden territory.

What to Do With the Birds in Fig time.

My 'phone just rang and a woman asked what she could do with the birds which were taking all the figs from her trees. She wanted to know if she could employ her neighbor's boys to shoot the linnets with their air guns. I was surprised that any woman, especially

one who has herself been a mother, could suggest such a thing as getting boys to shoot birds. Grant that the birds do take some of the figs, their time is short. A boy's time is long. The habit of killing a being which has not done him any harm, once fixed or encouraged, spoils the heart of a boy. The pity of such a suggestion! Better let the birds have a whole crop of figs than to spoil the natural kindness of one boy's heart. Men are only boys grown tall, and the boy is therefore prophecy of the man. I would much rather take the boy to the fig tree and teach him consideration of the birds. They take only such fruit as ripens on the top-most twigs of the trees. And once bitten into, a single fig is all consumed before the bird bites another. These figs are so high and remote from the stronger boughs, that it is next to impossible to reach them by human prowess, ladders, or hooks. Give the birds their share! Hatred of birds manifests itself in the countenance of any person possessing such hatred. Circumvent the birds by good-natured tactics, by hatred never, if one would not declare to all mankind that he "hates birds." Spread a net over the boughs, hire the neighbor boys to stay around the tree and "shoo the birds off," do anything save hate the birds or teach the boys to take the life of the starving. It is a fact that the present year is a hard one for the birds. There are few about our homes at present. What fruit they eat is never missed save in the imagination of the fruit grower. Such is the creed of the editor of the Feather Kingdom.

Summary for Birds

Now and then a fine fowl suffers from a broken leg or wing. If she be a valuable hen and held in affection by the owner let such crippled limb be set with splints and bandage by a surgeon who understands the art. But if the individual be one not worth the care and trouble let it be put out of its suffering immediately by a humane executioner. I admire the skill with which a Pasadena physician performed a very "beautiful operation" on a broken leg of a brown towee last week. The bird was brought to me for hospital care and treatment, by a child, who told me of the setting of the leg by the doctor. I accepted the patient because I saw an opportunity of making it possibly less uncomfortable than it would otherwise be. The leg had been broken at the knee joint. The surgeon had made a regulation splint of tin, bent at the right angle to accommodate the limb, exactly as if the patient had been human. The bandage was done in surgeon's style, criss-cross, as no one unaccustomed to the operation can do it. I felt certain the bird would not survive, but gave it a trial. On examination there proved to be another break above the thigh which had escaped the surgeon's notice. This rendered movement of the entire limb impossible. The bird died in a day.

I have heard of pet canaries surviving a broken leg which had been properly set; but usually any bird so maimed will be happier and more comfortable in the spirit world. Another bird was brought to me last week, a blackbird wounded in the wing. It was brought by a kind-hearted little colored girl of the identical hue as the bird. The little eager face of the child as she laid the blackbird tenderly in my hand appealed to me and I accepted the charge. The bird died next day. As a rule, if any wound draws blood in the case of a song bird death ensues, though there are exceptions.

The Bird That Pecks Out Eyes

A few days ago a friend rang me up to say that she had hung her canary's cage on the front balcony and a butcher bird had pecked out its eye, reaching through the cage wires. What could she do with her pet? I told her to cover the cage with black cloth and set it in a cool dark room for a day and not to disturb the bird by looking in or speaking to it. In a day or two the owner called me up to say that the eye itself was not pecked out, but that it had bled so freely at the corner that she supposed it had. Now the bird was active and eating well. When an accident of this kind occurs to a caged bird it should immediately be placed in the dark and left undisturbed until it regains its courage and appetite. As to the well-known habit of Mr. Butcher of pecking out the eyes of bird or mammal which it attacks as the preliminary step to further proceedings there is no gainsaying the charge. A shrike has been seen to peck out the eyes of its victim on different occasions, and in the case of impaled birds and mice the eyes are nearly always gone. The shrike has virtues of which more hereafter.

Eggs for Calves and Horses.

A correspondent asks if eggs are actually ever fed to stock and of what importance is such a diet. I answer, "Yes, and of great importance!" Of course this is done in States where eggs are cheap and plentiful. At 10 or 12 cents a dozen a calf can be afforded such a luxury. I have seen a calf fed on skim milk with cooked gruel to which two eggs per meal were served, develop into the finest cow one ever meets. The eggs were stirred into the gruel and eaten raw. I have also seen the owner of a fine glossy-coated horse feed the animal a couple of raw eggs every morning "to make the coat sleek." I cannot doubt that raw eggs are beneficial to animals even though said animals are naturally herbivorous. But here in California, where the supply cannot be kept up to the demand it is preposterous to talk of feeding eggs to our animals. Unless one is very well to do and doesn't mind the price of eggs, or in case of the family chicken yard supplying the family demand, with no respect to price, very few people are eating eggs at all at this season.

The Wrong Cards.

MASON'S SYSTEM AND HOW IT DID NOT WORK.

By a Special Contributor.

BUT that kind of thing is all dead wrong, and it's selfish, too."

"Selfish?"

"The worst kind of selfishness, lazy selfishness. When you give a man a dollar he hasn't earned, you take two from his self-respect and five from his future self-reliance, and you do it just because, for the comfort of your own conscience, you must do something, and it requires a less expenditure of strength and gray matter to give him a dollar than to devise a way in which he could earn that amount."

"That sounds to me—"

"Verbose? It's a part of a talk I gave last night before the B.M.'s."

"I didn't know you went in for that sort of thing."

"I didn't till lately; never gave much thought to it before, you know. Sis got me into it, and, when I began to see the need of system—now, that's the hinge of the thing. Jove, I can't see how a man with all the latest card index systems in his business can be as slipshod in his charities as most of them are."

"But what have you done?"

Jack Mason whirled around from his desk and answered the question with another, "What have you got on for today?"

Monroe shifted uneasily. "Do you mean my clothes? Do you want me to give some of them away?"

"Bosh! If I were going to give anything, I'd give the price of a coat, rather than the coat, itself. That's another card in my system. Let a fellow have the self-respect of wearing his own clothes."

"But what if he spends the money in a saloon?"

"If he would spend the money, he'd pawn the coat—and the money would go farther. But what are you going to do today?"

"Nothing particular, I guess. I haven't been back long enough to get into harness yet."

"Then let me show you a practical demonstration of my theories."

"I'm wide ye."

Monroe followed his friend obediently to a Halstead street car and as obediently followed him off again at a street in the vicinity of the stock yards. After a few turnings into what looked like a climax of aqualor, they brought up at the end of a broken walk that lead between two leaning tenements.

When Mason would have proceeded into the darkness of some imaginable horror of a rear building, Monroe stopped.

"No, old fellow, here I quit. I'll not hunt the moon-sheep back there."

"Well, then, just look around you and try to imagine a place about twice as bad as this." Then, with a quick look at his watch, he turned and ran, calling, "We'll just barely catch it."

Without the slightest notion what he was to catch, whether it might be a train or the smallpox, Monroe followed and climbed, pantingly, on the steps of an outboard suburban train just as Mason said, with strong emphasis, "That was before."

It was a much mystified young man that followed into the smoker of the train. But Mason, himself, fairly radiated complacency. As he held a lighted match to the crumbled weed in the bowl of his briar, he elaborated, interruptedly, on his new hobby.

"I never realized, Monroe, how elevating an interest in your fellow-man might be. It lifts us above the sordid plane of our daily life."

Monroe felt that he was acting the part of a "first-nighter" on a speech to be delivered before the B. M.'s club. He set himself, however, to grin and bear it, even though Jack should conclude to "try on" the whole talk. He might even applaud—the man on a complimentary can do no less.

"The monumental ignorance," Mason stated, emphatically, "displayed by the average charity board is appalling. They never take human nature into account. There's good in everybody, if you just go deep enough. Now Sis has been talking about her 'poor family,' that's what the ladies interested in the Bureau of Charities call the ones they take in charge, and one day I went with her to see them. They lived in a barn at the back end of that walk where you strike."

"Oh, I see."

"There were eight in the family: the father, a big husky fellow, and the mother, a little worn-out victim of the crusade against race suicide, and six children. I had a carnation in my buttonhole and that was what gave the key to the situation. Those kids went wild over that flower. That night I thought the thing out."

"But what did you do?"

"That's what I am going to show you. Just remember that place up there, and then look out through that window. Think what those fields and trees meant to that starved family."

"But are they out here?"

"They are."

"Where?"

"Do you remember my Uncle John? He visited us once before you went away."

"You mean the one that used to send you the barrels of apples?"

"Yes, and fancy that gang turned loose among those apples. Well, Uncle John died and left that place to me. I had it all fixed up and put Sis's poor family on it."

"But what made you have it fixed up?"

"That's another card in my system, also. I wanted to help those people to help themselves, to make of them

men and women, not hangers-on. I couldn't let them bring their old sticks out here, anyway, so I put in good, new furniture. I bought a horse and a spring wagon and a cow and some chickens, and then I got some good, substantial clothes for the children so they could go to school."

"But I thought you didn't believe in giving something that wasn't earned."

"But they are earning it now, or think they are. I have them send in eggs and butter and part of the fruit, and I furnished the seed stuffs and pay the man a dollar a day while he waits for the crop. Then he is to give me one-third of all he raises."

"That sounds generous."

"But think what it is doing for them!"

They had left the train and were walking briskly along the country road.

"Look at all this, Monroe. Why, man, they didn't know what air was till they came out here. That's the house right here. It—"

They stopped short and looked at the building which returned their gaze vacantly. There was not a whole pane of glass in the windows. Weeds choked the paths to the steps and utter desolation met them at every turn. On the door was tacked a soiled sheet of paper.

Monroe read:

"Dear Sir: I say go to hell with you. You think you get me to work for you for nothing and bring me and my family out to this God-forsaken hole. Then you make me send you eggs and butter and apples for nothing. Weer going back and weel take the things with us. It ain't haf what I've urned. Next time you want a man to work for you for nothing, don't get a self-respecting American to do it. I can get 3 dollars a day. yores,

ABEL YOKUM."

"You didn't catch them young enough," Monroe ventured with an evident desire to sympathize with his companion as they turned back toward the station.

But Mason only grunted. "The whole trouble is with the system. I thought I'd discovered an index-card-sectional-bookcase-loose-leafed-ledger-systemed method of charity, but it turned out to be 'three-card monte.'"

DORA M. OLIPHANT.

Willie the Lamb.

HOW HE CAME TO THE FARM AND HOW HE GREW.

By a Special Contributor.

IT is seldom that I have had either the time or the inclination to study domestic animals, least of all have I ever, desired to emulate Mary, whose historic pet was long since converted into mutton. However, there are some things in this world which we get whether we want them or not; sometimes it's measles—sometimes it's a lamb.

Many miles from here, away across Croydon Mountain, there's a farm, and on the farm a flock of sheep. Early in the spring, a big Shropshire ewe had three lambs, and, like many another parent, found that she had more children than she could properly care for. Her owner, Willie Macintosh, a kindly-hearted young Scotchman, at once looked about for a good home for the extra baby, and for some reason it came my way, though, had I been in his place, I should never have picked the owner of five wolves, a fox and a black bear as guardian for such a woolly atom of helpless innocence as a new-born lamb. But over the mountain he was carried, one chilly April day, and, as the man who brought him was not as careful as he might have been, the infant caught a cold from which he almost died.

I confess that, when he arrived, I was not overjoyed at being made responsible for his physical and moral welfare, but after looking him over I decided to keep him, for the present at least. He was very ungainly as to figure, being chiefly legs, and absurdly thin. His body was covered with short kinky white wool, which was rather rough to the touch, and his face was one large smudge of brown, and had that comical expression which a reasonable amount of dirt usually gives to the face of a child. He was entered on the books as "Willie Smith." I called him "Willie," because that was the name of his former owner, and "Smith" because—well, because when I have a particularly nice animal to name, I like to honor my friends, and in no other way that I knew of could I honor so many of them at once.

As I said, Willie arrived with a bad cold, and, in spite of the fact that we were continually picking out warm corners for him, and feeding him on the warmest milk he would drink, for a long time the little fellow appeared as one beloved of the gods. He would lie down with closed eyes for hours at a time, to get up at last and wander aimlessly about, only to lie down a little later. When he first came, he would take a good deal of warm milk, but the amount fell off until he would hardly take any. He just sniffed it, shook his head and turned away.

Even as early as this, we discovered that Willie had a mind of his own. If he didn't want a thing, he knew it, and, unlike many other animals I have seen, he could not be coaxed into taking it. If he took a drink of milk all right; but if he once turned up his nose at it, one might just as well let him alone, for he wouldn't touch another drop if it was kept in front of him all day. He became so thin and weak that he seemed in constant danger of falling over his own shadow. Why he didn't die, no one has yet explained; but perhaps it was because about this time he began to nibble a few blades of grass—enough, probably, to keep the spark of life in his skinny little body. Gradually, he paid more and more attention to grass, and before long he was busy almost the whole day long, sauntering about the garden and along the roadsides, picking out the choicest bits he

could find. Wild flowers seemed to have a special attraction for him, and he carefully picked off each one, came to it. One day a neighbor's boy came and told me that Willie had been hurt, since there was swelling on his side, evidently the result of a fall. I went out to look at the lamb, and saw the swelling, and also noticed that there was a similar swelling on the other side of his body. He had eaten so much of that his sides were greatly distended, and he was so thin and thin everywhere else, that the condition of his abdomen seemed abnormal.

He showed little affection for anyone at this time, fact, he was altogether too busy feeding to think of affection. Moreover, he would not permit strangers to get the part of anyone. If he saw fit to come up and see my clothing, well and good; but if I walked toward him with the intention of caressing him, he would move off of it, but would scamper off and go to feeding at a distance. At the same time, he did not like to be quite alone; he preferred to have some of us in the yard, and often, if he looked up and found that we had gone away, he would bleat, or attempt to do so, his mouth so full of grass that very little sound came out.

Willie's careful attention to his "inner man" brought results, and the wrinkled hide which had covered his skeleton filled out until all the neighbors remarked: "My, how that lamb does grow!" He had a very respectable crop of wool, too, but possibly because he had caught cold or because of his unnatural diet, the wool began to fall out. This, of course, gave him a ragged appearance, and caused him to look disreputable once more, and came the duty of everyone who came near him to pick him quickly through this period of unsightliness by giving him a handful of the loose wool. The performance of this duty was not confined to humans, either; several times, on going out to the barn where he spent the night, I surprised a meadow mouse in the act of running off with a big tuft of Willie's wool.

Before he was half plucked, a lady came to stop at the house, and it was seen at once that affection in her had not been absent, but latent. All he had, however, was now lavished on this lady, and the lamb was happy when she was out of his sight. If she went to walk, Willie went with her, and if she sat down, the lamb would graze close by, or lie down on her side, chew his cud. If she went to sit on the piazza, he would lie down by her side until she arose, and then went away. When she went into the house, at once expressed his disappointment or displeasure, bleating at the top of his lungs. If there was a response to this outcry, the lamb would stand on his legs at one window after another, placing his head on the sill, and searching earnestly for his mistress. Sometimes he would come to the door, and lean it with his fore feet; and if no one paid any attention to him, that he would leap against the door with all his might, making a noise which never failed to attract attention. Finally, if all his antics went unheeded, he would angrily away along the piazza, with a series of in which he gathered all four feet together, and lay them down at once, with all the vigor of his new-born body.

Willie did not see any of his own kind for some time after his arrival. Then a flock of sheep was driven to the house on its way to pasture. The lamb soon recognized the animals at once, and gravely placed himself in the procession, trotted along with the rest, to bring him back, but he bleated and gazed after the other sheep until they were out of sight.

The lamb has recently shown us that his intelligence is not of a very high order. As I have told you, in the habit of following his mistress about, and beside her on the piazza. He also runs to her protection, if any danger threatens. It so happens that he wears a shawl when sitting outside, and we have seen that this shawl seems to answer Willie's purpose as well as the owner of it. If the shawl is out of the way, the lamb will walk up, and lick it, and then lie down by the side of it, just as if the lady is present. Moreover, if anyone chances to sit in a chair in which that shawl is lying. The other mistress saw him lying by the shawl, and, when he came, she went and sat down at the other end of the piazza. Willie pricked up his ears, and, with a doubtful air, went over to where she sat. Then he would go, instead of petting him as usual, he gave him a slap, and, bleating petulantly, the lamb went to the shawl as though for protection, and, when on the corner of it, he began to chew his cud with an indication of contentment.

Willie is by no means a coward; he has a big head, and he knows how to use it. I took him into the enclosure to see my buffalo calves, not long ago, when one of them advanced upon him with lowered head. Willie very solemnly put his head down, and, at the first shock of battle like a soldier. But, at the moment the calf looked so fierce, and snorted so much, that the lamb ran off out of danger. He is usually willing to try conclusions with any animal of his size, regardless of size; and the other day I saw him engaged in a butting match with the big bull, which supplies some of the milk for the household. The cow is a good-natured old beast, but when she is tired of the game she just gave Willie a push with her nose which sent him sprawling into the water. But Willie's favorite antagonist is a collie dog which belongs to a neighbor. This dog has been known to chase sheep are sacred creatures, and that he must not be troubled. So Willie simply bullies him, jumping into his trail and tugging him off his feet, and then rolling him on the ground. But the dog seems to enjoy it as much as Willie, for only after he has been knocked over many times, and has become thoroughly exhausted, does he pick himself up, and, with a smile, go home. The tall, big Willie "Au revoir" and go home.

ERNEST HAROLD

Sullivan's Cure.

AS TOLD BY CAPTAIN SHELLEY OF
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

"No miller or marine should have rheumatism while at sea," says Capt. William Shelley of the Treasury Department at Washington. "When I was a sailor on board the frigate Wabash, I had a friend, Tom Sullivan, who was a marine. Tom was on duty down in what we called 'the spirit room,' but it was an apothecary shop on a small scale.

"This rheumatism is killing me," was what Tom told me whenever we were off duty together. He had taken all of the drugs in the spirit room, or sampled them, and had taken all sorts of medicine prescribed by the ship's doctor, but he kept getting worse. But I cured Tom myself, without medicines at all. And, would you believe it, Tom didn't thank me for it, for many a month afterward!

"One night we were running in a heavy sea and shipping plenty of water. Everyone of us had wet feet. It was in the morning watch between 12 and 4 o'clock that I sat down and pulled off my shoes to wring out my socks, when along came a petty officer, flashed his lantern in my face, and said:

"I've caught you skulking, have I?"

"No, sir," says I, saluting him. "I'm just going to dry my socks."

"You're skulking," says he. "What's your name?"

"Tom Sullivan," says I, and he wrote it down in his book. Then he ordered me to go to work. I got up and went at the ropes, in my bare feet. But very soon afterward I skulked again, and put on my shoes and socks.

"After breakfast the boat's piped all hands, and Tom Sullivan was called out on deck and ordered into the sweat box. Tom asked what he was sentenced for, and the executive officer said:

"You know very well what for. You were skulking in the morning watch, and you'll take two hours in the sweat box." And they marched poor Tom to his punishment.

"The sweat box was on the gun deck, right over the foremast. The temperature was 180 or upward all the time. It was in the shape of a small triangle. Nobody was put in there, the officer of the deck would go in every ten minutes and call: 'Are ye alive yet?' If he got no answer he would open the door and look in. Tom was in the sweat box once for one hour, and I never saw the officer, because when he'd open the door I'd get a few whiffs of fresh air. It was because I was so used to the sweat box experience that I gave Tom Sullivan. I knew poor Tom was in there, but I got him out as soon as I could.

"The lieutenant in command of the marines was a young fellow, and nobody liked him; nor did he like me. I went up to him and saluted, and said:

"If an injustice is done a marine, do you know it?"

"No, sir," he said. "What is it?"

"Tom Sullivan," says I, "is a marine and on duty in the spirit room. He's been sent to the sweat box for skulking in the morning watch, and he had nothing to do with it. Somebody has been put in his place."

"The lieutenant went off and made inquiry, and the next day he released me after he had been in the sweat box for an hour. He hunted me up as soon as he could, after he got rested up the next day.

"I've got some enemy on shipboard that's done me wrong, and I must find him."

"I'll tell anybody," says I. "Leave him to me. I'm a marine, and I'm lookin' for him. If I find him, I'll throw him overboard. You know I'm your friend, Tom?"

"I know it, Bill," says he.

"That's right, Tom," says I. "Leave that rascal to me. He's a dirty coward's trick," says he.

"Now, Tom," says I. "If I find the man that put you in the sweat box, Tom, you'll hear the cry 'man overboard.' But don't you try to save him, for it'll be the last you see of him."

"I'll get you into that box," says he.

"I'll get you into that box," says he.

"I'll get you into that box," says he.

"I'll get you into that box," says he.

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"I'll get you into that box," says he.

"What are you talking about, Tom?" says I. "What sweat box has cured you?"

"The ship's sweat box," says Tom. "I've had no rheumatism since that day I was put in the sweat box."

"Is that so?" says I. "Then if we find the fellow that prescribed the sweat box, we must thank him, and not throw him overboard."

"No, I can't thank him," says Tom, "but I guess we'd better not throw him overboard."

"So several days went by, and I kept at Tom to find the man that cured him and thank him. Somehow, I hypnotized him into believing that some friend had done that trick, to cure him, because he couldn't be sweated any other way. At last he got to telling everybody that he would like to find the man that played the trick and thank him because he was rid of the rheumatism that had been killing him.

"I'll invite me to the spirit room, Tom, when there's time and chance, and I'll tell you who put up the trick on you," says I, one afternoon; and he had me down there in a jiffy.

"Who's my friend?" says Tom. "Who was it cured my rheumatism?"

"First let's splice the main brace," says I.

"Thru for you," says Tom, and we spliced it.

"The friend that put you in the sweat box," says I. "I knew that you could not stay in it long; and if your lieutenant had been a proper man you'd have been out in five minutes; but it is better that you stayed in and got your cure."

"Thru for you," says Tom, "but who was it that put me in?"

"Ask the lieutenant who got you out," says I, "and that'll be the man that put you in," and I left him that way, still guessing.

"The lieutenant soon pointed me out to Tom, and he came to me and asked:

"Was it you that told the lieutenant I was in?"

"Sure it was, Tom," says I, "and I begged him to take you right out; but I'm glad and so are you that your rheumatism is cured."

"I'm glad, too," says he. "But, Bill, what did you put me in that sweat box for?"

"It was the only way to cure your rheumatism, Tom; and I couldn't get you in any other way. I was afraid you was dyin' of the rheumatism."

"You've saved my life, Bill," says he. "Let's go down again an' splice the main brace, to our everlasting friendship."

"And we did."

SMITH D. FRY.

The Judge's First Case.

STORY OF A MAN WITH A HEAD
FOR BUSINESS.

By a Special Contributor.

JUDGE RICHEY and I were sitting in his corner office next door to the Blade Printing Company's plant, and were talking in a tone of voice elevated sufficiently to be heard above the steady hum of the Blade's new cylinder press. In a moment of apparent abstraction the judge drew from his pocket a small brass instrument that had once been nickel plated, and combed his luxuriant mustache with one end of it. Then he trimmed his nails with a clip attachment, finished them with a file and gave a deft touch to his hair, scrutinizing the effect in a mirror set in the instrument's case. Attracted by the manifold capabilities of the pocket companion, I reached for it, and asked, "Where did you get it?"

"Say," said the judge, with apparent irrelevance, "was you ever in Albuquerque? You know I went there in '78—that was afore the railroad, an' say, in them days she was a town! Headquarters for cowpunchers an' prospectors, and they didn't need any electric lights to keep things goin' either. I took a' interest in politics then, same as I do now, and wasn't there very long before they elected me constable, an' the next fall justice of the peace. I put in my office next door to the Palace, 'cause if anything happened they knew it there about as quick as any place, and it was easy to make up a jury there when the games was runnin' kind o' slack, or you could get a posse there if it was needed."

"Well there wasn't much doin' for a week or so and I sat around the Palace, now an' then buyin' a stack an' tryin' to make a quick turn on the las' few cards in the box, but mostly not winnin' much or losin' much, just kind of keepin' interested. One afternoon though, Lem Moxley, that was the town marshal, him that got shot up afterward by Black Jack—he came down street a towlin' of a real trim lookin' young feller, and with a passel of Mexicans an' white men follerin' to see what was doin'. They pushed in my office an' I sat up real stern, because as it was my first case."

"Officer before the bar," I says, says I, "what is the charge against the prisoner?"

"Lem cleared his throat and, 'Your honor,' says he, 'this man was a sellin' of some new-fangled contraption to the people of Albuquerque. I don't know what it is an' I don't think it's any good nowhow, an' he's a solicitor fer it without a license, so I arrested him.'"

"Well, say, I was that plum disappointed in Lem that I didn't know what to say for a minute. I wouldn't care if he'd pulled some Mexican fer usin' a knife on somebody, fer my first case, but I thought the old pueblo was gettin' pretty poor when it arrested tender-foot agents that was harmless, even if they ought to be in better business than sellin' things around town. Howsomever, there was nothin' to do but perceed accordin' to the law, so I give up bein' disgusted and says, business like, 'Prisoner, have you any defense to make before I state your fine?'

"He was a likely enough feller an' didn't seem discomposed none, but got up quick and says, addressin' the

court room, which was full of people, most everybody comin' in from the Palace, the doors atween bein' open: "Your honor," says he, "I plead innocent. I didn't know this town required a license of agents. If I'd ha' known it," says he, "I would have complied with the law, because I owe this town a debt of gratitude. Three years ago I came to Albuquerque with lung trouble, so sick that I couldn't sit up. Look at me now, gentlemen, and all that I am I owe to Albuquerque and her matchless climate. Why, gentlemen, for six months I sat in the sun in this town an' ate twenty-four eggs every day of my life—"

"Your honor," says Lem Moxley, "right here I object. I don't see what this man havin' lung trouble has got to do with sellin' fakes on the streets, an' if he ate twenty-four eggs a day like he says he did, then I'd like to know what excuse he's got fer that, with hen fruit as scarce as it is in this city."

"That's easy, Your Honor," says the agent. "It was the eggs an' the climate as saved my life. An' if this man stops to think he'll know I ought not to be reproved for disposin' of them eggs. They wasn't laid in this town, an' they didn't come in on no cannon-ball express. No, sir, they came from Kansas, they did, an' they came overland in a freight wagon, an' I ought to get a vote of thanks fer usin' of 'em, I'll tell you that!"

"There was a little murmur in the courtroom then, and I could see that the sympathy of the crowd was with him."

"Your Honor," says he, "I went away from here in a year, a well man, an' I haven't been here since 'till now. I came back when I got a good thing—good enough fer this community that I love. This contrivance which I am sellin' represents a combination of many utilities. Every man in Albuquerque would be better fer havin' one. Here you have a comb, here a nail trimmer, an ear spoon an' a tooth brush, an' here's a fine, steel knife blade. If you fan all the bullets out of your Colt 45 it'll do fer a weapon of defense. A French plate mirror is set in the case, an' with this instrument an' a razor in his pack a cowpuncher can get fixed up fer a dance any place on the range. The price is only four bits—gentlemen—a half a dollar. An' Your Honor," says he, "I'm goin' to give you this one because you look like a man that'll appreciate it!"

"Well, I saw right there that he was makin' friends every minute, an' it was up to me to dismiss the case if I wanted to stay popular."

"An' do you know, that there agent sold one of them devices to every man in the place in five minutes an' made enough money to get to the nex' town—El Paso."

"I ain't never been sorry I let him go. This is the handiest thing I ever had. Why, when I go out of town I don't need a grip. I always hated to bother with a satchel. I just feel in my pocket to be sure I've got the outfit, an' then I feel easy, an' swing aboard the train."

ADOLPHE W. LAUTZ.

STRONG CONTRADICTION TO DR. OSLER.

The proposed walk of four and a quarter miles was caught up by other cheerful and aged ones, until eleven starters had volunteered. It is to be said of them that Dr. Osler's heedless remark about chloroform had something to do with the fire of enthusiasm which swept these pedestrians into their project.

The ladies had a cup of tea by way of preliminary ceremony, and were then persuaded to stand in column to be photographed. The man with the camera was a lad of 78 years, fitly chosen for the task, Jeremiah Merritt Greene, who has been making pictures in the Middle West for fifty years.

Then the signal was given for the start, and the eleven entries tripped away at a lively gait. Many of those who followed them gave it up and went home after a few blocks because their legs ached. Early in the pilgrimage several of the venerable walkers had to be held in check. It was hoped that all of them would finish, and therefore the amazing energy of the leaders threatened to tire out the others. Two miles were covered as cheerfully as if this were a picnic party, and there were no laggards.

A few blocks from the goal, Mrs. Maria Mueller, aged 80, who was one of the impetuous ones that had to be held back in the earlier stretches, began to do a skipping step along the pavement, as if she were coming "down the middle" in an old-fashioned Virginia reel.

She had an able partner in Mrs. Susan Deckhart, also carrying the burden of eighty years, and between these two the ardor of competition flamed so high that they started off together on a lively little trot for the finish. It was a "dead heat" between the pair, and first honors were thus divided. The others trailed in after them in the best of spirits, all vowing that they were by no means exhausted.

The actual walking time for the party averaged one hour and forty-five minutes for four and a quarter miles.

Every one of these old ladies is the mother of a large and sturdy family. Their consensus of opinion concerning their vigor in old age was that they had worked hard in their homes all their lives, had never "bothered their heads about dieting," and early in life had adopted the rule of "early to bed and early to rise." The average age of these eleven matriarchs is seventy-eight years. —[Outing Magazine.]

To teach people how to grow things successfully, whether crops or domestic animals, is an important part of the business of the Department of Agriculture. If a man cannot make a fair living out of his farm, the government will take it off his hands for a while and run it for him, showing him the way to manage it profitably. At a pinch, if he raises peas, or beans, or clover, the Plant Bureau will provide him with a few millions of microbes, done up in neat little packages with raw cotton, telling how to inoculate the soil with them—the germs distributed in this manner being nitrogen gatherers, and assisting to a marvelous extent in the production of a leguminous crop.—[Rene Bache, in September Outing Magazine]

Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

[The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

Summer Vacations.

TO begin with, the person who declares that he is unable to afford the time and money for a vacation is, in plain language, a fool. You cannot get the best of Nature. A certain amount of rest and relaxation is absolutely necessary to insure health. Where is the saving, if you refrain from taking, say a two weeks' vacation, once a year for three years, making six weeks in all, and then have to go to bed, or to a sanatorium, for six months, if you are not taken off for a lasting vacation by one of our firms of undertakers?

When it comes to the question of how, when and where, there are great differences in regard to vacations. Some of them are worse than no vacation at all. Take, for instance, the family parties, that start off for the beach on a warm summer morning, loaded down to the guards with children, and big packages of provisions. They rush to catch a car, going, and rush to catch a car coming back, sometimes having to stand up all or part of the way. When they get back to the city, you can see, from the tired, strained appearance of the whole party, that the outing, instead of being a rest, has depleted their energy. It would have been far more sensible for these people to have a little summer house, or awning in their yard, and play at camping out, until they are able to go off for more than a day.

As to the time of taking a vacation, it is better to make it late in the year, so that you do not come back to another long spell of hot weather, and feel as if you needed another holiday before Christmas.

As to where you should go, the main idea is to get as great a change as possible from your normal surroundings—a physical and mental change, a climatic change. It is not much of a change for Los Angeles people to go down to one of our seaside resorts for a couple of weeks. In the first place, the climate is practically the same, only a little cooler. Los Angeles being only a dozen miles in an air line from the ocean. In the second place, at these resorts you are apt to meet the same people, and discuss the same subjects, as on Spring street and Broadway, so that your mind does not have a chance to get out of the regular groove. Residents in the hot inland section do well to come down to the beaches for their vacation. Los Angeles people would do better to go, either higher up in the mountains, among the pine trees, or else up north, say to San Francisco, or one of the smaller places around the bay. Here you find an entirely different climate, so that in San Francisco overcoats and open fires are welcome in August. You also find a different class of people, who know nothing and care less about Los Angeles, and therefore you are not likely to be dragged into a discussion of things that are familiar to you. Indeed, it is just within the bounds of possibility that, when you tell a person you are from Los Angeles, he may observe: "Oh, yes, that's in Mexico, isn't it?" And, in a way, he would be right, because there is a city of Los Angeles in Mexico.

On the other hand, residents of Northern California might with advantage spend their vacations in the southern part of the State. In this way, residents of each section would not only benefit themselves, physically, but would come to know each other, and be less jealous of each other.

Another very important thing to remember is that you should make every effort to get away from thoughts of your ordinary occupation. Also change entirely the variety of reading you do. If you have been a great reader, read as little as possible of anything. Otherwise, select something light, that does not require much concentration.

Raw Food.

AMONG the various dietetic reforms that have come to the front of late is the eating of raw food. There is no doubt that cooking food is, to a great extent, spoiling food, as the raw food advocates claim. The trouble is that, like so many other advocates of reform in health matters, they are inclined to go to extremes.

Perhaps the most pretentious volume that has hitherto been published on the subject of raw food is "Uncooked Foods and How to Use Them," by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Christian. In the preface the authors state how, when so run down in health as to be disqualified for work, they looked around for a remedy. They say: "Failing utterly in this, our attention was turned toward what have been called natural foods, but what in reality mean food in its elementary or unchanged state. Less than a year of study and experimenting with this system of feeding resulted in the total elimination of all stomach disorders and our complete restoration to perfect health. From scientific research, in addition to these failures and successes, we have studied out a system of both eating and drinking, which has been tried by many others under our direction, and in every instance health, strength and vitality have come to those who have obeyed our instructions." In order to bring the theory more conspicuously before the public, they gave a seven course dinner, or banquet, of uncooked foods, which was attended by many distinguished New York people. The authors show that foods ripened and brought to

a state of maturity by nature cannot consistently be called "raw." They say: "These things are finished, ready for use; they are perfect, they are not raw, they are done; and when they are cooked they are undone. They are as far removed from their finished and done condition as if they were green or but half grown."

Analyzing foods prepared for the table in a New York hotel kitchen, they show the total of one day to have been at least 250 different articles, mainly jumbled together and spiced.

An important point made is that it takes only about half the quantity of uncooked food to sustain life as compared with the cooked food required.

A chapter is devoted to the "Emancipation of Woman." The authors say: "When the house is provided, and the woman who has dreamed of a true home is settled therein, it gradually dawns upon her that instead of being a queen, she is an imprisoned vassal. She finds that she must stand over a miniature furnace for an hour in the morning and breathe the poisonous odor of broiling flesh, and spend another hour among the grease and slime of pots and dishes, instead of occupying the time walking in the life-giving sunlight and drinking in nature's purifying air.

"She soon realizes that the fires of the morning are hardly out until those for the noon are kindled, and the labors from luncheon often lap over into the evening, and those of evening far into the night. The throne over which she dreamed of wielding the queenly sceptre has been transformed into a fiery furnace, glided with greasy pots and plates, blood and bones, over which she has unfurled the dish rag, and by the common custom of her country, it waves over her helpless head as an ensign of her rank and profession, under which she is really a slave."

This is all right and true, but the trouble is that some of these vegetarians and raw-food reformers make their menu more complicated than flesh eaters. For instance, a lady found on experimenting, that one of the raw soup dishes, for which a receipt is given in this book, would require about half a dozen different pots to cook it in.

In reference to foods, the authors say that bananas should never be eaten so long as a spot of green is visible on the skin. Better say that bananas, as found in this country, should not be eaten at all, except when scraped and baked in their skins, because they are picked green and ripen on their way, and consequently they are not wholesome.

Also, the authors say: "The Turkish-pulled fig, that is, the unpressed fig, or the largest variety obtainable, are much preferable to and more cleanly than those that have been pressed." Anyone who has noticed the habits of the inhabitants of Asia Minor, who pick and pack Turkish figs, would not want to eat any more of them, but would want to eat the California variety, which is now put on the market, equal to any of the imported figs.

Also, ripe olives are dismissed by the authors with a few words. They evidently do not know much about the virtues and value of the California ripe olives.

Here are some truthful remarks in regard to salting butter: "The custom of salting butter is altogether wrong, and inexcusable from a hygienic standpoint. It had its origin, no doubt, in the fact that it became commercially necessary in order to preserve it for the purpose of shipping, transporting and marketing. During the last few years fresh or sweet butter has come into general use in all the large cities and well-appointed hotels and cafes. In Paris, where the culinary art is studied and kept at a higher standard than at any other city in the world, it is considered an offense to serve salted butter. It is taken for granted that the article is aged and would have spoiled had it not been preserved with salt."

Regarding the mixing of too many varieties of food, the authors say: "Nearly every article of food known, as bad as some of them are, will agree with the stomach, if eaten alone or with a few other articles, in normal quantities, whose chemical properties harmonize. When we say that certain things do not agree with us, the fact is that things do not agree with themselves."

Here are what the authors call "three ideal meals for a perfectly normal person:"

Breakfast: One red apple, two ounces pecan meats, six or eight black dates, one very ripe banana, sliced with thick cream, one glass milk.

Lunch: Two Bartlett pears, one ounce pecan meats, three Turkish pulled figs, one ounce pignolias, cold slaw with olive oil, one cake of unfired bread, four prunes with thick cream, sweet butter, glass of egg-nog.

Dinner: Half pound of grapes, two ounces mixed nut meats, vegetable salad with Hygela dressing, one cake unfired bread, cream cheese, six or eight black dates, very ripe red banana with thick cream, pint of whole milk.

Here are some truthful remarks in regard to appetite, as compared with hunger:

"There is a popular opinion among the majority of people that appetite, that is, a desire for food, is an evidence of good health. This is one of the serious mistakes into which people have gradually evolved. Irritation of the mucous membranes of the stomach is one of the most serious and unhealthy conditions with which this much-abused organ is afflicted; and while in this condition, it calls with ferocity for food, the satisfying of which has killed suddenly hundreds of thousands of

people whose death is attributed nearly always to learned doctors to heart failure."

Regarding the effects of cooking food, the authors show that it results in such a change as to destroy the elementary plant form, and the mineral elements to their inorganic condition. It might be said that these effects are minimized when the food is cooked in an airtight cooker, so that none of the elements escape.

Here is another extract on the subject of the cooked starch foods:

"Many articles of our food are subjected to a dry heat, ranging from 300 to 400 degs. Fahrenheit, the vain hope that in some way they may be made more palatable. Bread browned in an oven is partly changed to starch. It is half destroyed. Were it kept there twice as long it would be wholly destroyed.

"Yet millions of people insist on eating these cooked foods. They insist on wheat being made into zwieback, which might be described as a bit of dough held together by a little gluten, without ever having one moment in thinking of the real difference in value, between this stuff and the grain in its natural state."

Here we find a radical difference of opinion between the authors and the vegetarians, or the theorists, who claim that all starch is injurious. It has been thoroughly dextrinized by being cooked at a dry heat of at least 300 degs. This is Dr. Price's idea, and is the basis of all the dextrinized foods that have been so plentifully placed upon the market. So do hygienists, like the doctors, differ between partially cooked starch and toast or crackers. The editor would however, always prefer to leave the chances with the latter.

Regarding cooking milk, the authors say: "The act of cooking or sterilizing milk, due to its being heated to a little less than criminal. Cooking milk is recommended by certain alleged dietetic authorities on the ground that it kills bacteria. They probably forget, or do not know, that all the five digestive fluids are rendered germicidal. The bacteria that may exist in milk, which so much fear is entertained, could not be instant after coming in contact with the gastric juices, which is strongly acidulous, to say nothing of the saliva, bile, and pancreatic and intestinal juices."

The authors admit, however, that milk must be handled with intelligence. As the editor has frequently said, it should not be swallowed like water, but should be mixed with the saliva, as done by the infants.

The authors claim that the too free use of sterilized milk, will produce scurvy in children. They also say: "The use of sterilized milk becomes very serious when it is remembered that children are deficient in both phosphatic and ferric proteins in a diet of milk, which are contained only in the natural whole milk."

In the chapter on flesh foods the authors make experiments in Ohio and Illinois develop the fact that about 25 per cent. of the best cattle in these States are diseased. They claim it is impossible to maintain the appetite for stimulants when the body is fed.

Nuts are, of course, given a high place in the raw food dietary. The authors fail to refer to the fact that "English" walnut, the principal nut on this continent, which we ship nearly a thousand carloads annually, is full of cancer germs.

Following is an extract from the chapter on mastication:

"Nature produces no food that should be eaten without mastication, when eaten in its elementary state. She produces no soup trees, gravy vines, or food that can be cooked on stoves. Elementary food must be masticated. Thorough mastication will develop numerous stomach foods that are a revelation in enjoyment to those who live upon them.

"Many people go through the world and live, and age, eating three meals per day, yet never develop a delicious taste of many of the commonest foods. The most delicious flavors of foods are developed by long mastication, which gives the saliva time to act upon their chemical properties and the process of changing and digesting them."

The authors wisely advise starting gradually with a diet of uncooked foods. A number of recipes are given, including soups, vegetables, flesh foods, cereals, salads, fruits and fruit dishes, puddings, pies, jellies, sauces, ice creams, and also menus for meals and banquets.

As the editor has said, some of these diets are too complex, and involve altogether too much necessary work for the housewife. Also, some are so at least to judge from one which the editor has tried. It is for a cream of tomato soup, and is a full cup of flakes, fresh tomatoes, milk or cream, salt, one pound of oat flakes, cover well with warm water and stand three or four hours, or until very soft. Mash through a coarse strainer, which will catch a very thick cream, which forms the body of the soup. Add to this sufficient milk or cream (cream) to make quantity desired, and the juice of two or three ripe tomatoes. Any cream soup can be made the same way, using different articles. Much more can be exercised in adding the milk, so as not to have a thick creamy consistency of the soup."

With that pound of oat flakes you would need more than enough soup for a dozen people.

The editor believes as stated that food is so extensively spoiled in cooking, and that uncooked food is the natural food—if we could only lead a life which not one in a hundred of us is able to live.

"Great questions are being handled by the President with the utmost skill. We must not forget that the President is the only one who can handle these questions."

Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 29TH PAGE.)

morning till late at night, the people, streaming in and out of the free shows, or blinking and gasping under the fireworks' splendor, have minds occupied and tranquil—don't worry over the epidemic that is scourging them—and hence keep almost immune.

"Our people, in the face of a great contagion, ought to be made to keep continuously amused, like the Chinese. Then, through weakness brought on by worry, they wouldn't lay themselves open to the disease; and, through fear, they wouldn't fall to fighting and rioting over questions of quarantine."

This shows that the Chinese are, in some respects, ahead of us. As the editor has several times remarked, thousands of people are killed during an epidemic, simply by fear. Some years ago, when the French were trying to construct the Panama Canal, there was a bad outbreak of yellow fever. The Chinese laborers were then so terrified that several thousand of them committed suicide. If they had been in China they would probably have lived.

Didn't Read Straight.

SYDNEY A. WRIGHT, of Alpine, Cal., seems to have misread a recent article in this department on germs. He says: "If germs are scavengers of the body, and work to eradicate disease, then the white corpuscles which prey upon the microbes, tend to augment the disease, which is against all proven facts."

The editor did not say that germs are scavengers of the body, or that they worked to eradicate disease. What he did say was that they are the product of disease, not the cause. If you throw a piece of meat out in the sun it soon becomes filled with maggots. Are the maggots the cause of the corruption, or the consequence thereof?

The correspondent is also "off" in saying that the editor referred to diseases—in this case diphtheria—as "fads." What he did say was that the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria is a fad.

Care of the Infant Body.

SURELY, the most thoughtless and indifferent must feel a touch of sympathy for those unfortunate infants, who are brought into the world without a welcome but rather too often with a silent, or even expressed wish that they may soon go back to the mysterious place whence they came. Surely, also, no more worthy contribution to any philanthropic cause can be made than to a well-appointed institution that cares for these little waifs.

The Florence Crittenton Home in Los Angeles, was established fourteen years ago. It is located in a home-like two and one-half story building at 1632 Santee street. The property was given by Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Stevens, the object being to take in and care for unfortunate girls who are about to become mothers; also, wayward girls who are homeless, and to care for illegitimate children until provision can be made for them. The home was turned over to C. N. Crittenton, the first time he came to Los Angeles to hold meetings, and now belongs to the chain of homes founded by him, in memory of his little daughter who died. There are now no less than sixty-four of these institutions, one of them being in Paris and another in Tokio. The headquarters of the work is in Washington, D. C. All the homes have a similarity of rules and regulations. Mr. Crittenton starts a home, and then leaves the city in which it is situated to support it, much as Mr. Carnegie does with his libraries. Only, if it may be permitted to say so, the Crittenton money accomplishes far more good than that of Carnegie.

About 400 children have been cared for in the home, since it was started. When a good private home for a child can be found, with worthy people, it is given out for adoption. Otherwise, they go to the children's home, that is connected with this institution.

In considering the death rate of the children, it should be remembered that in many—perhaps a majority—of the cases efforts have been made by the unfortunate mothers to prevent the birth of a living child and this must naturally have an exceedingly ill-effect upon the infant, should it survive. Considering this, the percentage of deaths given by the management at about 16 per cent. is moderate. Eighteen children were still-born, and only one that died was over the age of twelve months.

In regard to the feeding of the children, following is an extract from a report, published five years ago. Reports are published annually:

"Our babies, being nearly all bottle-fed, we have given the subject of infant feeding a large part in our curriculum. At present, there are forty children in the home, none of whom have reached the age of four years. Of these, twenty or more are under fourteen months. The most critical time of child life lies within this period; and to guard against the diseases which attend upon mistakes in artificial feeding, we must ever be alert. Our mortality, considering our large family, and the fact that many are born delicate, is very low. We instruct our nurses that they may be competent to take full charge of the infant from the moment of its birth; and this means a full knowledge of the method of bathing and dressing the baby, the preparation of the various artificial foods, and the care of the child through so many of the minor ailments that are apt to attack the newly-born. The study of children's diseases is part of the didactic course, and, unfortunately, many of these same maladies are encountered in the nursery. But with competent and conscientious help, we can do much to ameliorate the sufferings of the helpless little ones. Our infants are fed

chiefly on sterilized cow's milk, and on this they seem to thrive."

There is also, at the home, a training school for nurses.

Margaret Bisbee, the manager of the home, has held that position for eight years. She has been doing philanthropic work among the "submerged tenth" in Los Angeles for thirty-five years, is a motherly woman, and entirely wrapped up in her work.

The children's home in connection with the institution, is located on Kent street, overlooking Echo Park. The institution is very anxious to secure a piece of land for a farm, where the children may have plenty of room to grow up into useful young men and women.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to a small allowance made by the State for each child. This is surely a wise provision, for if not thus cared for, these children might grow up to cost the State, as criminals, a large amount of money.

Will not some kindly disposed person, who has a piece of land that he can spare, give it to this worthy object? And then, will not others, who perhaps have happy little children of their own, or have lost them, loosen their purse strings, and give enough to make the necessary improvements, thus bringing happiness to the hearts of a band of little folks, whose misfortune is in no wise due to themselves?

Unmitigated Nuisances.

A MAN was recently knocked down and almost killed by a motorcycle, in Los Angeles. A member of the Board of Health announced his intention of endeavoring to secure legislation against these inventions of the Evil One. It should certainly be done, not only on account of the danger to pedestrians, but on account of the horrible noise they make. It is difficult to imagine how any sane person can possibly find pleasure in riding such a perambulating boiler factory. They must also be demoralizing to the vital organs.

The Rest Cure.

WITHIN the past year a great impetus has been given to the health resort idea in Southern California. The wonder is that it did not come sooner, considering what an army of invalids visit us from all parts of the country.

A picturesque resort, in the foothills of the Sierra Madre range near the starting point of the Mount Wilson trail, well named, "El Reposo," has been taken hold of by Dr. Manning, a member of the city Board of Health, and a couple of associates, who have purchased a hundred acres of improved land, on which the buildings stand. Additions are being made and it is to be run as a first-class health resort, the main idea being thorough rest, with such natural treatments as baths of all kinds and massage.

By the way, as previously observed, it would be a good idea if these health resorts were run on the European plan, that is to say, charging a fair price for accommodations, and serving meals a la carte. Then patients would not be tempted, as they sometimes are, to eat more than is good for them, simply because they want to get the value of their money.

Hygiene Picnic.

THE next hygiene picnic will take place Sunday, September 17, in the Mineral Park at 11 a.m. Take Garvanza or the old Pasadena car line and get off at the city limits.

PAT M'BRIDE & CO.

Otho F. Pearce practiced law at Pontiac, Ill., where he died in the spring of 1897, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a lover of nature and a true poet, as all will agree when they have read the subjoined verses, which Mr. Pearce read to a convention of farmers held at Pontiac some years before he died:

Stretching away on every side,

A fair domain you see,

A part belongs to Pat McBride,

A part belongs to me.

I own the golden light of morn,

With all its tints that play

Upon the springing grass and corn—

Pat owns the corn and hay.

I own the catbird, thrush and jay,

The larks that sing and soar—

Pat owns the barnyard fowls that stay

About his stable door.

But where the shadows on yon stream

Are changing every hour,

I own the right to float and dream—

Pat owns the waterpower.

Mine is the murmur of this rill,

Whose sweet tones never cease,

But all the air with music fill—

Pat owns that flock of geese.

I own yon creamy summer cloud,

That o'er the meadow floats

Like some pure angel in a shroud—

Pat owns those Berkshire shoats.

Mine are these drops of dew that shine

And fill my wild rose full;

These tiny violets are mine—

Pat owns that mighty bull.

When such things can be bought for pelf,

Pat buys the finest breeds;

I hold communion with myself,

Pat holds the title deeds.

Pat rises when the morn is new,
And so, sometimes, do I;
I see he has enough to do
As I am passing by.
His muscles seem to be of steel,
But mine sometimes relax;
While he so sturdy seems to feel
I let him pay the tax.

My golden profits ne'er escape;
I hide them in my breast;
Pat takes gold in different shape
And sticks it in his vest.
I count my treasures o'er and o'er
As higher still they mount;
Pat's goes with those that went before
To swell his bank account.

Pat owns that clover field, in fact,
And so I sadly fear
That love of gain will make him act
Just as he did last year.
The crimson blooms I prized so high,
He cut without remorse,
And sold the seed off by and by,
And bought a Norman horse.

No man has wealth enough to buy
My part in this domain,
I would not sell my clouds and sky,
My shadows on the plain;
I would not sell my golden light,
These tales the breezes tell,
Gold has no power to buy my right—
For money Pat would sell.

I gaze at ease on every hand,
At our possessions fair;
Pat plows and sows and reaps the land,
And keeps it in repair.
So Pat does me a world of good,
While I do Pat no harm,
And on these terms, well understood,
We both enjoy the farm.

ENGLAND GROWN MORE SOBER.

In nothing have the habits of gentlemen more advanced than in the use of wine. Time was when wine and table was enfiladed, almost surrounded, by a cort of wine glasses, ranging from sherry to port, champagne, and tapering thence to Madeira and port, claret, Burgundy, the red alternating with white—and he was no good man and true who did go through the list and survive it. Today at the houses you may have what you want, but more than three glasses are visible, for white wine, red wine and for champagne. Apollinaris is largely in vogue. The fine old English gentleman who has a merit to get drunk on port and to sober up on has disappeared.—[Henry Watterson.]



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Cupid at Play.

A CASE WHERE THREE CROWDED THE SITUATION.

By a Special Contributor.

HE met her; loved her; but I did not propose to her. This is why. We met at Poughkeepsie, a week before the regatta, when the river is not too crowded and the weather is so often perfect. It always breaks my heart to see her. She was staying at a smart little hotel. I forgot the name—and wore white frocks in the latest fashion. I love a well-dressed woman, and as my lady friends do not dress well, I am a New Yorker, and so are their husbands, and, roughly speaking, they share our taste for speculation. Nothing else distinguishes their variegated appearance.

She was punting when I first saw her. I know how pretty a woman can look till you see her punting. I think it is that long, thin line from the shoulder to the hip; and the green behind her; and perhaps the dangle of sun helps. I brought out her hair. The French have a way of it—something "cendre." She was talking to me who was not listening, but just looking and looking as if he couldn't look enough. He was a good-looking fellow—regular West Point cut—and obviously "gone." When I found out she was staying at the same hotel I was, with her mother, and that there was no ring on the third finger of her left hand, I endeavored to effect an introduction. It was very awkward; the soldier guarded her as jealously as if she were an important outpost, and the mother was as slow and was careful not to make casual acquaintance at hotels. So she said twice at dinner the evening after I had seen her daughter punting. The objection was apparently called forth by my having mentioned the mustard once too often as a legitimate means of making her acquaintance. She also said that she disliked New York men, with an air of sending the objection to my address. How she found out I was a New Yorker passes my comprehension. I don't wear my socks and ties, if not somber, are not unattractive. Of course she may have noticed me in the crowd, and I must confess that I do not look my usual self in flannels. I am not exactly fat, but I put on weight easily. The few time-honored observations I had regarding the weather were received with acquiescence. The soldier simply looked at me and was not there, the most obtrusive way of recognizing a man's existence I know. The only person who showed the slightest sign of recognizing my presence was a divinity, who had changed her white serge for a black, and managed to lose nothing by the change, which is saying a good deal. She smiled at me, and asked me to pass her the menu; it was a long one. I followed it up in the hall by picking up a card, and was rewarded by another smile, a complimentary glare from the soldier. After that I moved fairly quickly, and I discovered that my name was Rosamund, far from belonging to the black-velvet, white-marble type, was quite suitable. At breakfast she started a conversation which he engineered so successfully that the soldier left me in without leaving me out. He looked very much at the end; but he realized the obligation. Mrs. Lister was less amenable; she consistently regarded me as part of the furniture, which I found disagreeable. But, later, I discovered that she was by no means something of an invalid, and that, assuming a sympathetic attitude while she related symptoms, she was not.

On the date I met Miss Greye I was sitting at a table as I had seen the soldier sitting, and looking, and I was looking. She insisted on my saying she wanted exercise. Pretty women when they get a chance of punting. Then I told her that I loved her, but was promptly rebuffed at the first suggestion of such a thing. She said that she managed to elude me. "You will not do with this evening; I have a friend coming from Albany—such a pretty girl," she said, and I made a decent start. Of course I accepted, although if there is anything in this world I hate more than another it is playing cards with women. Generally cheat and they always fight. But, of course, I accepted. So did the soldier. When the pretty girl came she was not pretty. I had arrived at that time before I saw the lady. Miss Rosamund Greye, was extremely feminine, and no woman could be pretty unless she is comfortably aware of it. The soldier turned very restive at the sight of the first rubber. His temper for the last few days had been shown by his inability to cut Miss Greye. A tremendous scowl at Miss Lister (the pretty girl) was intercepted by Rosamund, who commented on it with disastrous result. "I don't care," she said, "I am bored," she said gently. "It does not appear to think much of our bridge." "I am sure that we were playing it," retorted the soldier, with considerable acerbity. Here Miss Lister came away on a case instead of a two, and explained the matter by observing that it was the mere difference of a pip—an explanation received in stony silence. "You mustn't be too particular when one plays bridge," I remarked. The observation struck me as being, but was ill received. "Women play just as men," retorted Rosamund with some heat. "It was invented by a lady of high degree, in order to show the equality of the sexes might be finally proved." "I put in Trevor with a sneer. "While you wait," I said in a great hurry. I was anxious to annex clever things as their own, but they have no claim. He didn't deign to answer,

but rewarded me with a murderous glance. I was very pleased. In that glance I read recognition of a rival.

"Did you see that an 'Encyclopedia Britannica' was among things lost in a train and advertised for?" asked Miss Lister, who had a passion for futile inquiry.

"Someone lost an elephant in France the other day," growled Trevor. "My dear Miss Lister, bridge is not a game of grab."

Miss Lister looked fixed bayonets at this, and the agreeable rubber proceeded to its end. At last she went to bed in a huff, and Trevor and I proceeded to endeavor to monopolize severally Miss Greye. She smiled at him; she smiled at me. Never have I known a more impartial distribution of favors.

She maintained the same attitude for another four and twenty hours, and then relaxed considerably in my favor.

It was such an evening as the poets write about.

The river went lap-lap among the rushes, and the sky was all pink and rosy. If I had ordered the evening I could not have had one provided more to my mind. Rosamund wore white—all soft and fluffy—and was in a pensive mood. She sat at the end of the lawn in a cane chair, with a pyramid of becoming cushions arranged behind her adorable head. She had curly hair, quite guiltless of what the Ladies' Home Journal calls transformations, and it showed up well against the cushions. She was reading "Hand and Hand," by Mother and Daughter, and promptly quoted "The Woman's Share."

"Women love a life time; that's not the way with men. 'Tis I'll be old and ugly, and will he love me then?"

It was a glorious opening, and I seized it. "Try me," I said.

"Oh!" she answered—and there was a distinct fall in the temperature of her manner. "Then you think I shall be ugly in the days to come."

"You!" I exclaimed. "Never—nor grow old."

"Thanks," she retorted. "I feel very well at the present moment."

Then she got up and strolled down to the river. I followed her.

"Miss Greye . . . Rosamund . . ." I began, and then, at that moment, with the usual ugly fatality of things, the soldier appeared.

He glared at me; I glared at him, and Rosamund smiled at us both. That night, after dinner, the soldier approached me and expressed the idea uppermost in both our minds.

"The position," he began, "is somewhat awkward. We are both in love with the same lady."

I was electrified by his condescension. Only yesterday he had answered my good morning with an irate grunt.

"The position has its difficulties," I managed to say.

Then he proceeded to explain. "You cannot propose to her because of me; I cannot propose to her because you are always in the way. We are bound to interfere with each other. Let us arrange matters."

Then he offered me a cigarette. His programme had at least the minor merit of simplicity. We were to toss up as to who should have first innings. The one who lost was to leave the field clear for his adversary. If the first man was accepted, the second was to retire. If the first man was rejected, he was to retire. When I got my breath back I assented. We then tossed up, and I won.

"Well, I can't wish you luck," he said, pocketing the half dollar with which he had solved the question, "but nothing could be fairer," and off he walked.

Now that I was committed I was conscious of a distinct feeling of nervousness. How was I to put it? What was I to say? I have always held that a great deal depended on the way in which you approached a woman. At last I resolved to trust to the inspiration of the moment and walked back to the grounds of the hotel, as Rosamund often came out after dinner. As I approached the house I detected the glimmer of a white dress in her favorite seat—and to my consternation a man seated beside her in what I can only describe as a lover-like attitude. My first thought was that he illustrated the soldier's perfidy; but as I drew nearer, I saw that he was a stranger. And before I could turn away, the situation was further emphasized by a kiss (I am thankful to say that I was unobserved.) I hurried away, and as I turned I cannoned into the soldier. My appearance obviously suggested defeat and disaster, for his face lit up with delight.

"Got the knock?" he inquired with alacrity. It was a mean thing to do, but the temptation was irresistible. "Yes," I answered, and nothing more. Off he went to try his luck. It was the one redeeming point of the situation.

We both left the next day, stimulated by the sight of a ring flashing on the third finger of Miss Greye's left hand. And that is why I never proposed.

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BONAPARTE ON THE FARM.

In the September Country Calendar, Edwin Litchfield Turnbull, an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Navy, writes:

"During seven months of the year, from May to December, Charles J. Bonaparte is a farmer. 'Bella Vista,' in a fine Maryland grass valley, is his chosen country seat, where he arises on week days at 5:30 a.m. without being called, and whence, after taking a look over the place and giving his orders for the day, he is off on his fifteen-mile drive into Baltimore before most 'city folks' have opened an eye.

"The drive to the office and back takes place nearly every week day, Mr. Bonaparte reserving Sundays and occasionally Saturdays for Bella Vista, when he enjoys roaming about the place with his overseer, looking into the welfare of the numerous inhabitants, both man and beast. He takes his thirty-mile drive with a different team and driver each day. He is a fresh-air crank, and no doubt goes at his big problems with keener zest be-

cause of that whiff of the fresh, sweet atmosphere of an early summer morning. The coachman can testify that Mr. Bonaparte is a silent companion, sitting lost in reverie upon the back seat of the surrey, where, perhaps, some day a big naval conflict will be fought and won.

"Mr. Bonaparte does not expect his farm to pay dividends. It is his plaything, his hobby, his fountain of youth. For, in spite of more than fifty summers, he is a vigorous, active man, who carries the cares of public life lightly upon his strong shoulders. And to his fine condition the freedom and interest of his green valley undoubtedly contribute in great measure."

PROFESSORS' SALARIES.

The official pay of the foreign professor at first glance seems absurdly small in comparison with the pay in American institutions. In Prussia, for example, a full professor receives by law \$1000 (in Berlin \$1200) the first year, to be increased \$100 a year every fourth year for twenty years. In addition he receives an allowance for house rent. This is, however, only the fixed part of his income. The honorarium which he receives from the fees of his students will vary greatly, depending on the subject taught, and the attractive power of the teacher. Incomes of \$5000 a year, and even larger sums, are received in the larger universities by certain well known men. Taking into account the fact that the foreign professor has a life place, that his widow and minor children receive pensions, he is better off financially, and is far more free from the anxieties which come with modest income, than is his American brother whose nominal pay is higher.—(Henry S. Pritchett, in September Atlantic.)

When the new fire alarm box recently patented is installed, fire companies will no longer be called out by false alarms—or, if they are, the miscreant will receive his due. The box has a small door in front, and immediately this is opened a large gong in the box begins sounding, attracting attention to that place. On the inside are two small doors, having a slot through which the hand must be thrust to send in an alarm. As the party sounds the alarm a rubber-lined aluminum handcuff snaps around his wrist, the slotted doors fly open, releasing the handcuff and three feet of chain, and the party is a prisoner until the fire company arrives to find out where the fire is and release him. He can, however, close the large doors of the box and cause the large gong to cease ringing.—[Popular Mechanics.]

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

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Among the very latest and most successful modern electrical appliances are those made by the Best Manufacturing Company. They meet special demands in special ways, each appliance being made especially for the disease or condition and for the person individually who intends to use it.

It is so constructed that the current is under perfect control, and may be applied to any portion, or to the whole body, at will, and of any strength required. These appliances are intended for home treatment and may be used without the slightest trouble or inconvenience. They are entirely different from any battery or belt heretofore made and as far in advance of the ordinary appliances as are the modern electric cars compared with the first crude trolleys. Many who might and should use electricity to advantage have been prevented by the great loss of time as well as the expense, consequent on office calls. With the Best appliances, better results can be obtained at home because daily treatment is made possible, which is absolutely necessary to effect a cure.

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